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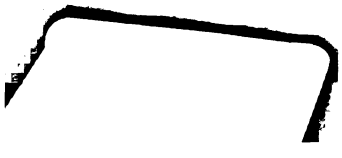

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TO THE

MISCELLANEOUS DOCUMENTS

OF THE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FOR THE

FIRST SESSION OF THE FIFTIETH CONGRESS,

1887-'88.

IN TWENTY-SEVEN VOLUMES.

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THE

WAR OF THE REBELLION:

A COMPILATION OF THE

OFFICIAL RECORDS

OF THE

UNION AND CONFEDERATE ARMIES.

PREPARED, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR, BY

The late Lieut. Col. ROBERT N. SCOTT, Third U. S. Artillery.

PUBLISHED UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF

Lieut. Col. HENRY M. LAZELLE, Twenty-third U. S. Infantry.

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REPORTS.....Sept. 20-Nov. 14, 1862.
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HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY BRIGADE,
Near Fort Blenker, Va., September 25, 1862.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL: I have the honor to report that, in conformity with orders from headquarters of the Third Army Corps, I proceeded, on the 20th instant, at 4 p. m., with a portion (800 men) of the brigade under my command, and one section of the Third U. S. Artillery, commanded by Lieutenant Shuetz, to Ashby's Gap, for the purpose of capturing or destroying a large train of wagons, reported to be in that vicinity. After passing the village of Aldie, at Bull Run Gap, we encountered the pickets of the enemy. Skirmishing was kept up from that point for a distance of 10 or 12 miles, when the advance guard, aided by two companies of the First Vermont, while closely following a party of about 60 men, came suddenly upon the main body (about 400) of the Sixth Virginia Cavalry, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Green. The order to charge was promptly obeyed. After a short but severe struggle, the enemy broke in great disorder, some taking to the woods but the principal part going through the gap. Their horses were fresh, and could not be overtaken. Having been instructed not to go through the gap, I halted, and, after a short rest, returned, arriving in camp on the 23d instant, at 5 p. m.

The object of the expedition, I regret, was not accomplished, the train having been removed to the other side of the ridge on the day before. Three wagons only remained, one, empty and without horses, found and burned in Paris. The other two, containing a few articles of little value, were captured.

Our loss was as follows:†

* For Summary of Principal Events, see Part I.

† Nominal list, omitted, shows 1 officer (Capt. S. G. Perkins, First Vermont Cavalry) killed, and 2 officers (Lieut. Col. A. W. Preston and Lieut. C. A. Adams) and 6 enlisted men, First Vermont Cavalry, wounded.

Enemy's loss as follows: Four privates killed, and Lieut. Col. John Shac Green and 13 non-commissioned officers and privates wounded and taken prisoner.

Lieutenant-Colonel Green was too severely wounded (three saber cuts in his head) to bring in, and was paroled after receiving the opinion of Brigade-Surgeon Johnson. Many others were wounded slightly, but escaped.

The officers and men engaged all behaved with great coolness and courage, receiving a volley at short range, but dashing in with the sabers, without the least faltering.

The officers in front, Lieutenant-Colonel Preston, Captain Perkins, Captain Erhardt, Lieutenant Adams, Captain Flint, and Lieutenant Cummings, commanding skirmishers, deserve great praise for their conduct.

On the return, 2 commissioned officers (sick in hospital) and 148 enlisted men, found at Middleburg and Aldie, most of whom were sick or wounded, were paroled. A captain of the Twenty-second New York was found in a hospital at Middleburg, wounded. He was brought back and sent on to Washington. He had not been paroled.

The two guides sent me by General Banks I found to be energetic and reliable men, having a thorough knowledge of the country and its inhabitants.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. BUTLER PRICE,
Colonel, Commanding Cavalry Brigade.

Lieut. Col. CHAUNCEY MCKEEVER,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Third Army Corps.

[Indorsement.]

HDQRS. DEFENSES WASHINGTON SOUTH OF THE POTOMAC,
Arlington, Va., September 27, 1862.

A report of a gallant affair, respectfully forwarded.

S. P. HEINTZELMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

SEPTEMBER 25, 1862.—Reconnaissance from Shepherdstown, W. Va.

Report of Maj. Gen. George B. McClellan, U. S. Army, commanding Army of the Potomac.

NEAR SHARPSBURG, MD.,
September 26, 1862.

A cavalry reconnaissance made yesterday in the direction of Martinsburg, from Shepherdstown, found the enemy in force encamped 2 miles out from Shepherdstown. One lieutenant-colonel, Thirty-fifth Virginia Volunteers, was captured, and 1 lieutenant, Fifth Virginia Cavalry, also. I go to Harper's Ferry this morning to look into the condition of things there.

GEO. B. MCCLELLAN,
Major-General.

Major-General HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

SEPTEMBER 25–28, 1862.—Expedition from Centreville to Bristoe Station and Warrenton Junction, Va.

Report of Col. N. C. McLean, Seventy-fifth Ohio Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, First Division, Eleventh Army Corps.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION,
Camp at Centreville, Va., September 29, 1862.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report the result of my expedition to Warrenton Junction, as follows:

Immediately upon the receipt of your order, on the afternoon of the 25th instant, I called in my pickets and marched, as ordered, with the whole of my brigade and such portion of the Sixth Ohio Cavalry as were present, under Colonel Lloyd, amounting, I believe, to about 120 men. I encamped the first night at Weir's house, 1 mile from Manassas Junction. The next morning, at daylight, I marched and halted at Bristoe Station for re-enforcements of cavalry, which, I understood, were to come to me. About 30 men of the Sixth Ohio Cavalry joined me about 11 o'clock. I found that the cavalry of the enemy were hovering around me, and sent a small party of the Sixth Ohio Cavalry to ascertain their strength. Upon the approach of our men they fled, and, in the pursuit, dropped some pistols, haversacks, &c., but escaped without further loss. I met with no further interruption until within 2½ miles of Catlett's Station, when my advance guard of cavalry came upon a force of the enemy, consisting of both infantry and cavalry, posted in the woods, from which they fired upon our men, driving them back upon the main body. The cavalry reported a heavy force of infantry, and I immediately ordered two pieces of artillery to the front, and shelled the woods three or four times without receiving any reply. I then ceased firing, and ordered two companies of the Seventy-fifth Ohio forward into the woods, as skirmishers, supported by the balance of the regiment as a reserve. This force I followed with the Seventy-third and Fifty-fifth Ohio, in line of battle, leaving the artillery in position, supported by the Twenty-fifth and Sixth Ohio Cavalry. The enemy, however, had retreated, and I then moved forward, cautiously and in such order as to be ready for any emergency, with my whole force. My advance guard reached Catlett's Station in time to see the locomotive and cars, in the distance, going rapidly away, but did not get near enough to engage the enemy again. I ascertained that the force which opposed my march, besides the cavalry engaged, consisted of about 300 infantry, and that they filled some seven or eight box-cars and three or four gondola-cars in their retreat on the railroad. In their retreat they fired the railroad bridge over Cedar Run, but we arrived in time to extinguish the fire before much damage had been done. Very little labor will repair the bridge, and, even now, I believe it will be safe for the cars to pass. This bridge was saved by the personal efforts of my staff. I halted on the other side of the bridge for the night, going forward, however, myself, with the cavalry, two regiments of infantry, and one section of artillery to Warrenton Junction, which was 1 mile distant. Nothing more was found of the enemy, and the bridge beyond and about 1½ miles distant from the junction was all in order, so that the cars had continued on at least as far as the Rappahannock, some 10 miles distant. I could not ascertain whether the bridge at that point had been finished or not; but am under the impression that, on the 26th instant, it was still incomplete, or otherwise there was no reason for the burning of the bridge over Cedar Run. There was *no alarm during* the night. At about 3 o'clock next *morning, about 40 of the First* Maryland Cavalry reported

to me, with orders. My headquarters were at the house of a Dr. Shumate, who informed me that he had a large amount of Government property in his possession, which had been left there by the commander of the Thirty-sixth Ohio Regiment about one month ago, they being unable to transport it in the retreat. I immediately made such arrangements as enabled me to transport the whole of it, amounting to six four-horse wagon-loads, in bulk, and of the estimated value of $4,600, and perhaps more, at present prices. In obedience to your orders, I returned to Bristoe Station with my whole command, and encamped there on the morning of the 27th instant. At this point, you joined me with 600 cavalry, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Kargé, and, upon your departure, took with you the cavalry which had been under my command, leaving in its place that which was under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Kargé.

On the morning of the 28th instant I received your orders to fall back at once to Centreville, which I immediately obeyed. At Manassas Station I left the brigade to march forward on the direct road, while I made a detour over the battle-ground of Bull Run with a portion of the cavalry. I went over the whole field, but met with no enemy during the whole day. The property recovered has been—a portion of it—turned over to my brigade quartermaster, for which I have his proper receipts, which will be forwarded to the department, and the balance has been sent to General Sigel's headquarters, and will be there received by the Government officers.

In conclusion, I would respectfully request that the railroad bridge near Bristoe Station be repaired immediately, so as to save the large amount of railroad property beyond that point, which will, no doubt, be removed by the enemy as soon as the bridge over the Rappahannock is completed.

I beg leave to refer to the annexed schedule, marked A,* for a list of the property recovered near Cedar Run.

I have the honor to be, general, your obedient servant,

N. C. McLEAN,
Colonel, Commanding Second Brigade, First Division.

Brig. Gen. J. STAHEL,
Commanding First Division, Eleventh Army Corps.

SEPTEMBER 26–27, 1862.—Expedition from Point Pleasant to Buffalo, W. Va., and skirmish.

Report of Col. John A. Turley, Ninety-first Ohio Infantry.

HDQRS. NINETY-FIRST REGT. OHIO VOL. INFANTRY,
Point Pleasant, Va., September 28, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to submit, for your consideration, the following report of the part taken by the Ninety-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in the expedition against Buffalo:

My regiment left camp at Point Pleasant at 6 o'clock p. m. on Friday, the 26th instant, and proceeded up the Kanawha River to within 1 mile of Eighteen-Mile Creek without any interruption, at which point we encountered the rebel vedettes of Jenkins' cavalry, one of whom my advance captured, and from whom we learned the strength and situation of the enemy's forces in front, and, not yet hearing from either the

* Omitted.

Second Virginia Cavalry or from the Fortieth Ohio Infantry, both of which were to have co-operated with us, I pushed forward my regiment as rapidly as possible on Buffalo. My advance met with such a warm reception that, after crossing the creek, I deployed on the right and left of the road and kept up a continual skirmish with rebel cavalry, driving them before us to within 1 mile of Buffalo, when the rebels opened upon us with two pieces of artillery, throwing small shells, which chiefly passed over our heads; and, not yet hearing from the Second Virginia or Fortieth Ohio, I ordered my regiment to unsling blankets and haversacks and move on, double-quick, and try to capture the enemy's guns, which were placed near the bridge, at the lower end of the town; but, the enemy being mostly mounted and my force having to cross a marshy ravine, our progress was so impeded that we were unable to overtake them. We pursued them into the town and to the river, where they separated, panic-stricken, a portion of them retreating up the river and the rest crossing over the river, upon whom we opened a brisk fire, driving them from the opposite bank. We remained one hour in Buffalo, hoping to hear from our forces on my right and left, which were expected to co-operate with me; but, not hearing from them, and ascertaining the strength of the enemy in front, I followed your order to fall back, bringing away all the property my regiment could carry, and destroying all commissary stores below Buffalo belonging to the enemy. Had the bridge along the Kanawha been standing, I should have brought the commissary stores to headquarters. We captured 2 of Jenkins' cavalry, killed 5, and wounded at least as many more, and took a number of horses and 8 or 10 Enfield rifles; and, had the forces sent by your order to co-operate with us arrived at the scene of action in time to act in concert with us, the expedition would doubtless have accomplished all that you desired, even to the capturing of Brigadier-General Jenkins and his entire force, as he slept in a private residence in Buffalo on the night previous.

In conclusion, permit me to say that not a single officer or soldier of the Ninety-first faltered, and, as this is a new regiment never before under fire, I cannot refrain from saying that they acted like veterans and elicited my admiration. I returned to camp last night, after having marched 45 miles in thirty hours, skirmishing four hours of that time, without the loss of a man.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN A. TURLEY,
Colonel, Comdg. Ninety-first Regiment Ohio Vol. Infty.

Col. J. A. J. LIGHTBURN,
Commanding District of Kanawha.

SEPTEMBER 29, 1862.—Expedition from Centreville to Warrenton and Buckland Mills, Va.

Report of Lieut. Col. Joseph Kargé, First New Jersey Cavalry.

CENTREVILLE, VA., *October* 1, 1862.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that, in accordance with your orders of September 28 to attack Warrenton, I started with my command on the 29th, at 6 a. m. My command consisted of 200 of the New Jersey Cavalry, 150 of the Harris Light, and 150 of the First Pennsyl-

vania Cavalry. I proceeded on the Warrenton turnpike, through Gainesville and New Baltimore; found on my way thither no traces of the enemy, although I had the country patrolled on my right and left flanks for about 1½ to 2 miles.

At precisely 2.30 o'clock p. m. my advance guard charged through the town, whilst my skirmishers took position on the different avenues leading from town, south, east, and west. I followed immediately with two other squadrons, leaving two behind as a support, drawn up in line one-half mile this side of the town. I found no opposition whatever. About 30 of the enemy's cavalry dashed through town shortly before our arrival, taking the road toward Culpeper. The people of the place rushed out in crowds, and were, as a general thing, very friendly inclined toward us. Every house in town I found filled with wounded and sick; the streets were crowded with convalescents, and, apparently, stragglers, who eagerly pressed forward around my men and engaged in friendly conversation. The accommodations in the hospitals I found anything but decent. The poor sufferers were lying on the bare floor, wrapped in a poor blanket, and seldom a straw pillow under their heads. In some of the houses the sick and wounded were literally decaying in their own filth, and nobody seemed to care for them; in short, the scene I have witnessed beggars description.

The wounds were mostly of a very serious character, and amputation of legs and arms were very frequent. The number of deaths amounted, daily, to 50, caused no doubt by want of proper care, nourishment, and medical stores. Of the two latter they were perfectly destitute, so far so, that some of the ladies of high respectability expressed to me the wish that the United States authorities, having taken possession of the place, would do something to alleviate the sufferings both of the sick and inhabitants.

The country is stripped of everything in the shape of provisions, and starvation stares the people in the face. A good many of the citizens approached me with confidence, offering their services in the shape of little refreshments, and the warm and sincere shake of the hands on their side attested sufficiently how glad they were to see again Union troops.

The gentlemanly surgeon of the post, Dr. Fisher, was of great service to me in procuring the register of sick and wounded, and when I bade him good-by his eyes moistened with tears. I found in the place about 40 army surgeons, of different ranks. The number of paroled prisoners amounts to about 1,300 or 1,400. They were all eager to get their papers, and my officers had their hands full to issue them, and, once provided with such, they pressed around me, asking whether this scrap of paper would henceforth free them from military duty, and, when assured that it would, they went off with gleaming faces, assuring me that they rather would rot than to take up arms again against the Yankees. Not an unkind word was passed, on either side, during the whole transaction. My troops behaved in a splendid manner, and made a very favorable impression among the inhabitants of the town and prisoners. At precisely 5.30 p. m. I left the town with my command, and, proceeding to Buckland Mill, 8 miles north, on the Warrenton pike, I encamped for the night, whence I marched next morning at 6 o'clock for Centreville.

Furthermore, I beg leave to state that the cavalry force detailed to this corps is by far too inadequate to answer the purposes for which it is destined.

First. The great distances which separated us from the enemy, and

the extensive line we have to guard, require at least a double amount of cavalry than we now have at our disposition.

Second. The numerous posts on picket at Fairfax and Centreville require alone over 200 men; whereas, for the present, our cavalry force in all does not amount to 1,000 men, among whom 200 at least are not fit for duty, be it on account of the unserviceable condition of the horses or of the sickness of the men.

In order to benefit the service and further our cause, we ought to have, at least, an available force of 1,500 men, of cavalry, of which 500 ought to remain in reserve. While 600 are engaged in expeditions, the remainder (400) would remain there for outpost duty and small scouting parties within and without our lines.

Humbly submitting my report and my views to your kind consideration, I have the honor, general, to remain, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH KARGÉ,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Cavalry Detachment.

[Indorsement.]

HDQRS. DEFENSES SOUTH OF THE POTOMAC,
Arlington, October 7, 1862.

Respectfully forwarded. This report discloses a most lamentable state of affairs. It is to be hoped that the rebels ere this have done something for their suffering wounded. I expect to increase the cavalry force in the advance.

S. P. HEINTZELMAN,
Brigadier-General.

Major-General SIGEL,
Commanding Eleventh Corps.

SEPTEMBER 30, 1862.—Skirmish near Glenville, W. Va.

Report of Brig. Gen. Benjamin F. Kelley, U. S. Army.

NEW CREEK, VA., *October* 1, 1862.

Nothing new; all quiet here. Can hear nothing of the force reported to have left Martinsburg on Saturday. The enemy's pickets extend west from Winchester as far as Bloomery Gap, on the Springfield road, and Big Cacapon Bridge, on the Romney road. A detachment of my cavalry (50 men) attacked 65 of Jenkins' cavalry, near Glenville, in Gilmer County, yesterday, and routed them completely; killed 5, wounded several; took 2 prisoners and 8 horses.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

General R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff, Army of the Potomac.

OCTOBER 1, 1862.—Reconnaissance from Sharpsburg, Md., to Shepherdstown and Martinsburg, W. Va., and skirmishes en route.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Maj. Gen. George B. McClellan, U. S. Army, commanding Army of the Potomac.
No. 2.—Brig. Gen. Alfred Pleasonton, U. S. Army, commanding Cavalry Division.
No. 3.—Gen. Robert E. Lee, C. S. Army, commanding Army of Northern Virginia.
No. 4.—Brig. Gen. Wade Hampton, C. S. Army, commanding Cavalry Brigade.

No. 1.

Report of Maj. Gen. George B. McClellan, U. S. Army, commanding Army of the Potomac.

HEADQUARTERS,
Sharpsburg, Md., October 2, 1862—12 noon.
(Received 2.10 p. m.)

A cavalry reconnaissance in force was made yesterday to Martinsburg. Stuart is said to have been in waiting for this, with several regiments of cavalry. The rebel cavalry resisted the advance of our forces from the time they left Shepherdstown until they arrived at Martinsburg, using artillery continually. Our troops drove them upon every occasion, and, it is supposed, inflicted a severe punishment upon them, taking several prisoners. The people of Martinsburg expressed great satisfaction at the arrival of our troops. From the best information that has been obtained, Jackson, the two Hills, and Ewell, with their forces, are now in the vicinity of Bunker Hill. General Sumner sent a brigade to Leesburg yesterday, for the purpose of attacking a rebel force, supposed to be there. No report has yet been received of their arrival.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General.

Major-General HALLECK.

No. 2.

Report of Brig. Gen. Alfred Pleasonton, U. S. Army, commanding Cavalry Division.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION,
Camp near Knoxville, Md., October 14, 1862.

GENERAL: The following official report of General Robert E. Lee has been published in the Richmond papers, in reference to an affair I had with the enemy's cavalry at Martinsburg, and in that vicinity, on the 1st instant. This report contains so many false statements as to induce me to submit the facts, as they occurred, for your information, with the request that the same publicity be given my statement that General Lee's has received:*

* * * * * * * *

I crossed the Potomac River on the morning of the 1st instant, with 700 men, consisting of the Eighth Illinois Cavalry, three squadrons from each of the Eighth Pennsylvania and Third Indiana Cavalry, and Pennington's battery of artillery. I drove the enemy's pickets out of

* See No. 3, p. 12.

Shepherdstown, and followed the Ninth Virginia Cavalry, on the Martinsburg road, so rapidly that they fled, leaving one of their dead in the road. This dead body was still in the road on my return, in the evening, showing I had the possession of it the whole day. Five miles from Shepherdstown the road forks, one branch going in the direction of Bunker Hill, and it was on this road that Lee's brigade was posted; the other passes on to Martinsburg, and, in obedience to my orders, I moved on it. Two miles of travel brought me to the Opequon Creek, on the opposite bank of which, and some 3 miles down, I observed a battery of artillery in position, which soon opened on me. I paid no attention to this, and the rebels themselves saw their absurdity and stopped firing. I continued my movement to Martinsburg, and easily drove several squadrons in my front into the town, my advance arriving at the edge of the town by 2 o'clock in the day. It was soon discovered that Hampton's brigade of cavalry and four pieces of artillery were drawn up in the center of the town, and that two bridges between my forces and theirs had been destroyed by these boastful soldiers, who represented they were so anxious to get at my command. With three squadrons of cavalry and one piece of artillery, Hampton's command was soon driven from Martinsburg, and I leisurely entered the town with this force, and executed all the orders I had received in regard to it. On entering the town I found the bridges had been replaced, and I was informed that the ladies of the place had turned out and built them up for my men to cross. The mention of this incident speaks for itself, as an affecting exhibition of the loyalty and devotion in the present great struggle for national existence.

I remained in Martinsburg until 5 o'clock in the afternoon, some time after I had finished my business, to see if the rebels would attack me. They did not; so, in obedience to your orders, I commenced to return toward Shepherdstown by the same road I had gone out, and, that the rebels might follow me, if they felt so inclined, I left the bridges intact that they had destroyed in the morning. After crossing the Opequon Creek, a section of artillery, with suitable force, remained in the rear, to cover the march, which was leisurely conducted at a walk. The enemy, presuming that my movement was a retreat, came at a headlong gallop toward my rear, when some six or eight well-directed shells scattered his force in confusion over the hills, and he did not rally until my rear had passed over nearly 2 miles of distance, when he brought up fresh troops from the road leading toward Bunker Hill. My command cared so little for the enemy's attacks that they moved on at a walk, and the rear section of artillery was, in consequence, quite near the rebels on the road. When apprised of this, I immediately placed a section of artillery in position and opened on the enemy, over the heads of my men, and, the other sections coming up, their fire did such execution that the enemy neither troubled us nor was heard of any more that night. Several of my squadrons engaged the enemy at short distance, and always maintained their position until they were directed to move.

This last affair occurred over 4 miles beyond Shepherdstown, and in it we captured 9 prisoners and 10 horses and equipments, and I have since heard, from good authority, that the rebels buried 66 dead, as the result of that fight.

My loss was only 12 men, slightly wounded (they were able to ride to camp), and 3 men taken prisoners, by the horses falling with them. Their horses were not captured.

I brought off from Martinsburg some two dozen citizens, anxious to leave, and 9 boys, *belonging to Frederick*, who had been impressed into *the rebel service but had run away.*

Among the officers of my command who had opportunities for distinction and availed themselves of them, were Major Medill, Captains Clark, Farnsworth, and Forsyth, of the Eighth Illinois Cavalry, and First Lieutenant Pennington, of the Second Artillery, commanding the horse battery.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. PLEASONTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

General R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

No. 3.

Report of General Robert E. Lee, C. S. Army, commanding Army of Northern Virginia.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
October 2, 1862.

GENERAL: The enemy's cavalry, under General Pleasonton, with six pieces of artillery, drove back our pickets yesterday in front of Shepherdstown. The Ninth Virginia Cavalry, which was on picket, repulsed the enemy several times, by vigorous charges, disputing the ground, step by step, back to the main body. By the time his artillery reached him, Col. W. H. F. Lee, who was in command of the brigade, was obliged to place it on the west bank of the Opequon, on the flank of the enemy as he approached Martinsburg. General Hampton's brigade had retired through Martinsburg on the Tuscarora road, when General Stuart arrived and made dispositions to attack.* Lee's brigade was advanced immediately and Hampton's ordered forward. The enemy retired, at the approach of Lee, along the Shepherdstown road, and was driven across the Potomac by the cavalry, with severe loss, and darkness alone prevented it from being a signal victory. His rear was overtaken and put to flight, our cavalry charging in gallant style under a severe fire of artillery, routing squadron after squadron, killing a number, wounding more, and capturing several. He was driven through Shepherdstown and crossed the river, after dark, in no case standing a hand-to-hand conflict, but relying upon his artillery and carbines at long range for protection. I regret that we lost one lieutenant and several privates.

I am, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, C. S. A., Richmond, Va.

No. 4.

Report of Brig. Gen. Wade Hampton, C. S. Army, commanding Cavalry Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS HAMPTON'S BRIGADE,
October 21, 1862.

GENERAL: The inclosed report of General R. E. Lee, in reference to the late advance of the enemy on Martinsburg, has just met my eye, and

* See Hampton's report, following.

I beg most respectfully to call your attention, and, through you, that of the general commanding, to the injustice which, unintentionally, no doubt, has been done to the brigade I have the honor to command.

The report says:

General Hampton's brigade had retired through Martinsburg, on the Tuscarora road, when General Stuart arrived and made dispositions to attack.*

This phraseology implies that the enemy had advanced on Martinsburg through my lines, and had driven in my brigade. The following statement will show that such was not the case:

As you are aware, my line extended on the Potomac from Black Creek to the mouth of the Opequon, where General Lee joined me. Upon consultation with Colonel Lee (who was in command of the brigade) the day before the advance of the enemy, he said that if his pickets were driven in he would make a stand at Williamston's Cross-Roads, and, if forced to retire, would fall back to the stone bridge, which he would hold to the last extremity.

On the morning of October 1, a courier from Colonel Lee informed me that the enemy were advancing on him, and, soon after, another courier notified me that Colonel Lee had fallen back to the cross-roads. Expecting an attack upon my own picket line, I ordered my brigade to be ready to move, and I sent a few men from the provost-guard toward the stone bridge, to procure information of the movements of the enemy. In a short time they returned, and, to my great surprise, informed me that the enemy had crossed the bridge, and that there were no pickets between that point and Martinsburg. I instantly sent a squadron down toward the bridge and ordered up a gun. Proceeding with this force, I soon saw that the enemy had crossed the bridge, and in a few moments they appeared between me and the town, not more than 600 yards from the latter. This forced me to recall my squadron, and to send the gun into town, the only position which was available. Placing my guns in position here, I ordered my wagons to go by the Romney road (as I had agreed with Colonel Lee to do) to Darkesville. The First North Carolina, with two guns, was sent as an escort for the wagons, and to hold the Winchester road where the cross-road intersected it, in case I should have to fall back. After my wagons had all got off, and messages had been sent to bring in my pickets (all of whom had to retire by Hedgesville, as the enemy had got completely in their rear), I withdrew my two remaining guns from the town, as I was very unwilling to draw the fire of the enemy upon the village, and placed them in position on a hill commanding both the Winchester and Tuscarora and Romney roads, and between the two. All of the brigade, except the First North Carolina Regiment and the squadrons on picket, were drawn up as a support to these guns on the Tuscarora road, in advance of the camp of the North Carolina and South Carolina regiments. From this position, I wrote to Colonel Lee, telling him that we could retake the town, and the letter was given to one of his pickets, who failed to send it to the colonel.

As soon as I found the enemy retiring, I ordered up my command before receiving any order from yourself. My brigade went with Lee's to Flagg's Mill, and were then sent to re-establish their picket line, while a section of my artillery proceeded to within 2 miles of Shepherdstown, the last position from which Lee's artillery fired that night.

This is a full statement of this affair as far as my brigade was concerned, and I beg to refer you to Colonel Lee, who will, I am sure, corroborate the facts as far as they relate to his brigade. I do not attach any blame to him that the positions he had designated to hold were not

* See p. 12.

held, nor that his pickets did not give me any notice of the approach of the enemy. I simply state the facts, that none of my pickets were driven in; that the enemy did not advance over any road under my supervision, and that they were within 600 yards of the edge of the town, on the Shepherdstown road, before I was aware of their proximity. I then took position in front of my camps, and held it until my pickets were withdrawn.

In justice to my brigade, I beg that you will transmit this statement to the general commanding. I did not make a report to you because, though I had been placed in a most critical position by the failure of Colonel Lee's pickets to communicate with me, still, I met with no loss, and I did not desire to appear to attach any blame to Colonel Lee. This was especially the case after he had so frankly, in your presence, apologized to me for the failure of the plan of operations we had agreed on; nor do I wish to detract from any commendation you have bestowed on Lee's brigade; my only object is to vindicate my own.

Hoping that you will excuse the minuteness of my statement, I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WADE HAMPTON,
Brigadier-General.

Major-General STUART.

OCTOBER 1-2, 1862.—Reconnaissance from Harper's Ferry, W. Va., to Leesburg, Va.

Report of Brig. Gen. Nathan Kimball, U. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS KIMBALL'S BRIGADE,
Harper's Ferry, Va., October 3, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report that, in obedience to your orders, I left camp early on the morning of the 1st instant, with my brigade, consisting of the Fourth Ohio, Fourteenth Indiana, Seventh Virginia, Eighth Ohio, and One hundred and thirty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers, and the Sixth U. S. Cavalry, with four 3-inch rifled pieces of horse artillery and Frank's battery of light 12-pounders, and, crossing the Shenandoah on the pontoon bridge at Harper's Ferry, marched, by an exceedingly rough and difficult road, along the southwest bank of the Potomac River, to Dutchman's Creek, a mountain brook that empties into the Potomac at the easterly base of Short Mountain, about 5 miles from Harper's Ferry, and, taking the road that leads up the gorge through which this brook runs, passed into the Catoctin Valley, by the way of Lovettsville. A body of the enemy's cavalry, under the command of Captain White, had been marauding and pillaging in the village and in the country adjacent the day before, and a Mr. Stoneburner, a Union citizen and merchant, was robbed and obliged to flee for his life, they taking from his store not only articles of use to them, but everything they could carry away, destroying what they could not. I advanced along this road toward Waterford as rapidly as possible, thoroughly examining the country on both sides, with both cavalry and infantry scouts, until, at the village of Waterford, the advance guard surprised and captured 6 of the enemy's pickets stationed at that place. The prisoners were sent to you immediately.

From information received at this village, I hoped to surprise a body of the enemy's cavalry, which I was led to think might be at Leesburg, and, pushing on rapidly, reached the summit of the Catoctin Mount-

ains, within 1½ miles of Leesburg, at 8 o'clock in the evening, without meeting with any further signs of his scouts or pickets. I here learned that a body of 1,200 of the enemy's cavalry, with two guns, were encamped at Snicker's Gap, and that 2,000 had left Leesburg that day for Aldie. Posting three squadrons of cavalry and three guns on the summit of the mountain, the main body at the intersection of the Waterford road with the Leesburg and Winchester turnpike, and thoroughly picketing in every direction, I rested for the night, the men sleeping on their arms.

At early dawn, the advance entered Leesburg, and found no enemy there except a number of sick and convalescent, who were taken prisoners and paroled. A list of their names* is hereto attached. At 9 o'clock the line of march was taken up, and, leaving Waterford on the right, I moved, on the road leading through Wheatland and Hillsborough into the valley between the Blue Ridge and Short Hills, to a point about 10 miles from Harper's Ferry, where I went into camp at 3 p. m. Along this road the enemy's pickets were posted in several places, but they fled toward the mountains on our approach. In consequence of information, brought in by my scouts early in the evening, relating to the roads leading toward and around the ground I occupied, and that contained in your dispatch, which reached me at 8.30 o'clock in the evening, I broke up camp and marched into Harper's Ferry that night, reaching the old camp-ground at 2 o'clock this morning, having marched 43 miles in the enemy's country in as many hours.

The Catoctin Valley, and the valley between the Blue Ridge and Short Mountains, in the vicinity of Hillsborough, contain an abundance of hay and large quantities of grain and cattle, and the inhabitants in the Catoctin Valley appear, generally, to be loyal.

I ascertained that a force of about 1,200 of the enemy's cavalry were encamped at the pass near Snickersville, and that, with the exception of occasionally a small squad in search of plunder and conscripts, there was no enemy in the vicinity of Leesburg or in the Valley of Catoctin. Information was received that the main body of the rebel army was at Bunker Hill, half-way between Martinsburg and Winchester, and that a large force was at Kernstown, 3½ miles south of the latter place.

I desire to express to you my admiration of the soldierly conduct of both officers and men of the Sixth U. S. Cavalry, under the command of Captain Sanders, as well as that of Major Robertson, of the horse artillery, and Captain Frank, of the Second New York Artillery, as exhibited in the thorough and earnest performance of their arduous duties in an exceedingly rough and difficult country; and, although meeting no enemy, their bearing was such as to inspire me with confidence in their skill and bravery.

My old command fully sustained its reputation for fortitude and endurance. Many of them, in a most commendable spirit, left camp, for this march, who were not physically able to endure it, as the day was very hot, the country rough, and the march very fatiguing, and some of these fell out, from sheer exhaustion, and returned slowly to camp; but the motive that actuated them is an honor. General, I am proud of my brigade.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

NATHAN KIMBALL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff and Assistant Adjutant-General.

*Omitted.

OCTOBER 2-4, 1862.—Operations at Blue's Gap (or Hanging Rock), Little Cacapon Bridge, and Paw Paw Tunnel, W. Va.

No. 1.—Maj. Gen. George B. McClellan, U. S. Army, commanding Army of the Potomac, of the capture of Union forces at Little Cacapon Bridge, October 4.

No. 2.—Col. Andrew T. McReynolds, First New York Cavalry, of the capture of Union forces at Little Cacapon Bridge and Confederate camp at Hanging Rock, October 4, with instructions.

No. 3.—Col. Jacob M. Campbell, Fifty-fourth Pennsylvania Infantry, of the capture of Union forces at Little Cacapon Bridge and Paw Paw Tunnel, October 4.

No. 4.—Asst. Surg. Andrew W. Mathews, Fifty-fourth Pennsylvania Infantry, of the capture of Union forces at Paw Paw Tunnel, October 4.

No. 5.—Private John J. Spangler, Fifty-fourth Pennsylvania Infantry, of the capture of Union forces at Paw Paw Tunnel, October 4.

No. 6.—General Robert E. Lee, C. S. Army, of Imboden's operations, and congratulatory letter to him.

No. 1.

Report of Maj. Gen. George B. McClellan, U. S. Army, commanding Army of the Potomac, of the capture of Union forces at Little Cacapon Bridge, October 4.

MCCLELLAN'S HEADQUARTERS,
October 5, 1862—11 a. m.

I received a report last night that the railroad bridge across the Little Cacapon, near Cumberland, was destroyed by 1,500 of Stuart's cavalry on the night previous, and that the same party had captured a company of the Fifty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers. Colonel McReynolds, with two regiments of our cavalry, was there, or in the immediate vicinity, as also General Kelley, for the express purpose of preventing such raids. I ordered Colonel Averell last night to proceed rapidly from Williamsport, with four regiments of cavalry and a horse battery, to that section, and to use his utmost endeavors to chastise Stuart's party. He will act vigorously, and I confidently anticipate some good results.

GEO. B. MCCLELLAN,
Major-General.

Major-General HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

No. 2.

Reports of Col. Andrew T. McReynolds, First New York Cavalry, of the capture of Union forces at Little Cacapon Bridge and Confederate camp at Hanging Rock, October 4, with instructions.

GREEN SPRING, VA.,
October 4, 1862—6 p. m.

A cavalry force, said to be Stuart's cavalry, made a raid on the railroad early this a. m., capturing one company Fifty-fourth Pennsylvania Regiment, and destroying the Little Cacapon Bridge, and cutting the telegraph line. It is expected they have designs on the South Branch

Bridge and Patterson's Creek Bridge to-night. Under these circumstances, I feel called upon to remain here until to-morrow, although I had arranged to leave for Williamsport to-day. If I should withdraw my force from Springfield or this point, it would leave the way open to the rebels to South Branch Bridge and through to Cumberland.

A. T. McREYNOLDS,
Colonel, Commanding.

General WILLIAMS,
Headquarters Army of the Potomac.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 4, 1862—7 p. m.

Col. A. T. McREYNOLDS, *Green Spring:*

You will remain in the vicinity of your present position until further orders, and take immediate steps to prevent the destruction of the bridges you refer to in your dispatch of to-day. Call upon any forces in your vicinity to assist you, if necessary. Acknowledge receipt.

By order of General McClellan:

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 4, 1862—8.30 p. m.

Col. A. T. McREYNOLDS, *Green Spring, Va.:*

Colonel Averell, commanding four regiments of cavalry, now at Williamsport, has been notified of the state of things, as reported by you, in your vicinity, and has been ordered to proceed at once with all his available force to cut off Stuart's cavalry. Endeavor to communicate with him to-morrow.

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY BRIGADE,
Green Spring, Va., October 4, 1862—12 p. m.
(Received 11.45 a. m., October 5.)

General R. B. MARCY, *Chief of Staff:*

Both your dispatches of this day received. I have taken full precautionary measures for the protection of the railroad bridges west of this point, having strong pickets at Springfield and Romney, to prevent any advance by any of these routes. The rebel force, after leaving Little Cacapon Bridge, moved east on the railroad to Paw Paw, where they captured, at noon to-day, one company entire of the Fifty-fourth Pennsylvania Regiment, without resistance, then retiring by the Winchester road. It consisted of about 1,500 men—cavalry and artillery in nearly equal portions. A battalion, under Captain Boyd, will leave Springfield early to-morrow morning, with orders to move cautiously toward Bloomery Gap, for the purpose of communicating with Colonel Averell.

A. T. McREYNOLDS,
Colonel, Commanding.

Copy sent to General Halleck.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 5, 1862.

Col. A. T. MCREYNOLDS, *Green Spring:*

Colonel Averell was ordered last night to proceed from Williamsport to the vicinity of the Big Cacapon, to operate against the rebel forces. I have telegraphed to him, via Hagerstown, to move rapidly up to join you in the pursuit, but, as he may not receive my dispatch, you will please send messengers out on the different roads, to communicate with him as rapidly as possible, informing him of everything you know in relation to the enemy's movements and the movements of your own troops.

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

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GREEN SPRING, *October* 5, 1862.

General R. B. MARCY, *Chief of Staff:*

Your dispatch this day received. I have sent detachments on all routes by which Colonel Averell can approach this vicinity, to communicate and co-operate with him. Imboden retired to Big Cacapon Bridge, arriving there probably this evening. Eight companies of my command, under Captain Boyd, are hard after him. My entire effective force is very small, only about 700 men, and horses almost entirely exhausted. I have sent out all I can spare, and retain adequate protection for the railroad. I have to report, additional to details given this morning, the utter destruction of Imboden's camp, the haversacks, clothing, and baggage of his entire command, 100 muskets, 3 wagon-loads of musket ammunition, a large quantity of quartermaster and commissary stores, his entire wagon-train, bringing away ambulances, two brass mountain howitzers, a large quantity of canister, ball, and friction primers, leaving behind nothing. Among the prisoners whom I have sent to Cumberland were a major and lieutenant.

A. T. MCREYNOLDS,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Copy to General Pleasonton, commanding Cavalry Division, Harper's Ferry.

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HEADQUARTERS FOURTH CAVALRY BRIGADE,
Green Spring, Va., October 5, 1862—4 a. m.

I have ascertained positively that the raid yesterday was committed by Imboden, with 1,500 men—500 cavalry and 1,000 infantry. During the time that Imboden was absent from his camp, a detachment of the First New York Cavalry, under Capt. W. H. Boyd, made a raid on his camp, dispersing the enemy in superior force, capturing 25 prisoners, 2 pieces of artillery, 10 wagons, 20 mules, and 25 horses, together with all of Imboden's private papers, and other papers of great interest. This took place on Blue's Gap, or Hanging Rock, on the South Branch. The bridge is covered by my pickets.

A. T. MCREYNOLDS,
Colonel, Commanding.

General R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

No. 3.

Reports of Col. Jacob M. Campbell, Fifty-fourth Pennsylvania Infantry, of the capture of Union forces at Little Cacapon Bridge and Paw Paw Tunnel, October 4.

HDQRS. FIFTY-FOURTH REGT. PENNSYLVANIA VOLS.,
Sir John's Run, Va., October 9, 1862.

GENERAL: I have to report that, on the morning of the 4th instant, at 6 o'clock, the enemy, with a force of about 900 (supposed to be under the command of Colonel Imboden, and from Romney), composed of infantry, cavalry, and one piece of artillery, made an attack on Company K, Fifty-fourth Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, Captain Newhard, at Little Cacapon Bridge. Seven men of Company K were wounded, when the company surrendered. The enemy set fire to the bridge (a temporary trestle-work) and cut the telegraph wire, and then proceeded to Paw Paw, 3 miles distant, where Company B, Captain Hite, was stationed. The whole rebel force immediately surrounded them on all sides, when, deeming resistance useless, that company surrendered.

Finding the telegraph deranged, I took a party of 20 men, in an engine, from this post, and proceeded up the railroad to within 5 miles of Paw Paw. Learning there what had taken place and that the enemy were coming down the road, I ran the train up to No. 12 water station, and immediately ordered the detachment of Company E (30 men), at that post, aboard the train, and started down the road, taking up a detachment of 30 men of Company H, stationed at Orleans road, on the way. I put off the detachment of Company E at Great Cacapon Bridge, and brought the detachment of Company H to this post.

About 11 o'clock on Sunday night (5th instant) I learned that an attack on my post opposite Hancock and on the Great Cacapon Bridge (5 miles above this place) was contemplated by the enemy. I immediately withdrew my force from Cherry Run to the post opposite Hancock, and brought the force from Great Cacapon Bridge to this post, uniting it with the force here. I marched out the Bath road, placing my force between the bridge and the road the enemy would have to travel to get to it.

On Monday, the 6th instant, a force of rebel cavalry came down the Winchester road, toward Bath. At the same time, an infantry force advanced, by the Martinsburg road, toward the same point. From some cause, the cavalry halted about 8 miles from here and precipitately returned, going to Pughtown, I believe. The infantry fell back about the same time toward Hedgesville, since which I have no positive information concerning them, but have been told by a citizen that they are encamped on Dr. Hammond's farm, near North Mountain Station. I have ordered out a scouting party to-day in that neighborhood, and will endeavor to find out their position and numbers.

The cavalry, under Captain Langholz, sent to me, have been of no service whatever, as he has not executed any order given him by me. On last Sunday night (5th instant), when cavalry would have been of great service to my command, he crossed the river, at Sleepy Creek, into Maryland, without orders, and I heard nothing of him or his command until yesterday morning (8th instant), when he came here (having left his command in Williamsport), with a request from Colonel Voss, of the Twelfth Illinois Cavalry, that he be relieved from duty here. As his command was already gone and as General Averell had promised cavalry, I assented to the request of Colonel Voss.

I was ordered by R. B. Marcy, chief of staff, to demand of Captain Langholz his reasons for abandoning his posts and crossing into Maryland without orders, which I did, and submit his answer, through you, in his own words, viz:

My command had no forage or rations for three days; the horses must be shod, and, as the infantry was ordered to fall back to Maryland, I could not get anything there for my command.

A. H. LANGHOLZ,
Captain Company B, Twelfth Illinois Cavalry Regiment.

I will only add that forage and rations were to be had at this post and could have been forwarded to any point on the railroad, if requested, and that the regimental quartermaster at this post has Captain Langholz's requisition and receipt for forage and rations up to the 4th instant.

On Tuesday evening, the 7th instant, I received orders from R. B. Marcy, chief of staff, to withdraw my command to Hancock. The order was countermanded by General Averell on Wednesday, the 8th instant, as it appeared to have been issued upon a misapprehension of facts telegraphed by General Kelley, and I now occupy the same positions on the road as when I last reported to you, except the posts at Paw Paw and Little Cacapon, which are vacant.

The capture of Companies B and K, of my regiment, has so weakened my command that I have not men enough to guard the road properly, and the companies, in their isolated positions, can offer but a feeble resistance to the enemy, when attacked by a large force.

Captain Suter, of Company A, Fifty-fourth Regiment, stationed at South Branch, immediately proceeded, on Sunday, 5th instant, to repair the telegraph wire, which was completed on Sunday night. The railroad bridge at Little Cacapon has been repaired, and trains will run to-day, both the telegraph and railroad being in working order as far east as Cherry Run.

I am, general, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. CAMPBELL,
Colonel Fifty-fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Major-General FRANKLIN,
Sixth Army Corps.

HDQRS. FIFTY-FOURTH REGT. PENNSYLVANIA VOLS.,
Sir John's Run, Va., October 13, 1862.

GENERAL: I inclose with this the statement of First Asst. Surg. Andrew W. Mathews, and the deposition of Private John J. Spangler, of Company B, both of the Fifty-fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, in relation to the surrender of Company B (Capt. John H. Hite), of the same regiment, stationed at Paw Paw, Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, on the 4th instant, to the rebel force, under the command of Colonel Imboden.

The statement of Surgeon Mathews, in connection with the deposition of Private Spangler, is all the positive information I have been able to obtain, they being the only persons present connected with the military who were not carried off by Colonel Imboden, but it leaves little to be added.

From the statement of Surgeon Mathews, it appears that Captain Hite was warned by the firing at Little Cacapon (3 miles distant) that the enemy was near him. More than an hour afterward he had informa-

tion of their numbers (an overestimate, as it appears to have been), and it was two or three hours after he had this information before any enemy appeared in sight, giving him ample time and opportunity to retreat, if he did not intend to fight.

The deposition of Private Spangler shows that the company was well prepared, ready and willing to fight, but was basely surrendered by the officer, without firing a gun.

Captain Hite, although in command, I have abundant reason to believe, has long been governed, in a great measure, by his second lieutenant, H. G. Baer, who, by reason of his social position at home, has made himself the master spirit in the company. Being the editor and proprietor of a newspaper, he has allowed no opportunity to pass to vilify the administration, and the sentiments attributed to Captain Hite by Private Spangler are merely the echoes of what appears weekly in his paper.

The officers of Company B I have, until the 4th instant, regarded as amongst my personal friends. A sense of duty, nevertheless, compels me to request, which I now do through you, that Capt. John H. Hite, First Lieut. John Cole, and Second Lieut. Harry G. Baer, all of Company B, Fifty-fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, be dismissed from service, for cowardice in the face of the enemy and surrendering the company (93 men) prisoners of war, without firing a gun or endeavoring to retreat.*

I am, general, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. CAMPBELL,
Colonel Fifty-fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Vols.

Major-General FRANKLIN,
Sixth Army Corps.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH CORPS,
October 21, 1862.

Respectfully forwarded. I cordially indorse the recommendation of Colonel Campbell, and have ordered the arrest of the three officers, and that they be brought here if they can be found.

W. B. FRANKLIN,
Major-General, Commanding Sixth Corps.

No. 4.

Report of Asst. Surg. Andrew W. Mathews, Fifty-fourth Pennsylvania Infantry, of the capture of Union forces at Paw Paw Tunnel, October 4.

SIR JOHN'S RUN, MORGAN COUNTY, VA.,
October 10, 1862.

SIR: In answer to your request, viz, the particulars of the capture of Company B, Captain Hite, I would state that, on the morning of October 4, about 6.30 o'clock, I had seated myself in front of my marquee, when my ear was accosted with three volleys of rifle-shots, at

*Captain Hite and Lieutenant Baer resigned in 1864; and Cole (as captain) was mustered out on expiration of service in same year. The records of the Adjutant-General's Office exhibit no charges against them.

intervals of a few seconds, seemingly in the direction of Company K, which was posted about 3 miles distant, as you are aware. I was led to suppose the company was attacked, and also remarked to Captain Hite's brother-in-law, who was present, that there should be a squad of men sent to see. He made the remark, "There might be a strong force." After waiting a few minutes, I said, if no one else would go, I would, and ordered my colored man to saddle my mare, which he did, and I mounted and rode slowly up the railroad to the spring, which is about 400 yards from Company K's quarters. From this point I could see the smoke from the burning bridge and camp, which were both on fire. But not yet satisfied, I crossed the river, and rode up the tow-path, almost opposite their quarters; but, as there was a dense fog, and many bushes along the river bank, I could not see much; but, while sitting on my nag, a man plunged across the river, a little above me, and was dodging through the bushes. I hallooed to him, what was the matter? He said Company K was taken. "Are there any wounded?" "Five," was his reply. I then interrogated him as to the number of the rebel force, which he supposed to be 500. I then rode quickly back to Paw Paw, and gave the information to Company B. They got into their rifle-pit, and there remained for two or three hours before the rebels came upon them. From the time their advance guard made their appearance until they formed in line of battle, before our rifle-pit, half an hour at least passed away.

If Captain Hite did not intend to fight, he had ample time to get away, I having given the company correct information of what was going on at the other company, and, in fact, made the rebel number greater than it was. There were, I judge, only about 80 to 100 cavalry and about 150 to 200 infantry when attacking Company B, a portion of them having kept back with Company K's prisoners, so I was informed afterward.

My position was taken about 500 yards, or a little more, distant, on Paw Paw Ridge, where I could see. The rebels were drawn up in line of battle, about 300 or 400 yards distant from the rifle-pit, from which position they carried their flag of truce up in front of our men. The officers surrendered the company without firing a gun. There was not a gun discharged on either side.

From previous conversation had with Captain Hite, I was led to believe he would not fight if attacked, and had so expressed myself to one of the men of his company.

ANDREW W. MATHEWS,
Assistant Surgeon Fifty-fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Vols.

Col. J. M. CAMPBELL,
Commanding Fifty-fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Vols.

No. 5.

Deposition of Private John J. Spangler, Fifty-fourth Pennsylvania Infantry, of the capture of Union forces at Paw Paw Tunnel, October 4.

I was present at the surrender of Company B, at Paw Paw, on Saturday, October 4, 1862. The first notice of the approach of the enemy was about sunrise, on Saturday morning, when we heard the firing at Little Cacapon, about 3 miles up the railroad, where Captain Newhard, of our regiment, was stationed. We saw the smoke arising from Little

Cacapon Bridge a short time after we heard the firing. Captain Hite and Lieutenants Cole and Baer were all present, and saw the smoke. Two of our men started in the direction of Little Cacapon, to see what was the matter. When the men came back they told the captain that they had seen the enemy, and that they were coming down that way (meaning from Cacapon to Paw Paw). This was between 9 and 10 a. m. Henry Schneider and Edward Ackerman were the men who reported the enemy coming, and both belonged to our company. The captain then told us to get ready, pack our knapsacks, and get into ranks.

After we were in ranks, Captain Hite said, "Boys, will you retreat or fight?" We all said "fight." We were then marched into the rifle-pit. When we were in the rifle-pit, Captain Hite said, "Boys, if you fire, take good aim for the head." We were in the pit between two and three hours before we saw any of the enemy. We first saw the enemy in the tow-path, on the canal. We next saw their pickets approach us on the Virginia side. We were on the Virginia side ourselves. Soon after, we saw the infantry advance on us, in a single column, on the Virginia side. They then marched from a hill down into a meadow, and formed in line of battle, between 400 and 500 yards from us. I suppose there were between 200 and 300 of the infantry.

At this time Captain Hite said, "Boys, will you fight or surrender?" The great majority of the men replied "fight." I only know of two who said "surrender." We then saw some cavalry on the hill, about half a mile from us. When we saw the cavalry, Captain Hite again said, "Boys, will you fight or surrender?" The men replied, as before, "fight." One of the enemy then approached with a flag of truce. Captain Hite and Lieutenants Cole and Baer went to meet him. I think the cavalry was about 100 strong. The infantry was, all this time, within rifle-range of us. I am certain we have practiced at target-shooting farther than they were from us and did good shooting. There were some 90 of us in the pit, armed with good Austrian rifles, and each of us supplied with from 110 to 120 rounds of ammunition. On an average, each of us had 50 rounds of compressed cartridges, and the remainder was the usual paper cartridge. We had plenty of water and hard bread in the pit. The enemy could not have got to us without crossing an open plain, exposed to our fire from the pit, where we were protected. The rifle-pits were pronounced splendid.

When our officers met the man with the flag of truce, he went with them to the rebel officers, who met them about half-way. They were gone about five minutes when they returned. When they got to the rifle-pits, Captain Hite said, "Boys, get out of the pits, now." We got out of the pits and into line, when the captain marched us away a short distance, and ordered us to "stack arms." We did so, and found that we were prisoners. Our officers then went to their quarters, and began to get their things ready. I heard Captain Hite say, "It is a damned shame." Lieutenant Cole seemed to be in a bad humor, and Lieutenant Baer did not seem to be well pleased. Nobody said anything. I determined not to be taken away, and told Captain Hite if they did not parole me there I would not go away; they might kill me, but I would not go. I was sick, and when they marched the company off I went along about 300 yards, and told them I would not go any farther. I laid down at a barn, and the rest went ahead. Colonel Imboden commanded the rebel force. He saw me at the barn, and told me to go on. I swore I would not, and did not go with them. I went to Green Spring, and then reported to the adjutant, at headquarters. There was not a shot fired on either side at the taking or surrender of our company.

The evening before the surrender I had made up my mind that Captain Hite would not fight. A few days before the capture, I heard Captain Hite say, in his quarters, "I wish the rebels would come in and take the company." This, connected with his very frequent abuse of the President, among our men, made me think him a traitor. He was very abusive in regard to the President's late proclamation.

JOHN J. SPANGLER.

Sworn and subscribed to before me, October 10, 1862, at Sir John's Run, Morgan County, Va.

AARON BECHTOL, *J. P.*

No. 6.

Report of General Robert E. Lee, C. S. Army, of Imboden's operations, and congratulatory letter to him.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
October 6, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report that on the 2d instant a scouting party of Colonel Imboden's command encountered a company of the enemy's cavalry near Hanging Rock, Hampshire County, and captured Captain Battersby, Company B, First New York Cavalry, 5 of his men, 14 horses, with arms, equipments, &c.

On the morning of the 4th, about day-break, he surprised an intrenched camp of the enemy at the mouth of the Little Cacapon. A dense fog enabled one of his companies to gain the trenches before he was discovered. In attempting to escape, 2 of the enemy were killed, 6 wounded, and Captain Newhard, Lieutenant Wagner, and 55 men of Company K, Fifty-fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, were captured. The railroad bridge over Little Cacapon was burned, with the company's buildings, &c.

About 8 o'clock the same morning, Colonel Imboden sent his cavalry across the Potomac to prevent the escape of the company at Paw Paw Tunnel, and, by leading his infantry across a precipitous mountain, surrounded the place, captured Captain Hite, Lieutenants [John] Cole and Baer, and 90 men of Company B, Fifty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers. He also captured 175 Austrian rifles and accouterments, and about 8,000 rounds of water-proof cartridges. The commissary stores, camp equipage, &c., he was obliged to destroy for want of transportation. While thus engaged, 200 of the enemy's cavalry, from Romney, made a descent upon his camp, near Cacapon Bridge, and put to flight his guard and about 100 unarmed men, whom he had left under charge of Lieutenant Stone. They burned one of his wagons, loaded with commissary stores, and attempted to carry off five others, but deserted them on the road, carrying away the teams. They also burned the carriages of two of his 3-pounder mountain guns, and carried off the guns in the wagons. They destroyed his medical chest and captured 8 or 10 of his men. He subsequently recovered his wagons, with the ammunition and several of his horses, and reports that his loss will turn out to be small.

I take pleasure in commending to your notice the handsome manner in which Colonel Imboden has conducted this operation, and, by his judicious arrangements, encountered no loss of life on the part of his command. He had to abandon the destruction of the bridge over the South Branch of the Potomac. Its great strength defied the effects of fire, and could only be effected by mining. Just before leaving Paw

Paw, his scouts reported the arrival east of the tunnel of two large trains, laden with troops, sent from Hancock to co-operate with the cavalry in cutting off his retreat.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

Hon. GEORGE W. RANDOLPH,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
October 6, 1862.

Col. J. D. IMBODEN, *Commanding, &c.:*

COLONEL: I have read with pleasure your report* of the attack upon the enemy's cavalry at Hanging Rock, and the subsequent surprise of the two companies of the enemy's infantry stationed at the mouth of the Little Cacapon and at Paw Paw Tunnel. The results accomplished, and the judicious arrangements which enabled you to effect them without loss of life on your part, are deserving of high commendation, the appreciation of which it gives me pleasure to express, with the request that you make it known to the officers and men of your command.

I am, with high respect, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

OCTOBER 4–6, 1862.—Reconnaissance from Loudoun Heights to Neersville and Hillsborough, Va.

Report of Lieut. Wesley McGregor, Seventy-eighth New York Infantry.

LOUDOUN HEIGHTS, VA.,
October 8, 1862.

By your order, I selected 20 picked men from my company, and proceeded as far as Neersville, but found no enemy; but was informed that a squad of rebel cavalry had been about 2 miles north of Neersville, and had captured 4 of our soldiers.

I, not deeming it safe to proceed any farther with my small force, sent to you for re-enforcements, which arrived at 6 p. m. I then, having 70 men, considered myself safe from any force of cavalry that could be brought against me. I took a detachment of 18 men and crossed the mountains, to capture a rebel soldier, who, I had been informed, was secreted in a house. On my arrival on the top of the mountains, I was surprised to find about 30 men, who had been notified to report to Lieutenant Gaves[?], of the Confederate Army, who was stationed at Snickersville, and is the conscript officer of Loudoun County; but they failed to do so, and the rebels had sent squads of cavalry after them, and they fled to the mountains for safety. I proceeded to and surrounded the house of Steward Dorr, and took his son James, a rebel soldier, prisoner, whom I sent to you by Sergeant Cornell.

The following morning, October 5, I took the mountain ridge and marched to within 1 mile of Hillsborough. I there divided my company in two parties, and marched into the town from two different directions, hoping to capture a few rebels; but, to my disappointment, they had

* Not found.

fled, leaving behind about 30 head of cattle and a number of conscripts. I immediately posted a number of men in the town and marched the remainder of my company on a hill back of the town, where I was met by a number of citizens and refugees from the mountains, who, by their actions, considered us deliverers, and many of the families wept for joy. Many had been driven from their homes, and dare not return, on the pain of death. I told them I would give them all the protection in my power, but dare not inform them of my strength, for fear that other than loyal ears might find it out.

About 4 p. m. I was informed that a large force of cavalry intended to attack us that night. I waited until dark, and suddenly drew in my pickets, and formed my men along a stone fence, where I could command the road on which I expected the enemy to approach. After waiting some time, I sent a sergeant and 3 men on the mountain, to build about twenty camp-fires. I waited until about 10.30 p. m., and formed my company in open order with bayonets fixed, and marched through the town, in quick time, and a mile beyond, and took possession of a barn, and rested until nearly daylight, when, by a circuitous route, I marched back to the hill I had occupied the night before, where I was shortly informed that 2,000 Yankees had passed through the town the night before, and a regiment of cavalry had occupied the hill during the night. (What caused them to think there were cavalry I do not know, unless it was an old Quaker's horse, that was attracted by the fire.) And such a force the rebels dare not attack.

I was informed of the whereabouts of 65 rebel cavalry, and would have attacked them had I not been ordered into camp, leaving a large number of inhabitants unprotected, and two fertile valleys open to the enemy's foraging parties.

Shortly before I started for camp, a squad of rebels rode up near to our pickets, who fired on them. They wheeled and ran, but were not quick enough to escape a bullet from one of the picket's guns, which took effect in a rebel's leg.

I learned that at Purcellville the rebels were organizing a company of cavalry; also, a force of 60 were at Woodville, and at Snickersville there is a force of 200 men, with two pieces of artillery.

Sir, it is a place that ought to be held, which could be done by a force of 250 men. Cavalry would be preferable; but, if they could not be obtained, infantry would do.

Yours, respectfully,

W. McGREGOR,
Lieutenant, Comdg. Company K, Seventy-eighth New York Vols.

General GREENE,
Comdg. Third Brigade, Second Division, Twelfth Army Corps.

OCTOBER 8, 1862.—Reconnaissance from Conrad's Ferry to Leesburg, Va.

Report of Col. J. H. Hobart Ward.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION,
Near Conrad's Ferry, Va., October 9, 1862.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report that no guides reported to me to direct the command sent over the river last night; that the company of cavalry and 100 infantry, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Lakeman, of the Third Maine, went to Leesburg, and have re-

turned, without meeting the enemy; that on the 4th instant Colonel Egan, of the Fortieth New York, made a reconnaissance over the river and captured one caisson, complete, with ammunition, harness, &c., about 15 head of cattle, 3 horses, and some baggage, belonging to General Hill's command; that I have ordered the cattle to be killed and distributed among the different regiments in my command; that the baggage is detained as useless. I should like to be directed as to the caisson, harness, and horses.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

J. H. HOBART WARD,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

OCTOBER 8–9, 1862.—Reconnaissance from Fairfax Court-House to Aldie, Va., and skirmish.

Reports of Maj. Gen. Franz Sigel, U. S. Army.

ARLINGTON HOUSE, *October* 9, 1862.

Capt. RICHARD B. IRWIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The following is just received:

SIGEL'S HEADQUARTERS, *October* 9, 1862.

General HEINTZELMAN:

My cavalry entered Aldie yesterday, making 4 prisoners, who have been paroled; captured some teams loaded with bacon, and one ambulance.

My scouts just report from Gum Spring and Hopewell that there are no rebels there. Shall report when I hear from Leesburg.

F. SIGEL.

S. P. HEINTZELMAN,
Major-General.

BANKS' HEADQUARTERS,
October 10, 1862—11.30 a. m.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN:

Following copy received from General Heintzelman:

FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE,
October 9, [1862]—11.50 p. m.

General HEINTZELMAN:

Lieut. S. B. Conger, Third Virginia Cavalry, made an attack on Aldie this noon, making 4 prisoners, and had quite a sharp skirmish on the other side of the town. The enemy's loss was 1 killed and 3 wounded. No loss on our side. Finding the enemy too strong, he fell back to a toll-gate 7 miles this side of Aldie, to which point the enemy followed. A stronger detachment will be sent to the same place during the night, and also a detachment to Hopewell Gap. Information has been received that Longstreet's corps is stationed 6 miles out of Winchester, on the Martinsburg road, and Jackson's forces are reported to be on the Harper's Ferry road. General Stuart is reported absent from Winchester; his cavalry are guarding their right flank. Their pickets extend 9 miles out from Winchester toward Middleburg. A rumor among the rebel soldiers last Sunday that within a week's time they will make their way to Manassas. The arms captured at Harper's Ferry by them have been distributed among the conscripts. The teams captured to-day, hauling bacon at Middleburg, were prepared to move the bacon from Middleburg to Winchester. They have subsisted entirely of late upon flour and fresh beef, bacon being very scarce. Last Sunday they expected an attack by our forces from Martinsburg. None but the sick and wounded soldiers occupy the town of Winchester. Three rebel scouts passed through Hunter's Mill to-day on their way to Aldie.

F. SIGEL,
Major-General.

BANKS,
Major-General.

FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE, VA.,
[*October* 10, 1862]—1.30 p. m.

L. HUNT,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

Captain Conger, Third Virginia Cavalry, whom I sent to Aldie last night with 60 cavalry, reports the following:

ALDIE, 6.30 p. m.

All right. Nobody here; all gone to Middleburg. First Lieutenant [George F.] Means, rebel, of Ball's cavalry, was killed yesterday in the fight; also one private and Captain Ball's brother wounded.

7.10 P. M.

Captain Gardner, from Centreville, has just come in with 45 men. We will move out toward Middleburg.

F. SIGEL,
Major-General, Commanding.

OCTOBER 9–12, 1862.—Stuart's Expedition into Maryland and Pennsylvania.

SUMMARY OF THE PRINCIPAL EVENTS.

October 10, 1862.—Skirmishes at McCoy's, or Kinsell's, Ferry, and near Green Spring Furnace, Md.
Capture of Signal Station on Fairview Heights, Md.
Capture of Chambersburg, Pa.
11, 1862.—Skirmish near Gettysburg, Pa.
12, 1862.—Skirmish near mouth of the Monocacy, Md.
Skirmish at White's Ford, Md.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Maj. Gen. John E. Wool, U. S. Army, commanding the Middle Department.
No. 2.—Maj. Gen. George B. McClellan, U. S. Army, commanding Army of the Potomac.
No. 3.—Maj. Albert J. Myer, Chief Signal Officer, U. S. Army.
No. 4.—Brig. Gen. John R. Kenly, U. S. Army, commanding at Williamsport.
No. 5.—Capt. Thomas Logan, Twelfth Illinois Cavalry.
No. 6.—Brig. Gen. Alfred Pleasonton, U. S. Army, commanding Cavalry Division.
No. 7.—Brig. Gen. William W. Averell, U. S. Army, commanding First Cavalry Brigade.
No. 8.—Col. Richard H. Rush, Sixth Pennsylvania Cavalry.
No. 9.—Brig. Gen. George Stoneman, U. S. Army, commanding division.
No. 10.—Brig. Gen. J. H. Hobart Ward, U. S. Army, commanding Second Brigade.
No. 11.—Col. Henry G. Staples, Third Maine Infantry.
No. 12.—Lieut. Col. Moses B. Lakeman, Third Maine Infantry.
No. 13.—Col. Elijah Walker, Fourth Maine Infantry.
No. 14.—Col. Thomas W. Egan, Fortieth New York Infantry.
No. 15.—Lieut. Col. Edwin R. Biles, Ninety-ninth Pennsylvania Infantry.
No. 16.—General Robert E. Lee, C. S. Army, commanding Army of Northern Virginia.
No. 17.—Maj. Gen. J. E. B. Stuart, C. S. Army, commanding Cavalry Division.
No. 18.—Brig. Gen. Wade Hampton, C. S. Army, commanding Cavalry Brigade.
No. 19.—Correspondence and orders relating to movements of the Union forces.

No. 1.

Report of Maj. Gen. John E. Wool, U. S. Army, commanding the Middle Department.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore, Md., October 14, 1862.

GENERAL: On Friday evening I received (about 10 o'clock) information, by telegraph, from Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania, that the 3,000 rebel cavalry, and a section of artillery, under the command of General Stuart, were in possession of Chambersburg. It appears that the town had been surrendered upon the demand of the rebel general. I immediately ordered three regiments and a battery of six pieces to be got ready and proceed at once to Harrisburg; afterward I ordered a fourth regiment.

The next morning, at 6 o'clock, and as soon as I could obtain a special train, I proceeded to Harrisburg, where I arrived early in the day, and visited Governor Curtin. He appeared quite anxious about the safety of Carlisle. Although I did not agree with him on the subject, yet I proceeded to that place. On the way I received a telegram, informing me that the rebels had gone to Emmittsburg. I returned immediately to Harrisburg, and saw Governor Curtin, who had received the same information. I at once proceeded to Hanover Junction, where I arrived about 4 a. m., and where I met my troops ordered from Baltimore. These I immediately set in motion for Gettysburg, where they arrived about 1 p. m., and headed off the rebel cavalry, previous to which the advance of the rebels had been attacked by some of the Home Guards, when they retreated, leaving 5 prisoners in the possession of the Home Guards.

The rebels went to Emmittsburg, and from there to Waynesborough, and were proceeding toward Boonsborough, when, on being informed of the advance of Pleasonton, they changed their course and proceeded with all haste to the Potomac, in a more easterly direction, and, as I was informed, by telegraph from Major-General McClellan, in the following language, viz:

General Pleasonton, who was in pursuit of the rebel cavalry, reports that they have been driven back into Virginia, crossing the Potomac near the mouth of the Monocacy, and having marched 90 miles in the previous twenty-four hours, while Pleasonton, in pursuit, marched 78 miles in the same time.

Colonel Cram, under whose direction I placed the troops at Gettysburg, reported to me on Sunday that the rebels had retired to Harbach's Valley.

On Monday, 2.30 p. m., he reported, by telegram, that a part of the rebels, he thought, from information received, were yet in Harbach's Valley. He sent scouts to ascertain, who were to report to him last night or this morning. I think the colonel will find that all the rebel cavalry have returned into Virginia, and have probably escaped altogether the vigilance of Major-General McClellan, having, in the mean time, made nearly the whole circle of the Army of the Potomac—certainly a bold and daring enterprise, in the execution of which the soldiers at Chambersburg changed the rags which covered them for the uniform clothing of the United States, and supplied themselves on their route with 1,000 fresh horses, besides destroying, at Chambersburg, the railroad depot, with all the rolling-stock. They also tore up some of the rails of the road, and destroyed several bridges.

Myself and staff were in motion from Friday evening until yesterday

afternoon at 2 o'clock, when we returned to Baltimore. During that time we had no rest or sleep, except what little could be taken in the cars.

From want of cavalry, we could not follow the enemy, as, he, from reports made to me, kept continually on the trot, and sometimes even galloped his horses.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major-General.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

No. 2.

*Report of Maj. Gen. George B. McClellan, U. S. Army, commanding Army of the Potomac.**

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 12, 1862—6 p. m.

The rebel cavalry under Stuart, which left Chambersburg yesterday morning in the direction of Gettysburg, reached the Potomac, near the mouth of the Monocacy, at about 9 a. m. to-day, having marched about 100 miles in twenty-four hours. General Stoneman, who was at Poolesville, near where the rebels passed, was ordered by telegraph, at 1 o'clock p. m. yesterday, to keep his cavalry well out on all the different approaches from the direction of Frederick, so as to give him time to mass his forces to resist their crossing into Virginia. As you will see from the dispatch of General Pleasonton, just received and herewith transmitted, it does not appear that he complied with this order. He will be called upon for an explanation of this matter. It would seem that Pleasonton's forces, although within but a short distance of Poolesville, received but little assistance from Stoneman.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION,
Camp near Mouth of Monocacy, October 12, [1862]—1.30 p. m.

General R. B. MARCY, *Chief of Staff:*

This morning, after my dispatch of 1.30, my advance guard met Stuart's, disguised in our uniforms, and, before they were recognized, a fire was opened, and, very soon after, their guns began to play upon us. In consequence of the weakness of the battery horses, they having marched 78 miles in the last twenty-four hours, they could not move the pieces, and I had only two pieces that I could bring to bear on the enemy.

This continued for upward of an hour, when I succeeded in getting up my six guns and soon silenced their battery. They retreated hastily and covered the ford, 3 miles below, with their guns on this side and some guns that were placed in position for them on the other. I sent a regiment of cavalry and some infantry down the towpath to intercept their crossing, and used every exertion to get my guns to follow them, but the horses could not pull up the hills, and I was obliged to use men. This took time enough for the rebels to escape. There was no artillery at this point, and, with the exception of a few infantry companies, I had no assistance. I held Stuart in check for two hours, but, for the reasons I have assigned, it was necessary to have timely assistance to capture his party. My men have behaved admirably.

A. PLEASONTON,
Brigadier-General.

Six regiments of my cavalry had been sent to Cumberland to prevent the rebel depredations upon the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, which

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*See also Part I, pp. 72-74.

left us very deficient in cavalry here. As soon as Stuart's approach was known, however, one of these regiments was ordered back, but has not yet arrived.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General.

Major-General HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

No. 3.

Report of Maj. Albert J. Myer, Chief Signal Officer, U. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp near Knoxville, Md., October 21, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of operations of the Signal Corps of the Army of the Potomac, as relating to the recent passage of the lines of this army by a rebel cavalry force, under Maj. Gen. J. E. B. Stuart:

Early on the morning of October 10, 1862, a force of cavalry and artillery, estimated, by the signal officers who afterward saw them, as consisting of four regiments of cavalry and four guns, crossed from Virginia into Maryland at the McCoy Ford [Ferry] of the Potomac. The officers at the signal station on Fairview Heights were, about 8 o'clock a. m., attacked by a party of about 20 of this cavalry, detached for that purpose, and were so nearly surprised at their station as to lose 2 privates, taken prisoners, and nearly all of their signal equipments. I refer for details to the inclosed report (A) of Lieut. W. W. Rowley, acting signal officer, in charge of Fairview Station. It does not appear that these officers can be held blamable for a neglect of duty. According to the statement submitted, the valley of the river was, on that morning, obscured by fog. The river itself, the roads in Maryland leading from the ford, and the road by which the enemy approached the station were not visible from any point upon the mountain. The officers were not notified by any pickets or others as to the approach of the enemy. I am not informed whether the enemy ought to have been seen in Virginia approaching the river, and prior to crossing.

Upon being driven from the station, Lieuts. W. W. Rowley and W. B. Roe, acting signal officers, rode to Clear Spring, a distance of 3 miles from the station, and there reported the facts to Captain Russell, of the First Maryland Cavalry, who immediately sent the dispatch to General Kenly, commanding at Williamsport. Lieutenant Rowley also dispatched a courier, with a statement of facts, to the signal station near Hagerstown, in charge of Lieut. J. H. Spencer. This courier arrived and reported to Lieutenant Spencer at about 11 a. m. Lieutenant Spencer at once reported the fact to General W. T. H. Brooks, commanding at Hagerstown. Lieutenants Rowley and Roe themselves arrived at Hagerstown at about 2 p. m., when they made a statement of facts, giving the probable force of the enemy and the number of his guns to Generals Franklin and Brooks, then at that place. A hasty report, in writing (C), made by them at that place, and addressed to me at these headquarters, is timed 2 p. m. of that day.

At about 12 p. m. of October 10, I had the unofficial information of the crossing at these *headquarters*. The orders, of which the inclosure

(B) is a copy, were, at that hour, given for the disposition of the signal parties for the ensuing day. The stations occupied by noon on Saturday, October 11, were: At Fairview Heights, communicating with Hagerstown and Williamsport; at General F. J. Porter's headquarters, communicating with a station on Elk Mountain; on Catoctin Ridge, west of Frederick, commanding both the Frederick and Middletown Valleys; on Sugar Loaf Mountain; on Point of Rocks, and on Maryland Heights, the four latter communicating with general headquarters, and a station on Washington Monument,* overlooking the Hagerstown Valley, and ordered to communicate to Hagerstown. This communication failed, for some reason, to be established. Some reports of minor importance were received from these stations on Saturday. The enemy was not, however, anywhere visible from them. On Saturday night the officers on Catoctin Ridge and on the station east of that ridge were notified the rebel force would possibly try to pass the Potomac near the Monocacy.

On the morning of the 12th October, the signal report of 4.30 a. m. (No. 1), from Sugar Loaf Mountain, forwarded by electric telegraph from Frederick, and received here between 8 and 9 a. m., announced nothing as visible at the hour first mentioned, from the mountain. This report was almost immediately, as to the time of the arrival here, followed by another (No. 2), upon which time is not marked, and which was probably made from Sugar Loaf soon after daylight, as follows: "It is reported that the rebels have crossed. We can see heavy bodies of troops near Hyattstown." In reply to an inquiry from these headquarters as to what arm, and how uniformed, the Sugar Loaf Station, at 11 a. m. (No. 7), replied, "All that are reported are cavalry, with gray uniforms." At 9.45 a. m. Sugar Loaf Station announced (No. 5) the opening of a battery by the enemy, between the mouth of the Monocacy and Poolesville, a little west of south of Sugar Loaf Mountain. At 12.15 and 12.30 p. m. the reports of the Sugar Loaf Station (Nos. 9 and 10) showed the enemy then still crossing the Potomac, and, so far as can be judged, at at least two points. A final report, received about 5 p. m. of that day, announced that no enemy was then visible from that position. Reports received during the day from Point of Rocks show the enemy to have been visible from that place, and some of them dressed in the United States uniform. Information having been received at these headquarters that the enemy had scattered, and that most of them were at Point of Rocks (this about 3 p. m.), the station, in reply to an inquiry, at once informed these headquarters that there were none of the enemy in that vicinity, but that troops, dressed in our uniform, were on the Virginia side of the Potomac. The station on Catoctin Ridge, west of Frederick, reported the sound and apparent direction of the cannonade as soon as it was heard.* While the engagement was progressing near the Monocacy, the station at Fairview Heights reported, through Hagerstown, as to appearances at Chambersburg, the movement of infantry upon the turnpike near Hancock, and that there were none of the enemy in the vicinity or visible from Fairview (No. 6). The station upon Elk Mountain reported early in the morning (No. 3) the fact that no enemy was in its view, and, at various times throughout the day, reports were received from Maryland Heights. The final report of the day was that of Point of Rocks, transmitted through Maryland Heights (No. 12), and announcing that at 5 p. m. the enemy's mounted pickets were visible in Virginia, opposite Noland's Ferry, and that long lines of smoke could be seen in the vicinity of Leesburg.

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* Near Boonsborough, Md.

I have the honor to inclose herewith copies of all official messages received on that day of which record was made.

With the exception of the station upon Washington Monument, which failed to communicate with Hagerstown, the officers on duty were everywhere on the alert, and the orders given them successfully obeyed. The case of an officer absent from his station is now under investigation. I have only to regret that the efforts of those who well did their duty were not followed by successes to our arms, to which they could claim to have contributed.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALBERT J. MYER,
Signal Officer and Major U. S. Army.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the Potomac.

[Inclosure A.]

ALBERT J. MYER,
Signal Officer and Major U. S. Army:

SIR: In compliance with orders from Headquarters Army of the Potomac, I have the honor to report that, on October 10, 1862, our signal party was surprised by a body of rebel cavalry, about 8 a. m., approaching the station. During the morning, the valley along the river was filled with a dense fog, which prevented seeing any portion of the river. The point at which the rebels crossed the river is hid entirely from view from any point on this mountain; also, the road over which the force came after leaving the river is not visible, not even the slightest portion of it, from any place upon this mountain. The turnpike leading over the mountain, and which they crossed about 1 mile below our station, is winding, and can be seen from no one point, but at a very few rods from our station it can be seen about 20 rods. Here it was we first saw the rebel cavalry approaching. They were on us in a very short time from our first seeing them. We had just succeeded in saddling our horses, at least part of us; Privates Vincent and Emge had not finished saddling theirs, which accounts for their capture. They were trying to save their horses with themselves. The men lost all their extra clothing, 3 McClellan saddles and bridles, 2horses, 2 full sets flags, 1 saber, 3 pistols, 2 telescopes, 2 marine glasses, and 2 kites, none of which have been recovered.

Lieutenant Roe and myself rode to Clear Spring, about 3 miles from the station, and there reported to Captain Russell, of the First Maryland Cavalry. He immediately sent our dispatch to General Kenly, at Williamsport. We then rode to Hagerstown. Previously to this I had sent a man to Lieutenant Spencer's station, near Hagerstown, with statement of facts. He reported to Lieutenant Spencer about 11 a. m. Lieutenant Spencer immediately reported the facts to General Brooks, commanding at Hagerstown. Lieutenant Roe and myself reached Hagerstown about 2 p. m., when we immediately reported the facts of crossing and their probable force, with four pieces of artillery, to Generals Franklin and Brooks. We remained at Hagerstown all night. Returning to this station the next morning, found everything quiet, and have remained here since, communicating with stations at Williamsport and Hagerstown.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, yours,

W. W. ROWLEY,
Acting Signal Officer.

[Inclosure B.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 10, 1862—12 p. m.

Capt. B. F. FISHER,
Commanding Signal Detachment:

The rebel General Stuart, with about 3,000 cavalry and two batteries, took Chambersburg this afternoon, and is now trying to return to Virginia. By daylight to-morrow you will have a party at Williamsport, to communicate with Rowley; one on Washington Monument, to communicate with Spencer, at Hagerstown; one on Catoctin Ridge, west of Frederick, commanding the valleys on both sides of the ridge, and communicating with a point as near as is practicable to this camp. Notify Point of Rocks of the facts. All are to look out and instantly report any force of this nature trying to move across the Potomac, Washington Monument reporting to Hagerstown, Rowley reporting to Hagerstown and Williamsport, and stations on Catoctin Ridge reporting near here. Carry out these orders as promptly as possible.

Send a party to assist Rowley and ascertain whether he is taken prisoner, as is possible, the enemy being reported as having crossed at the ford near Fairview. Cox is at Hancock, with his division in railroad cars, and will move by rail the instant he receives information. Officers will return after forty-eight hours, unless otherwise ordered.

By order of Maj. A. J. Myer:

WM. S. STRYKER,
First Lieutenant and Adjutant, Signal Corps.

[Inclosure C.]

SIGNAL STATION,
Hagerstown, Md., October 10, 1862—2 p. m.

ALBERT J. MYER,
Signal Officer and Major U. S. Army:

SIR: This morning, soon after break of day, a force of the enemy's cavalry and artillery, of which we saw at least four regiments of cavalry and two pieces of artillery, crossed the Potomac at or near Dam No. 4, capturing several of our pickets and several refugees from Virginia. The force then proceeded toward the turnpike leading from Fairview, and crossed it about 1 mile beyond Fairview, and proceeded up a dirt road into a valley called Little Cove.

The first that we knew of their being in our vicinity was a force of about 20 cavalry appearing in sight, about 20 rods from our station. We immediately abandoned the station, those of us that had our horses saddled. We were obliged to leave everything except our side-arms. We proceeded to Clear Spring, and found that Captain Gary, with his cavalry, had fallen back toward Williamsport, about 3 miles. He had previously called in all his pickets from along the river and canal. Some of his pickets were forced to retire toward Hancock. The cavalry and artillery was seen to enter the Little Cove above mentioned. From the Little Cove there are two roads, one of which leads toward Hancock, the other, through a gap in the mountain, to the Clear Spring and Mercersburg turnpike.

What their object or intentions may be is entirely unknown to us. General Cox's division passed Fairview on the road to Hancock between 3 and 5 a. m. He must be aware of the raid, as some of the pickets fell back that way.

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The fog was so dense upon the river that we could not see the country about the river where they crossed.

W. W. ROWLEY,
First Lieut. Twenty-eighth N. Y. Vols., and Actg. Sig. Officer.
W. B. ROE,
First Lieut. Sixteenth Mich. Vols., and Actg. Sig. Officer.

[Inclosure D.]

Signal communications received October 12, 1862, *and relating to movements of rebel forces within the lines of the Army of the Potomac.*

SUGAR LOAF, *October* 12, 1862—4.30 a. m.

No. 1. All quiet.

Lieutenant CAREY.

SUGAR LOAF, *October* 12, 1862.

No. 2. It is reported that the rebels have crossed. We can see heavy bodies of troops near Hyattstown.

Lieutenant CAREY.

ELK MOUNTAIN, *October* 12, 1862—7.45 a. m.

No. 3. As yet no sign of enemy visible.

Lieutenant OWEN.

CATOCTIN RIDGE, *October* 12, [1862]—9.30 a. m.

No. 4. Reports of cannon heard in the direction of Sugar Loaf Mountain.

Lieutenant WIGGINS.

SUGAR LOAF, *October* 12, [1862]—9.45 a. m.

No. 5. The rebels have opened a battery between the mouth of the Monocacy and Poolesville, a little west of south. One battery is replying.

Lieutenant CAREY.

FAIRVIEW, *October* 12, 1862—10 a. m.

No. 6. No unusual quantity of smoke at Chambersburg this a. m. Can see a force approaching on the turnpike from Hancock, with train of 10 wagons. No enemy in sight. All quiet.

Lieutenant ROWLEY.

SUGAR LOAF, *October* 12, 1862—11 a. m.

No. 7. All that were reported were cavalry, with gray uniforms.

Lieutenant CAREY.

SUGAR LOAF, *October* 12, 1862—11.10 a. m.

No. 8. The enemy crossed at south side of Monocacy, and opened a battery. One battery is replying.

Lieutenant CAREY.

SUGAR LOAF, *October* 12, 1862—12.15 p. m.

No. 9. There is at least one regiment of the enemy's cavalry on this bank of the Potomac, and they are now recrossing that river at about 2 miles the other side of the Monocacy.

Lieutenant CAREY.

SUGAR LOAF, *October* 12, 1862—12.30 p. m.

No. 10. Yes; have seen them and can still see them crossing from Maryland into Virginia.

Lieutenant CAREY.

SUGAR LOAF, *October* 12, 1862—5 p. m.

No. 11. No enemy visible from this point.

Lieutenant YATES.

POINT OF ROCKS, *October* 12, 1862—9 p. m.

No. 12. We could see the cavalry pickets of the enemy at 5 p. m. opposite Noland's Ferry. At the same time saw a long line of smoke in the vicinity of Leesburg.

Lieutenants FORTESCUE and KENDALL.

SUGAR LOAF, *October* 12, [1862]—12 p. m.

No. 13. All quiet.

Lieutenant CAREY.

No. 4.

Report of Brig. Gen. John R. Kenly, U. S. Army, commanding at Williamsport.

HEADQUARTERS,
Williamsport, Md., October 15, 1862.

COLONEL: I have the honor to forward herewith the report of Captain Logan, Twelfth Illinois Cavalry, accompanied with a note from Col. A. Voss, commanding Fifth Cavalry Brigade, in reference to the recent advance into Pennsylvania by the enemy's cavalry:

My instructions from your headquarters were to picket and guard the fords from Williamsport to Cherry Run, and, in obedience to your orders, I posted pickets at McCoy's Ferry and Cherry Run. That these pickets discharged their duty faithfully the report of Captain Logan will show, for I had information, at 7.30 a. m. Friday, the 10th instant, that the enemy was crossing at McCoy's Ferry, sent to me by Capt. William J. Gary, Third Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and Lieut. Col. John G. Johannes, commanding Eighth Regiment Maryland Volunteers, stationed at Cowton's farm. The information thus obtained I immediately forwarded to Major-General Couch, at Downsville, and to Brig. Gen. W. T. H. Brooks, commanding at Hagerstown.

At 8 a. m. same day I dispatched Capt. Charles H. Russell, commanding Company I, First Maryland Cavalry, out the Clear Spring road, to watch the movements of the enemy, and at 10 a. m. I received a note from Captain Russell, informing me that the enemy were moving toward Mercersburg, Pa., which information I also forwarded to Major-General Couch and to Brigadier-General Brooks. The first information (verbal) which I received was that the enemy's cavalry and artillery were moving slowly toward Williamsport, and I accordingly made disposition to hold this post.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN R. KENLY,
Brigadier-General, Maryland Brig., Comdg. at Williamsport.

Lieut. Col. OLIVER D. GREENE,
A. A. G. and Chief of Staff, Sixth A. C., Hagerstown, Md.

No. 5.

Report of Capt. Thomas Logan, Twelfth Illinois Cavalry.

WILLIAMSPORT, MD., *October* 15, 1862.

COLONEL: In accordance with an order received from your headquarters, delivered me at 5.30 p. m. on the 7th instant, ordering my command to report to Captain Gary, at Clear Spring, to assist in picketing the Potomac River from McCoy's Ferry to Cherry Run, I proceeded, leaving Williamsport, Md., at 6 p. m. same day, arriving at Clear Spring at 8 o'clock. Reported to Captain Gary and proceeded to the Four Locks, where I found Captain Treichel, in command of two companies of the Third Pennsylvania Cavalry. I encamped here for the night, posting a picket on the Cherry Run road, at Green Spring Furnace.

Next morning I moved my command to a cross-road half a mile east of Green Spring Furnace, and about 1 mile from McCoy's Ferry. I agreed with Captain Treichel to picket the Cherry Run road, from Green Spring Furnace to Cherry Run, a distance of 3½ miles, and also to picket the draw-bridge over the canal, immediately south of old Fort Frederick.

On the morning of the 8th I placed my pickets accordingly, placing 4 men at the furnace, where the Cherry Run road crosses the road from the mountain to McCoy's Ferry, and only about a half mile from the ferry; 4 men at the bridge before mentioned; 4 men on the hill at the school-house, 2 miles from Cherry Run, and 4 men to patrol the road from this point to the ferry or ford, called Cherry Run. My pickets remained as above posted during the days and nights of the 8th and 9th instant, nothing occurring worth notice.

On the morning of the 10th, at daybreak, by my time 5.30 a. m., I was informed by Mr. Jacques, a citizen living near my reserve, that the enemy were crossing at McCoy's Ferry, apparently in force. I immediately ordered my reserve to mount, starting a messenger at the same time to Captain Gary, at Clear Spring, and getting my camp equipage and baggage loaded. I started the team to Clear Spring, and was drawn up in line of battle in five minutes. Knowing that the crossing at McCoy's Ferry, being below all my pickets, would cut them off, I ordered Sergt. E. N. Pratt to proceed with 3 men, and, if possible, pass the cross-road at the furnace before the enemy occupied the place, gather up all my pickets, and go to Fairview and down the pike to Clear Spring, which he succeeded in doing, not, however, until 3 p. m., having been cut off, and, at one time, surrounded by the enemy. I feel that Sergeant Pratt and the 16 men with him deserve great praise for their courage and discretion.

At about 5.40 o'clock the enemy fired ten or fifteen shots on my pickets at the furnace without effect, the pickets falling back on the reserve in good order. The enemy immediately occupied the cross-roads and planted one gun on the hill opposite the furnace, near the store, commanding the cross-roads and the road up to my reserve. On seeing artillery I immediately dispatched a second messenger with these facts to Captain Gary. The messenger found, on arriving at Clear Spring, that Captain Gary had fallen back to Dam No. 5, where he proceeded to report. By this messenger, on his return, I was ordered to fall back by Four Locks to Dam No. 5. Before receiving this order, which was not received until 9 a. m., owing to the distance, I had (believing the force intended to proceed immediately to Clear Spring) fallen back on the Clear Spring road one-half or three-fourths of a mile,

still holding the road by my rear guard, to within 400 yards of the furnace. At one time they made an advance on my rear guard, and were fired on by them, killing 1 man and wounding 1 horse. They returned the fire without effect, when they fell back to the furnace, evidently not wishing to become engaged.

I occupied the ground until 9 o'clock, looking on their movements; saw their column; estimated their number at 2,500 cavalry; saw eight pieces of artillery, a number of army wagons, and a few ambulances. Finding the enemy did not wish to approach Clear Spring by the road I was occupying, I fell back to Clear Spring, about 1 p. m. I found by this time that the advance of the column had arrived at a point 3 miles north of Clear Spring, taking the Mercersburg road. I immediately placed pickets on all the roads north of Clear Spring, occupying the place until 5 p. m., when, by order of Captain Gary, I fell back on the Williamsport road to within 2½ miles of Williamsport, placing pickets on the road to Cowton's farm, where I remained until after midnight, when I was relieved by Company C, of the Twelfth Illinois Cavalry.

I must say that, without a single exception, the men of my command behaved admirably, ready all day to do any duty asked of them; and, notwithstanding we mounted in the morning without breakfast, and remained in the saddle until midnight without eating, there was no murmur. Nothing further occurred worthy of notice except that, by the accidental discharge of a carbine, one of my horses was seriously wounded.

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS LOGAN,
Captain Company G, Twelfth Illinois Cavalry.

Col. A. VOSS,
Twelfth Illinois Cavalry, Comdg. Fifth Cavalry Brigade.

No. 6.

Report of Brig. Gen. Alfred Pleasonton, U. S. Army, commanding Cavalry Division.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION,
Camp near Knoxville, Md., October 13, 1862.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report the movements of my command in pursuit of the rebels who recently made a raid to Chambersburg, Pa.

On Saturday morning [October 11], at 4 o'clock, I received my orders to start with my command, and soon after I was *en route* to Hagerstown, where I arrived at about 11 a. m. Receiving information there that the rebels were moving in the direction of Mercersburg, I started with my command toward Clear Spring, on the Hancock road, to intercept them, and had proceeded some 4 miles when I was ordered to halt, by dispatch from headquarters, and await further orders.

About 1.30 p. m. I received orders to move to Mechanicstown, via Cavetown and Harmon's Gap, sending patrols to Emmittsburg and Gettysburg to obtain information of the enemy. I executed these orders, and arrived at Mechanicstown about 8.30 p. m., from which point I sent out scouts in the direction of Emmittsburg, Taneytown, Middleburg, and Graceham, and picketing all the roads in that vicinity.

At 12.30 a. m. my scouts in the direction of Middleburg reported that the rebel cavalry, under Stuart, had passed through a small town, *called Middletown, some 5* miles to the east of Mechanicstown, one hour

before that time, taking a private road to Woodsborough, to which place they said they were going, and from thence to Liberty, on the road to the mouth of the Monocacy. They had traveled at a trot, and were continuing to do so. As soon as I received this information I started immediately for the mouth of the Monocacy, via Frederick City, passing through the latter about 5 o'clock in the morning, and reaching the Monocacy about 8 a. m. Upon my arrival I found some 400 or 500 infantry guarding the canal aqueduct, and picketing the roads and fords in the vicinity. They told me that they had not seen or heard anything of the enemy. I immediately crossed the Monocacy with the portion of my command that had come up, viz, a part of the Eighth Illinois Cavalry, a part of the Third Indiana Cavalry, and two guns of Pennington's battery, and sent forward a company on the Barnesville road to reconnoiter that place, while the main column should move in the direction of Poolesville, to take up a position most suitable for covering the fords in that vicinity.

My advance squadron had not proceeded more than 1½ miles from the Monocacy when they discovered a body of cavalry moving toward them, dressed in the uniform of United States soldiers. The officer in command of the squadron made signal in a friendly way, which was returned, and the parties approached within a short distance of each other, when the officer commanding the opposite party ordered his men to charge. They were received by a volley from the carbines of my men, and some skirmishing took place, when the enemy brought up a superior force and opened with a couple of guns, which forced my men to retire. On seeing this, the two guns of Pennington's battery were brought into position and opened a brisk fire upon the enemy, which checked his advance.

At this time my command was not more than 400 strong, and I was compelled to confine my operations to holding the enemy in check until re-enforcements should arrive. I took four small companies of the infantry I found at the mouth of the Monocacy to support the two guns, and sent one company to assist my cavalry in front in keeping back the enemy's dismounted skirmishers. This condition of things lasted for about two hours, when, the remainder of Pennington's battery coming up, it was put in position and soon drove off the enemy's guns. At the same time I sent a portion of the Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry, that had come up with the remainder of Pennington's battery, down the tow-path of the canal, to prevent the enemy from crossing at any point below. They discovered that the enemy had in position at White's Ford two guns on this, and at least one gun on the other side of the river, all of which could sweep the tow-path and prevent the cavalry from proceeding. On hearing this, I took all the infantry from the mouth of the Monocacy, except two companies, and made a general advance on the enemy, who rapidly retreated on White's Ford, keeping up a fire on our advance, with his guns covering his rear.

By this time, the horses in Pennington's battery were so thoroughly exhausted as to be unable to move the guns up the steep hills on the road the enemy took, and in many instances we were obliged to dismount and push them up by hand. This rendered our movement so slow that the enemy had time to cross the river without further molestation, and nothing further occurred beyond his throwing a few shots at us after he had crossed, which I did not think worth while to reply to. This was at 1.30 p. m.

It was at this time that General Ward reported to me, from General Stoneman's division, *with a brigade of infantry*, a regiment of cavalry, *and a section of artillery. I told him that* his command could be of no

use, as the enemy had then crossed the river. These are the only troops that I know of that were in that vicinity, and this was the first intimation I received that any troops were endeavoring to assist me to capture the rebels; and this was too late to be of any assistance to me. I succeeded in preventing the enemy from crossing at the mouth of the Monocacy, and drove him to White's Ford, 3 miles below. Had White's Ford been occupied by any force of ours, previous to the time of the occupation by the enemy, the capture of Stuart's whole force would have been certain and inevitable; but with my small force (which did not exceed one-fourth of the enemy's) it was not practicable for me to occupy that ford while the enemy was in my front.

In conclusion, I would say that my force had marched, in the twenty-four hours previous to the fight, upward of 78 miles, and had crossed the Blue Ridge over a very rugged, rough, and rocky road, which crippled up a great many of my horses, and, in consequence, in coming up with the enemy my command was not well closed up, and many (otherwise efficient men) were unable to join their companies before the enemy had crossed the river.

It is with great pleasure that I testify to the willingness with which the officers and men supported all the fatigues and hardships of this movement.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. PLEASONTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

General R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff, Army of the Potomac.

No. 7.

Report of Brig. Gen. William W. Averell, U. S. Army, commanding First Cavalry Brigade.

HDQRS. FIRST CAVALRY BRIG., ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Near Downsville, Md., October 14, 1862—9 p. m.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report the return of my brigade to this place. My report should be made by telegraph, via Hagerstown, as directed, but I think this the most expeditious.

Your dispatch of 2 p. m. yesterday is just received. Having marched from McConnellsburg, in Fulton County, through Franklin County, to-day without seeing any rebels, I am inclined to believe that the report of Governor Curtin is based upon unreliable information.

While at Green Spring I endeavored to establish a line of pickets from New Creek to Cherry Run, which could not fail to furnish the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac with the earliest and most reliable information of the movements of the rebels along the Upper Potomac.

At Mercersburg, about noon to-day, it was reported to me officially, by an officer of the Eighth New York, that the rebels were crossing at or near McCoy's Ferry. I turned from my intended line of march with the brigade, and sent an officer to Clear Spring, who reported that there was no movement of the rebels in that vicinity.

When I left Green Spring (Saturday, 11th, 3 a. m.) there were no rebels west of the Great Cacapon Mountains and east of Floyd's forces, except light cavalry parties. That 30,000 could have crossed this side of Cumberland without immediate notice being sent to you from the troops along the line, I believe impossible.

From prisoners taken, it was learned that the rebels were aware of my

position and strength at Green Spring. Everything, except Imboden's force of 800, and 1,500 mounted infantry, was withdrawn from Springfield, Romney, and the country in my front. Imboden went to Wardensville, 46 miles away, and nothing but a few saucy pickets could be found.

The recent raid, no doubt, was made with a full knowledge of the position of our cavalry forces.

My march has been about 200 miles; the first 55 miles in twenty-eight hours, the longest march, I believe, with artillery, that has been made recently. My brigade is in need of a little rest, and a day or two is desired to organize a small pack-mule train for its use. During the recent marches no wagons or pack-animals have been used by my command.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. W. AVERELL,
Brigadier-General, Volunteers.

Brigadier-General MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

No. 8.

Report of Col. Richard H. Rush, Sixth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY,
Camp near Frederick, Md., October 13, 1862.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that, on Saturday morning, at 6.30 o'clock, your note, requiring me to scout the country north of Frederick, to gain intelligence of the force and movements of Stuart's cavalry, was at once executed by my sending four small companies (140 men) toward Emmittsburg and Gettysburg. They left my camp by 8 a. m. No information or rumors of the enemy could be obtained by them between this place and Emmittsburg, which point they reached at 4 p. m. They then pushed on toward Gettysburg, scouting well to their left, and had not left Emmittsburg an hour when information was brought them from the rear that the advance guard (about 400 strong) of the rebels had charged into Emmittsburg and held the place. The rebels threw out pickets and covered all the roads about Emmittsburg, thus entirely cutting off all communication between my pickets and myself. All the couriers sent to me, to apprise me of the presence of the rebels, were turned back until after midnight.

At 3 p. m. on the 11th I received a telegraphic order from General Marcy to send one squadron at once to Middletown, to picket and scout the valley northward. This was at once done, but no important report or information was received from them.

At 6.30 p. m. on the 11th your note of 2.30 p. m. of the 11th was received, directing me to extend my scouts toward Gettysburg, &c., and informing me that Stuart had left Chambersburg in the morning on the Gettysburg road; also that General Pleasonton was to be at Mechanicstown, and to communicate with him, &c., and to call on the First Maine Cavalry if I wanted more force, &c.

Rumors from Frederick reaching me at about 7 p. m. that the rebels were reported to be at or near Emmittsburg, and knowing that General Pleasonton would cover the pike through Mechanicstown, I at once called on Colonel Allen, of the First Maine Cavalry, for one company, and sent my *only remaining company, these* two companies to proceed,

one to Woodsborough and one to Johnsville, and to cover the line of country with scouts from the vicinity of Creagerstown, Woodsborough, New Windsor, and toward Westminster, and to communicate any information to General Pleasonton and myself.

As my company, ordered to Woodsborough, entered the town at 10.30 p. m., they found the head of the rebel column just passing through and taking the road to Liberty. This information was communicated to me at 12 midnight, with information that it had also been sent to General Pleasonton, at Mechanicstown. This information being soon confirmed, that the rebel column was all passing toward Liberty, I at once sent a message and dispatch to General Marcy and yourself to that effect. A large portion of the rebel column halted between Woodsborough and Liberty, to feed and get information of our forces. Their rear guard did not leave Liberty until 7 a. m. of the 12th. I had no force whatever left me to follow their rear, or in any way to harass their march.

I have no casualties to report in my regiment.

I would especially commend to your notice Corpl. John Anders, of Company D, regiment of Lancers, for gallantry on scout at Woodsborough. He dismounted and entered the town on foot, in disguise, while the rebel column was passing; talked freely with their men; was suspected and detained, and escaped and rejoined me soon after daylight, bringing most valuable information; also Private Joseph Dougherty, of the same company and regiment, for gallantry in dashing through Emmittsburg while it was occupied by the enemy, in order to carry a message to my companies near Gettysburg.

I regret very much that this second raid has been so successfully accomplished by Stuart's cavalry; but, with the small and crippled force at my disposal near this town (but seven companies, of about 275 men), it has been impossible for me to do more than I have done to check this unfortunate raid.

My scouts captured 1 prisoner, a very intelligent young man, Jonathan Scott, of the First Virginia Cavalry. He tells me that the rebel force consisted of the First, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Ninth, and Tenth Virginia Cavalry; the First and Second North Carolina Cavalry; the Cobb Legion, and the Jeff. Davis Legion, and was between 4,000 and 5,000 strong, and that they had captured and carried off 1,500 horses from Pennsylvania. This prisoner I have turned over to Colonel Allen, at Frederick, Md. He also states that they entered at Dam No. 5, and were to leave at Edwards Ferry.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHD. H. RUSH,
Colonel Sixth Pennsylvania Cavalry, Lancers.

Brig. Gen. JOHN BUFORD,
Chief of Cavalry, Headquarters Army of the Potomac.

No 9.

Reports of Brig. Gen. George Stoneman, U. S. Army, commanding Division.

HEADQUARTERS,
Poolesville, Md., October 13, 1862.

GENERAL: In accordance with instructions from the commanding general, I have the honor to make the following report in regard to the manner in which I have carried out the instructions communicated to

me in a dispatch of 1 p. m. on the 11th instant. This dispatch was received here at 3.30 p. m. of the same day, and reads as follows:

GENERAL MCCLELLAN'S HEADQUARTERS,
October 11, 1862.

General GEORGE STONEMAN:

A force of rebel cavalry, supposed to be about 2,000 strong, crossed into Maryland yesterday, at McCoy's Ferry, above Williamsport, staid at Chambersburg last night, and left this morning at 9 o'clock, in the direction of Gettysburg. It is possible that they may attempt to recross the river opposite Leesburg. The commanding general directs that you keep your cavalry well out on the approaches in the direction of Frederick, so as to give you time to mass your troops at any point where they attempt to cross. General Pleasonton, with a large force of cavalry, is moving to intercept them, and, if they come in your direction, he will probably be near them. We shall have two brigades of infantry at Frederick to-night. Communicate any movements of the enemy to these headquarters from time to time.

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

Upon the receipt of the above telegram, I immediately sent out cavalry on all the roads, and stationed the troops as follows: The Third and Fourth Maine, 600 strong (total), were placed at the mouth of the Monocacy River to guard the Potomac in the direction of Point of Rocks; the Ninety-ninth Pennsylvania and Fortieth New York, 700 strong (total), at White's Ford, and to protect the culvert recently destroyed by the rebels, and just completed; the Thirty-ninth Massachusetts at Edwards Ferry, to guard that part of the river and the pontoon-bridge train; the Tenth Vermont, with a section of artillery, to guard the depot of supplies at the mouth of Seneca Creek; the reserve, consisting of the Thirty-eighth and One hundred and first New York and Fifty-seventh Pennsylvania, 700 strong (total), with a section of artillery, and the cavalry not on picket and patrol duties, 250 strong, were stationed at Poolesville, with a view of moving to any point on the circumference of which Poolesville is the center. No mention was made, in any dispatch received, about the enemy having artillery, and I directed the forces stationed at the various points to attack them whenever seen, as they probably had but little, if any, artillery with them.

The line my small force was guarding is about 30 miles along a river that can be forded by all arms at almost any point, with an enemy in front, against which we were guarding, and 2,000 cavalry in rear, liable to cross at one point as well as another, and whom I was officially informed would probably cross in front of Leesburg, if at all.

About 9.30 p. m. I received a telegram from Colonel Ruggles, stating that Stuart had said to a paroled prisoner that he intended to recross the river at the mouth of the Monocacy. I did not think this information sufficient authority to warrant me in exposing the rest of the line and concentrating my whole force at the mouth of the Monocacy.

Nothing more was heard from the rebels by me until 9 a. m. of the 12th, when I received two telegrams from Colonel Ruggles, one dated 2.45 and the other 4.30 a. m., placing it beyond a doubt that the enemy were on their way toward the mouth of the Monocacy. I immediately ordered the regiment at Edwards Ferry up the river, and started the reserve, under Brigadier-General Ward, with instructions to push on toward the firing, which had just then begun, in the direction of the Monocacy, and sent back to hurry up the brigade of General Robinson, whom I had written to the night before, instructing him to push on his command as rapidly as possible. He was unable to arrive until after the enemy had made good his escape. My cavalry pickets were pushed out to Barnesville and Hyattstown, and also in other directions, and gave me information of the movements of the enemy, but not until after the information was received by telegraph. I will add that both Gen-

eral Ward and others were told by citizens that the enemy was making for a point below Poolesville, and such was the general impression.

I send a sketch* to illustrate the disposition of the force under my command, and which, under all the circumstances, I consider a judicious one, but which was rendered nugatory by the rapidity and uncertainty of the enemy's movements.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE STONEMAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding, &c.

General S. WILLIAMS,
Adjutant-General, Army of the Potomac.

HEADQUARTERS,
Poolesville, Md., October 25, 1862.

GENERAL: In reply to your communication of the 20th instant, I have the honor to inclose herewith the reports of the officers serving under my command on the 12th.

In regard to the first part of your letter, I beg leave to state that, instead of the enemy having passed within a short distance of me when I first received an intimation of their approach, they had not arrived within 6 miles of me, and that the point where they crossed the river is but a short distance from the direct route from Frederick to Poolesville. The instructions contained in the telegram of General Marcy, chief of staff, on the afternoon of the 11th instant, to mass the troops at any point where the rebels might attempt to cross the river, involved more than human efforts and foresight. It is true that the rebels took very nearly the direction indicated in General Marcy's dispatch; that is, they came from the direction of Frederick, but they did not attempt to cross the river within 6 or 7 miles of the point indicated (opposite Leesburg) in same dispatch. The statement of General Pleasonton, in his report, that—

had White's Ford been occupied by any force of ours previous to the time of the occupation by the enemy, the capture of Stuart's whole force would have been certain and inevitable—

is simply ridiculous, as the enemy could have crossed at almost any other point as well as there.

In conclusion, I beg leave to respectfully request that a court of inquiry be instituted, to inquire into all the circumstances connected with Stuart's escape from Pennsylvania, and that the blame, if blame there is, be affixed to the proper persons.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE STONEMAN,
Brigadier-General.

General S. WILLIAMS,
Adjutant-General, Army of the Potomac.

No. 10.

Report of Brig. Gen. J. H. Hobart Ward, U. S. Army, commanding Second Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE, STONEMAN'S DIVISION,
Camp near White's Ford, Md., October 19, 1862.

MAJOR: I have the honor to state that on the 11th instant I was

* Omitted; unimportant.

ordered to report to Major-General McClellan for orders, as brigadier-general. I was assigned to this brigade and ordered to report to General Stoneman.

On the 12th instant, and before I could see General Stoneman, three regiments of this brigade, under command of Colonel Staples, Third Maine Volunteers, proceeded from camp at Poolesville, under orders from General Stoneman, and marched toward the mouth of the Monocacy River. Learning that the enemy were about to pass through our lines, I proceeded to join the command. About 10 a. m., and at the request of Colonel Staples, I assumed command, and found that the enemy were passing in our front and constantly changing their position, when I received a communication from General Pleasonton to the effect that, with what assistance I could give, the enemy could be intercepted and taken. Not fifteen minutes had elapsed when I reported to General Pleasonton in person, on the field, whose entire command (of artillery and cavalry) was in position, and whose examination, by field-glass, discovered the enemy crossing the Potomac at White's Ford. General Pleasonton replied to me that it was too late; that nothing could be done. I then asked him if I could not do something. He replied that it was too late; that I should have been there three hours sooner.

I immediately reported by staff officer to General Stoneman, who ordered me to apply to General Pleasonton for a force of cavalry, and proceed immediately with my command to cross the river and pursue and capture the enemy. General Pleasonton refused his cavalry peremptorily, which fact (and concentrating my command at White's Ford—three of my regiments had been under the command of General Pleasonton during the day) I reported to General Stoneman. The night became extremely dark and stormy, and having no cavalry force I was ordered to return to Poolesville.

I have the honor to transmit herewith the report of Col. H. G. Staples, Third Maine Volunteers, who was in command of the brigade during the morning of the 12th instant, having heretofore handed you the report of Colonel Walker, Fourth Maine Volunteers, who was under the command of General Pleasonton, at the mouth of Monocacy River.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. HOBART WARD,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. H. W. BREVOORT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 11.

Report of Col. Henry G. Staples, Third Maine Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD MAINE REGIMENT,
Near White's Ford, Md., October 18, 1862.

General Ward having been ordered to report to General McClellan, on the 10th instant I assumed command of the brigade.

On the 11th, about 6 p. m., I received an order from General Stoneman, of which the following is a copy:

HEADQUARTERS,
Poolesville, Md., October 11, 1862.

COLONEL: I inclose you herewith copy of a dispatch just received, for your information and guidance.* I wish you to send two regiments to the mouth of the Mo-

* Probably that quoted in Stoneman's report, p. 43.

nocacy, and three regiments and the section of artillery with you to this point, both to be done as soon as possible. Instruct the commanding officer to keep pickets well out on all the roads leading toward his station, and to attack the enemy and secure the led horses which he may have with him, of which, I understand, he has a large number. The men will take three days' rations with them, and bring the train up with the command that comes to this point. The other two brigades are on their way up here.

Respectfully, &c., your obedient servant,

GEORGE STONEMAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

In compliance with the above orders, the Third and Fourth Maine Regiments, under command of Colonel Walker, were sent to the mouth of the Monocacy, with written instructions, as per order. The Thirty-eighth and One hundred and first New York and Fifty-seventh Pennsylvania Regiments, with the section of artillery, were sent to Poolesville. The Fortieth New York at this time was on a reconnaissance in Virginia, and the Ninety-ninth Pennsylvania Regiment was stationed at White's Ford. On the return of the Fortieth New York, Colonel Egan was ordered to remain at the camp near Conrad's Ferry.

On Sunday, the 12th instant, I received orders to move out on the Monocacy road, and General Stoneman would join me there. This was in the morning, about 10 o'clock, I should judge, as people were on their way to church. I marched the command on the Monocacy road until we arrived at a road leading to the right. At this point, two citizens rode up and informed me that the enemy were advancing, 3,000 strong, on the road leading from Barnesville to Poolesville. General Ward came up, and I consulted him as to what course to pursue.

While in conversation with General Ward, Lieutenant Lee, of the brigade staff, informed me that the enemy were in our front. I immediately ordered forward the Fifty-seventh Pennsylvania Regiment on the right of the road, and the section of artillery to be posted on an elevation commanding the enemy's position. At this juncture, I received word from General Pleasonton, through Major Pitcher, of the Fourth Maine Regiment, that the enemy were crossing at White's Ford. While the Fifty-seventh Pennsylvania Regiment was advancing, I ordered the remaining two regiments immediately forward. The orders were promptly obeyed. Colonel Duffié's cavalry during this time was in advance, and halted in the road. I immediately rode forward and ordered Colonel Duffié to push on to the enemy as rapidly as possible, and I would support him. While advancing on the road leading from Monocacy road to White's Ford I was relieved from command by General Ward, who ordered me to command the three infantry regiments.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY G. STAPLES,
Colonel Third Maine Regiment.

Capt. C. H. POTTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Brigade.

No. 12.

Report of Lieut. Col. Moses B. Lakeman, Third Maine Infantry.

POOLESVILLE, MD., *October* 13, 1862.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report the movement of the Third Maine Regiment since leaving camp, at Conrad's Ferry.

On the evening of the 11th instant I moved my regiment, by your

order, to the mouth of the Monocacy. On arriving there, by order of Lieutenant-Colonel Carver, Fourth Maine Regiment, I detached two companies, under command of Captain Morgan, to guard the ford and bridge at that point. The remainder of the regiment bivouacked for the night half a mile toward Barnesville.

On the morning of the 12th instant, on the arrival of General Pleasonton, at or about 8 a. m., the picket of the Fourth Maine having discovered the enemy, and they opening fire on our forces, I detached four companies, under command of Major Burt, to support a section of Pennington's battery, which had engaged the enemy. Being convinced of their movements, I reported to General Pleasonton that, according to the best of my judgment, they were holding us in check with a section of artillery, while they were passing their column to White's Ford. Our guns having apparently silenced theirs, the general advanced his forces, when he discovered the enemy still in position, who immediately renewed the attack. By order of the general I then sent two companies, under command of Captain Morgan (whom I had previously relieved from the bridge), forward as skirmishers, to harass their cannoneers, who found a body of rebel cavalry, dismounted and deployed as skirmishers, which retired on their advancing. At this time the remainder of Pennington's battery, four pieces, came up and opened fire, preventing my skirmishers from advancing. After again silencing the enemy's guns, of which I am satisfied there was but one, the skirmishers, again advancing and opening fire, compelled the enemy's skirmishers to mount and beat a hasty retreat.

At this time, about 9 a. m., an orderly from Colonel Davis [?], Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry, which had been sent down the tow-path of the canal toward White's Ford, arrived, and reported a section of artillery (rebel) in position at the lock, near the ford, and preventing the cavalry from advancing. By order of the general, I then sent one company of my remaining six to that point as skirmishers. Soon after, the general moved his whole force in that direction by telegraph road, and I, on request from Colonel Davis, advanced with my remaining company, and, taking one from the Aqueduct Bridge, proceeded toward White's Ford by tow-path, and, on meeting Colonel Davis, ascertained that the enemy had crossed. I then returned to the Monocacy, and soon after received an order to again move the regiment to White's Ford, where I halted, and in the evening joined the brigade and marched to Poolesville, our present camp.

Respectfully submitted.

MOSES B. LAKEMAN,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Third Maine Volunteers.

No. 13.

Report of Col. Elijah Walker, Fourth Maine Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH MAINE REGIMENT,
Poolesville, Md., October 13, 1862.

SIR: In compliance with an order from General Stoneman, through you, I arrived with my regiment at the mouth of the Monocacy Saturday, October 11, at 8 p. m., at which place the Third Maine Regiment joined me about 9 o'clock the same evening. I immediately placed two companies of my regiment at the crossing of the Frederick and Barnes-

ville roads, and one company about 1 mile from the river, on the road to Poolesville. Two companies of the Third Maine were placed near the mouth of the river, on the north side.

About 8 a. m. Sunday, the 12th, General Pleasonton's cavalry, with a section of artillery, arrived, and reported that it was expected that the enemy would attempt the crossing of the river in that vicinity. I immediately sent Major Pitcher, with one additional company, to occupy the Poolesville road, and placed the remaining companies of the Third and Fourth Maine to guard the roads about the mouth of the Monocacy.

At 9 a. m. I heard firing on the Poolesville road, and soon learned that my pickets were engaging the enemy's cavalry. I then ordered forward two companies of the Third Maine as skirmishers on the right of the road, the two companies of the regiment under Major Pitcher being deployed on the left of the road, at the same time ordering one company of the Ninety-ninth Pennsylvania Regiment, stationed at the Aqueduct Bridge, to join its regiment at White's Ford.

At this time General Pleasonton made himself known to me, and assumed command, ordering four companies to support his battery. The artillery on both sides soon opened, and continued in action for about half an hour, when General Pleasonton ordered an advance of my force, together with his cavalry, to be followed by the artillery. After the whole force had advanced about a quarter of a mile, the cavalry returned, and the artillery, which had moved forward but very little, opened fire again, throwing shells, many of which fell in and about my line of skirmishers. The enemy replied with his guns. I immediately halted and sent word to the rear, acquainting General Pleasonton with the facts. The artillery firing on both sides soon ceased, and I moved forward with my infantry, followed by a squadron of cavalry, to the position which had been occupied by the enemy's guns, and found the enemy rapidly retiring in the direction of White's Ford, having planted a gun about three-fourths of a mile from the road, in such position as to enfilade my line of skirmishers as they emerged from the woods. Halting my line, I sent to the general, informing him of the situation, and suggesting that the artillery be brought forward; but when General Pleasonton had arrived with artillery and cavalry, the last of the enemy had disappeared, together with their gun, in the direction of the river.

I understand that the delay in bringing up the re-enforcements was caused by their mistaking a force of ours, coming in the opposite direction from Poolesville, for that of the enemy (a misapprehension which was not corrected till I had sent Major Pitcher with two men to ascertain the character of the force). I then proceeded across the field in the direction of White's Ford, followed by the artillery and cavalry. On arriving in sight of the ford, I found that the enemy had succeeded in crossing the river, and had placed guns in position on the opposite shore, from which they fired a few rounds across and then disappeared. After resting my men for half an hour, I returned to the mouth of the Monocacy, General Pleasonton having informed me that I could return to camp with my command.

My pickets captured 1 prisoner and 2 cavalry horses. Major Pitcher had his horse shot at the first fire which was received from the enemy, while in advance, conducting the skirmishers.

E. WALKER,
Colonel Fourth Maine Volunteers.

Capt. C. H. POTTER,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Brigade, Stoneman's Division.

No. 14.

Report of Col. Thomas W. Egan, Fortieth New York Infantry.

HDQRS. FORTIETH NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS,
Near White's Ford, Md., October 19, 1862.

I beg leave to submit the following report of the proceedings of myself and command on Sunday, the 12th instant:

On that day my command was greatly exhausted by their long march of 45 miles (the command had been scouting on the other side of the river, in support of a cavalry force) the day previous, and their change of camp from the mouth of the Monocacy.

On Sunday morning I was encamped in the woods, near Conrad's Ferry, and had received no orders whatever, nor any intimation of the nearness or approach of the enemy. Nevertheless, having heard of their approach at about 10 a. m., I formed my command promptly, without orders, and set out for the river at Conrad's Ferry.

At about 11 a. m. I received orders from General Stoneman, through Captain Alexander, to march my command at once to the Monocacy. I started at double-quick, and kept that pace, going along the tow-path to White's Ford, and then crossed the canal, to gain the hill and command the ford. But it was too late, and the enemy were out of our reach. Immediately on receiving the news of the approach of the enemy, I dispatched a messenger to General Stoneman's headquarters for orders, but received none, and finally started without, as I have stated.

I am, lieutenant, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. W. EGAN,
Colonel Fortieth New York Volunteers.

Lieut. W. BANKS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Brigade.

No. 15.

Report of Lieut. Col. Edwin R. Biles, Ninety-ninth Pennsylvania Infantry.

HDQRS. NINETY-NINTH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS,
Camp near White's Ford, Md., October 19, 1862.

SIR: I respectfully present my report of the part taken by the Ninety-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers in the affair of the 12th instant.

I was ordered upon picket duty with my regiment on the morning of the 10th instant, and had my command distributed along the bank of the Potomac River, extending from near Conrad's Ferry, on the left, to some 300 yards above White's Ford, on my right, a distance of about 4 miles. I had two reserves, one at White's Ford, of three companies, under my own immediate command, and the other about 1½ miles lower down, of one company, under command of Captain Moore, at Weedon's Ford. The balance of the regiment was posted along the river in small parties at the different picket posts, with the exception of Company A, which company I received orders to send to the mouth of the Monocacy, to relieve a company of the Fortieth New York Volunteers, on the night of the 10th instant.

On the evening of the 11th instant I received information from Lieutenant-Colonel Carver, Fourth Maine Volunteers, brigade field officer of the day, that there was a report that a large body of rebel cavalry had crossed into Maryland at some point above, and was now trying to recross into Virginia. I immediately sent word to the reserve at Weedon's Ford, and to the pickets along the whole line, and instructed them to be on the alert, ordering them to rally to the nearest reserve, in case of an attack during the night. About 9 o'clock the Third and Fourth Maine Regiments passed me on their way to the mouth of the Monocacy.

Early on the morning of the 12th instant, I heard picket firing toward the mouth of the Monocacy, and shortly afterward some sharp artillery firing, apparently about 5 miles off, in the direction of the Sugar Loaf Mountain. Of this latter fact I at once advised brigade headquarters, by note, sent by a mounted orderly. About 9 o'clock my sentinel, on lookout on the hill behind me, reported a large body of cavalry on his right, advancing toward us.

I immediately ascended the hill with my reserve (three companies), and took up a position to completely cover the ford with our rifles, and sent my sergeant-major to collect the pickets of the company on my immediate left, and send them to join me. He was then to proceed down the tow-path to the reserve at Weedon's Ford, and give Captain Moore my instructions to collect all the force on the left and come to my assistance. When I arrived at the top of the hill, the enemy were plainly to be seen, distant about 1 mile, apparently about 1,200 or 1,500 strong, and still coming on. Just at this time Lieutenant-Colonel Carver came galloping down the tow-path, and called up to me that the rebels were close behind him. I told him that they were in plain view from where I was, and asked him if he had any instructions. He inquired if I could hold the point. I replied that if he would send me up the remainder of the regiment I thought I could. He left me and rode down toward Conrad's Ferry, with, as I supposed, the intention of hurrying up Captain Moore.

The rebel force advanced to within about half a mile, halted, and remained in that position for some half an hour, sending small parties down toward the tow-path. In the mean time I had been joined by Company D, the company on my immediate left, making my force about 100 men. This company I ordered to skirmish over toward the enemy and try and ascertain if he had artillery. In about ten minutes they returned and reported two pieces. At this time I received a message from Captain Moore that Lieutenant-Colonel Carver had ordered him to remain where he was, instead of joining me. Directly upon the return of my skirmishing party, the rebels opened fire upon my position with their artillery, and a body of cavalry commenced slowly moving around toward my rear, still making no attempt to cross.

Finding that I was not to be re-enforced, and that if I remained my small force must be cut off and captured without being able to do any good, I commenced slowly falling back over the hills and ravines, toward Weedon's Ford, keeping close to the canal. I arrived at the ford a few minutes before Colonel Carver reached there from Conrad's Ferry, with a small re-enforcement from our old camp, of about 70 men. Under his directions I consolidated them with my regiment (now together), and advanced again toward White's Ford, deployed as skirmishers, my left resting on the canal; but before reaching White's Ford the enemy had accomplished his purpose and effected his escape. I then joined the Fortieth New York Volunteers, which regiment had followed us up, and marched to the mouth of the Monocacy. Had Lieutenant-Colonel

Carver allowed my reserve at Weedon's Ford to join me, as I requested, I might probably have held my position until further re-enforced.

Very respectfully,

EDWIN R. BILES,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. Ninety-ninth Pennsylvania Vols.

Capt. C. H. POTTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Ward's Brigade.

No. 16.

Report of General Robert E. Lee, C. S. Army, commanding Army of Northern Virginia.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
October 14, 1862.

SIR: The expedition, under General Stuart, to Pennsylvania, which crossed the Potomac on the evening of the 9th instant at McCoy's Ford, above Williamsport, will reach their camp to-day. They proceeded through Mercersburg to Chambersburg, where they obtained from the United States store-houses such supplies as they needed, but were unable to destroy the railroad bridge over the Conococheague in consequence of its being of iron. The shops, &c., of the company were, however, destroyed. Thence he proceeded to Emmittsburg, through Liberty, New Market, Hyattstown, Barnesville, to White's Ford, below the mouth of the Monocacy, making a complete circuit of the enemy's position. On approaching the Potomac he was opposed by the enemy's cavalry, under General Stoneman, but drove them back, and put to flight the infantry stationed on the bluff at White's Ford to guard the passage.

His expedition was eminently successful, and accomplished without other loss than the wounding of 1 man. He obtained many remounts for his cavalry and artillery, and deserves much credit for his prudence and enterprise.

From the information he was able to obtain, I am inclined to believe that General McClellan has detached no part of his army eastward, but, on the contrary, has been receiving re-enforcements. His main army is posted west of the Blue Ridge range, and stretches from Hagerstown to Rockville, the center resting at Harper's Ferry, with detachments guarding the river. They have a large force repairing the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, and I should judge from all I can learn that the operation of the Baltimore and Ohio [Rail]road from Harper's Ferry west is viewed by them as an object of great importance, and that efforts will be made to repair it. I am breaking up the Harper's Ferry and Winchester [Rail]road to increase the obstacles to their advance up the Shenandoah Valley. The iron would be very useful to the roads farther south, and the flat iron might be used for Government purposes, but I have no means of sending it away.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

Hon. GEORGE W. RANDOLPH,
Secretary of War, Richmond, Va.

P. S.—I send you a copy of a Harrisburg and Baltimore paper, which may interest you. The former is of that class which the enemy do not permit to come within their lines.

R. E. L.

No. 17.

Report of Maj. Gen. J. E. B. Stuart, C. S. Army, commanding Cavalry Division.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION,
October 14, 1862.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that, on the 9th instant, in compliance with instructions from the commanding general Army of Northern Virginia, I proceeded on an expedition into Pennsylvania with a cavalry force of 1,800 and four pieces of horse artillery, under command of Brigadier-General Hampton and Cols. W. H. F. Lee and Jones. This force rendezvoused at Darkesville at 12 m., and marched thence to the vicinity of Hedgesville, where it encamped for the night.

At daylight next morning, October 10, I crossed the Potomac at McCoy's (between Williamsport and Hancock) with some little opposition, capturing two or three horses of enemy's pickets. We were told here by citizens that a large force had encamped the night before at Clear Spring, and were supposed to be *en route* to Cumberland. We proceeded northward until we reached the turnpike leading from Hagerstown to Hancock (known as the National road). Here a signal station on the mountain and most of the party, with their flags and apparatus, were surprised and captured, and also 8 or 10 prisoners of war, from whom, as well as from citizens, I found that the large force alluded to had crossed but an hour ahead of me toward Cumberland, and consisted of six regiments of Ohio troops and two batteries, under General Cox, and were *en route* via Cumberland for the Kanawha. I sent back this intelligence at once to the commanding general. Striking directly across the National road, I proceeded in the direction of Mercersburg, Pa., which point was reached about 12 m. I was extremely anxious to reach Hagerstown, where large supplies were stored, but was satisfied, from reliable information, that the notice the enemy had of my approach and the proximity of his forces would enable him to prevent my capturing it. I therefore turned toward Chambersburg. I did not reach this point until after dark, in a rain. I did not deem it safe to defer the attack until morning, nor was it proper to attack a place full of women and children without summoning it first to surrender. I accordingly sent in a flag of truce, and found no military or civil authority in the place, but some prominent citizens who met the officer were notified that the place would be occupied, and, if any resistance were made, the place would be shelled in three minutes. Brig. Gen. Wade Hampton's command, being in advance, took possession of the place, and I appointed him military governor of the city. No incidents occurred during the night, during which it rained continuously. The officials all fled the town on our approach, and no one could be found who would admit that he held office in the place. About 275 sick and wounded in hospital were paroled. During the day a large number of horses of citizens were seized and brought along. The wires were cut, and railroad obstructed, and Colonel Jones' command was sent up the railroad toward Harrisburg to destroy a trestle-work a few miles off. He, however, reported that it was constructed of iron, and he could not destroy it.

Next morning it was ascertained that a large number of small-arms and munitions of war were stored about the railroad buildings, all of which that could not be easily brought away were destroyed, consisting of about 5,000 new muskets, pistols, sabers, ammunition; also a large

assortment of army clothing. The extensive machine-shops and depot buildings of the railroad and several trains of loaded cars were entirely destroyed. From Chambersburg, I decided, after mature consideration, to strike for the vicinity of Leesburg as the best route of return, particularly as Cox's command would have rendered the direction of Cumberland, full of mountain gorges, particularly hazardous. The route selected was through an open country. Of course I left nothing undone to prevent the inhabitants from detecting my real route and object. I started directly toward Gettysburg, but, having passed the Blue Ridge, turned back toward Hagerstown for 6 or 8 miles, and then crossed to Maryland, by Emmittsburg, where, as we passed, we were hailed by the inhabitants with the most enthusiastic demonstrations of joy. A scouting party of 150 lancers had just passed toward Gettysburg, and I regretted exceedingly that my march did not admit of the delay necessary to catch them. Taking the road toward Frederick, we intercepted dispatches from Colonel Rush (lancers) to the commander of the scout, which satisfied me that our whereabouts was still a problem to the enemy. Before reaching Frederick I crossed the Monocacy, continued the march through the night, via Liberty, New Market, Monrovia, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, where we cut the telegraph wires and obstructed the railroad. We reached, at daylight, Hyattstown, on McClellan's line of wagon communication with Washington, but we found only a few wagons to capture, and pushed on to Barnesville, which we found just vacated by a company of the enemy's cavalry. We had here corroborated what we had heard before, that Stoneman had between 4,000 and 5,000 troops about Poolesville and guarding the river fords. I started directly for Poolesville, but, instead of marching upon that point, avoided it by a march through the woods, leaving it 2 or 3 miles to my left, and getting into the road from Poolesville to the mouth of the Monocacy. Guarding well my flanks and rear, I pushed boldly forward, meeting the head of the enemy's column going toward Poolesville. I ordered the charge, which was responded to in handsome style by the advance squadron (Irving's), of Lee's brigade, which drove back the enemy's cavalry upon the column of infantry advancing to occupy the crest from which the cavalry were driven. Quick as thought, Lee's sharpshooters sprung to the ground, and, engaging the infantry skirmishers, held them in check until the artillery in advance came up, which, under the gallant Pelham, drove back the enemy's force to his batteries beyond the Monocacy, between which and our solitary gun quite a spirited fire continued for some time. This answered, in connection with the high crest occupied by our piece, to screen entirely my real movement quickly to the left, making a bold and rapid strike for White's Ford, to force my way across before the enemy at Poolesville and Monocacy could be aware of my design. Although delayed somewhat by about 200 infantry strongly posted in the cliffs over the ford, yet they yielded to the moral effect of a few shells before engaging our sharpshooters, and the crossing of the canal (now dry) and river was effected with all the precision of passing a defile on drill, a section of artillery being sent with the advance, and placed in position on the Loudoun side, another piece on the Maryland height, while Pelham continued to occupy the attention of the enemy with the other, withdrawing from position to position until his piece was ordered to cross. The enemy was marching from Poolesville, in the mean time, but came up in line of battle on the Maryland bank only to receive a thundering salutation, with evident effect, from our guns on this side.

I lost not a man killed on the expedition, and only a few slight wounds.

The enemy's loss is not known, but Pelham's one gun compelled the enemy's battery to change its position three times. The remainder of the march was destitute of interest. The conduct of the command and their behavior toward the inhabitants is worthy of the highest praise; a few individual cases only were exceptions in this particular.

Brigadier-General Hampton and Colonels Lee, Jones, Wickham, and Butler, and the officers and men under their command, are entitled to my lasting gratitude for their coolness in danger and cheerful obedience to orders. Unoffending persons were treated with civility, and the inhabitants were generous in proffers of provisions on the march. We seized and brought over a large number of horses, the property of citizens of the United States. The valuable information obtained in this reconnaissance as to the distribution of the enemy's force was communicated orally to the commanding general, and need not be here repeated. A number of public functionaries and prominent citizens were taken captives and brought over as hostages for our own unoffending citizens, whom the enemy has torn from their homes and confined in dungeons in the North. One or two of my men lost their way, and are probably in the hands of the enemy.

The results of this expedition, in a moral and political point of view, can hardly be estimated, and the consternation among property holders in Pennsylvania beggars description.

I am specially indebted to Capt. B. S. White (C. S. Cavalry) and to Messrs. Hugh Logan and Harbaugh, whose skillful guidance was of immense service to me. My staff are entitled to my thanks for untiring energy in the discharge of their duties.

I inclose a map* of the expedition, drawn by Capt. William W. Blackford, to accompany this report; also a copy of orders enforced during the march.

Believing that the hand of God was clearly manifested in the signal deliverance of my command from danger, and the crowning success attending it, I ascribe to Him the praise, the honor, and the glory.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. E. B. STUART,
Major-General, Commanding Cavalry.

Col. R. H. CHILTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army Northern Virginia.

[Indorsement.]

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
October 18, 1862.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General:

GENERAL: In forwarding the report of Major-General Stuart of his expedition into Pennsylvania, I take occasion to express to the Department my sense of the boldness, judgment, and prudence he displayed in its execution, and cordially join with him in his commendation of the conduct and endurance of the brave men he commanded. To his skill and their fortitude, under the guidance of an overruling Providence, is their success due.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

* To appear in Atlas.

[Inclosures.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
Camp near Winchester, Va., October 8, 1862.

Maj. Gen. J. E. B. STUART,
Commanding Cavalry, &c.:

GENERAL: An expedition into Maryland with a detachment of cavalry, if it can be successfully executed, is at this time desirable. You will, therefore, form a detachment of from 1,200 to 1,500 well-mounted men, suitable for such an expedition, and, should the information from your scouts lead you to suppose that your movement can be concealed from bodies of the enemy that would be able to resist it, you are desired to cross the Potomac above Williamsport, leave Hagerstown and Greencastle on your right, and proceed to the rear of Chambersburg and endeavor to destroy the railroad bridge over the branch of the Conococheague. Any other damage that you can inflict upon the enemy or his means of transportation you will also execute. You are desired to gain all information of the position, force, and probable intention of the enemy which you can, and in your progress into Pennsylvania you will take measures to inform yourself of the various routes that you may take on your return to Virginia.

To keep your movement secret, it will be necessary for you to arrest all citizens that may give information to the enemy, and should you meet with citizens of Pennsylvania holding State or Government offices, it will be desirable, if convenient, to bring them with you, that they may be used as hostages, or the means of exchanges, for our own citizens that have been carried off by the enemy. Such persons will, of course, be treated with all the respect and consideration that circumstances will admit. Should it be in your power to supply yourself with horses or other necessary articles on the list of legal captures, you are authorized to do so.

Having accomplished your errand, you will rejoin this army as soon as practicable. Reliance is placed upon your skill and judgment in the successful execution of this plan, and it is not intended or desired that you should jeopardize the safety of your command, or go farther than your good judgment and prudence may dictate.

Colonel Imboden has been desired to attract the attention of the enemy toward Cumberland, so that the river between that point and where you may recross may be less guarded. You will, of course, keep out your scouts to give you information, and take every other precaution to secure the success and safety of the expedition. Should you be led so far east as to make it better, in your opinion, to continue around to the Potomac, you will have to cross the river in the vicinity of Leesburg.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION,
October 9, 1862.

SOLDIERS: You are about to engage in an enterprise which, to insure success, imperatively demands at your hands coolness, decision, and bravery; implicit obedience to orders without question or cavil, and the strictest order and sobriety on the march and in bivouac. The destination and extent of this expedition had better be kept to myself than

known to you. Suffice it to say, that with the hearty co-operation of officers and men I have not a doubt of its success—a success which will reflect credit in the highest degree upon your arms. The orders which are herewith published for your government are absolutely necessary, and must be rigidly enforced.

J. E. B. STUART,
Major-General, Commanding.

ORDERS, No. 13. } HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION, *October* 9, 1862.

During the expedition into the enemy's country on which this command is about to engage, brigade commanders will make arrangements for seizing horses, the property of citizens of the United States, and all other property subject to legal capture, provided, that in no case will any species of property be taken except by authority, given in person or in writing, of the commander of brigade, regiment, or captain of company in the absence of his superior officers. In all cases, a simple receipt will be given to the effect that the article is seized for the use of the Confederate States, giving place, date, and name of owner, in order to enable the individual to have recourse upon his Government for damage. Individual plunder for private use is positively forbidden, and every instance must be punished in the severest manner, for an army of plunderers consummates its own destruction. The capture of anything will not give the captor any individual claim, and all horses and equipments will be kept to be apportioned, upon the return of the expedition, through the entire division.

Brigade commanders will arrange to have one-third of their respective commands engaged in leading horses, provided enough can be procured, each man linking, so as to lead three horses, the led horses being habitually in the center of the brigade, and the remaining two-thirds will keep at all times prepared for action.

The attack, when made, must be vigorous and overwhelming, giving the enemy no time to collect, reconnoiter, or consider anything except his best means of flight. All persons found in transit must be detained, subject to the orders of division provost-marshal, to prevent information reaching the enemy.

As a measure of justice to our many good citizens who, without crime, have been taken from their homes and kept by the enemy in prison, all public functionaries, such as magistrates, postmasters, sheriffs, &c., will be seized as prisoners. They will be kindly treated and kept as hostages for our own.

No straggling from the route of march or bivouac for the purpose of obtaining provisions, &c., will be permitted in any case, the commissaries and quartermasters being required to obtain and furnish all such supplies in bulk as may be necessary.

So much of this order as authorizes seizures of persons and property will not take effect until the command crosses the Pennsylvania line.

The utmost activity is enjoined upon the detachments procuring horses, and unceasing vigilance upon the entire command.

Maj. J. T. W. Hairston is hereby appointed division provost-marshal.

By command of Maj. Gen. J. E. B. Stuart:

R. CHANNING PRICE,
First Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

No. 18.

Report of Brig. Gen. Wade Hampton, C. S. Army, commanding Cavalry Brigade.

MARTINSBURG, W. VA., *October* 25, 1862.

MAJOR: In obedience to orders from Major-General Stuart, I proceeded, on October 9, with 175 men from the Second Regiment South Carolina Cavalry, under command of Col. M. C. Butler; the same number from the First North Carolina Regiment, under Lieutenant-Colonel [J. B.] Gordon; 150 from the Tenth Virginia Regiment, under Major [J. T.] Rosser, and 150 from the Phillips Legion, under Captain Dunlap—in all, 650 men—to the neighborhood of McCoy's Ferry, on the Potomac, where I halted the command soon after nightfall.

Having received orders to cross the river at daylight the next morning, I detailed 25 dismounted men, placing them under the command of Lieutenant [H. R.] Phillips, Tenth Virginia, and stationed them on the bank of the river above the ferry at a point I had selected for this squad to cross over.

At 3 a. m. Lieutenant Phillips took his men over, wading the river. His orders were to attack any force he might find on picket, and Colonel Butler, with his command, was to dash across the river as soon as the attack was made on the opposite side. This plan was most successfully carried out, Lieutenant Phillips attacking the pickets of the enemy, driving them in after wounding 1, and capturing several horses. As soon as possession of the ford was obtained, my brigade, accompanied by a section of the Washington Horse Artillery, under command of Captain Hart, passed over the river and struck out for the National turnpike. As my advance guard reached this road, they fell in with a few of the enemy, who belonged to a large column of infantry which had recently passed up the pike. Capturing these (about 10), I sent a party to endeavor to take the signal officers who were near that point. The officers escaped, leaving their flags, glasses, and tents, which were taken by my men. The brigade then moved on through the narrow strip of Maryland into Pennsylvania, and made direct for Mercersburg. This we entered without opposition, and, passing through, continued our march toward Chambersburg, taking in our route the villages of Bridgeport, Clay Lick, and Saint Thomas. At the latter a few shots were fired by some of the Home Guard, who were taken prisoners. Leaving this place about 5 p. m., we pushed on toward Chambersburg, in the hope of reaching that city before dark; but this could not be accomplished, and when we discovered the lights of the town it was so dark that no reconnaissance could be made. Not being able to ascertain if there were any troops in the place, and having heard that some were there, I deemed it prudent to demand the surrender of the town before taking my command into it. Placing the guns then in position to command the place, I dispatched Lieutenant [T. C.] Lee, Second South Carolina Cavalry Regiment, with an escort of 25 men, to demand that the town should be given up. In reply to this summons three citizens, on the part of the citizens at large, came forward to ask the terms proposed. I demanded the unconditional surrender of the town, assuring them at the same time that private persons should be protected and private property unmolested, except such as should be needed for the use of our army. These terms being agreed on, I moved the brigade into the city about 8 p. m., and immediately made dispositions to establish a rigid provost guard. This guard was placed under the command of Captain [J. P.] Macfie, Second South Carolina Cavalry Regiment, and I am happy to say that good order was maintained during the whole of our stay in the city.

On Saturday morning, the brigade was ordered to bring up the rear and to destroy such public stores as could not be removed. Captain Cowles, First North Carolina, was detailed to burn the railroad depot and a store in which a large supply of arms was found. As soon as the brigade left the town, Captain [W. H. H.] Cowles fired the depot, destroying a very large amount of arms, ammunition, clothing, &c. Many revolvers were taken by the men and quite a large amount of clothing brought off.

Following in the rear of the division, no matters of interest occurred during the march of Saturday and Saturday night.

On Sunday morning, when I reached Barnesville, orders were sent from General Stuart that I should place a gun in position to command the road from Poolesville, while the other gun, with two of my regiments, was sent to the front. The pickets of the enemy appeared in Barnesville while I held this position, but no advance was made on me. The firing in front had been going on for some time, when I was ordered up. Moving rapidly toward the river, I sent the gun that was with me to the ford, while I placed the South Carolina regiment and Phillips' Legion so as to cover our march to the river. As soon as the two brigades in advance of me, together with all the led horses and wagons, had crossed the river, General Stuart ordered me to put my command across. We were under the fire of the artillery of the enemy while their sharpshooters were engaging mine. Placing one gun so as to command all the approaches to the ford, and calling in my skirmishers, I moved my column to the river and commenced the crossing. Large bodies of the enemy (infantry and cavalry) appeared in my rear, but were held in check by the gun I had put in position and my rear guard. As soon as my leading regiment had crossed, I sent the gun over under cover of a fire from one of the guns of Lee's artillery, and brought my rear guard down to protect the crossing of this last-mentioned gun. All passed over in perfect safety and without the slightest confusion. Not a man or a horse was lost, and the passage of the whole command was made rapidly and quietly. About 290 horses were brought over by my brigade and about 60 of my own horses left, broken down.

I was most ably aided during this expedition by my officers, while the conduct of my men met my entire approbation.

Besides the officers commanding regiments whom I have named as having assisted me so materially, I beg to commend the conduct of Captain Macfie as provost-marshal, and that of Captain Cowles, who, after destroying the stores in Chambersburg, acted with his company as a rear guard until we had crossed the Potomac, rendering in this position most important services.

Lieutenant Phillips, who first crossed the river into Maryland, conducted the affair most successfully and behaved with great gallantry.

On this as on every other occasion the members of my staff—Captain [T. G.] Barker and Lieutenant Hamilton—discharged their duties admirably and assisted me greatly.

To the officers and men of my command I have only praise to bestow, for all deserved it. Hoping that they have been fortunate enough to obtain that of the general commanding, I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WADE HAMPTON,
Brigadier-General.

Major FITZHUGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

P. S.—I should mention that about 280 wounded men were found in

Chambersburg and paroled. The report of Captain Cowles as to the destruction of arms accompanies this.* Captain Macfie estimates the number of muskets burned at not less than 5,000.

W. H.

No. 19.

Correspondence and orders relating to movements of the Union forces.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
October 10, 1862—9.10 p. m.

Major-General MCCLELLAN, *Harper's Ferry, Va.:*

A rebel raid has been made into Pennsylvania to-day, and Chambersburg captured. Not a man should be permitted to return to Virginia. Use any troops in Maryland or Pennsylvania against them.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

—

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 10, 1862—10 p. m.

Major-General HALLECK:

Every disposition has been made to cut off the retreat of the enemy's cavalry, that to-day made a raid into Maryland and Pennsylvania.

GEO. B. MCCLELLAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

—

GREEN SPRING, VA.,
October 10, 1862—2 p. m.

Brigadier-General MARCY,
Chief of Staff, Army of the Potomac:

Major Linton reports from Cherry Run that the rebels are crossing into Maryland at McCoy's Ferry. A refugee reports the force at 16,000, probably exaggerated. I have directed Major Linton to ascertain the strength and composition of the force. Reports to the same effect come from Hancock. Cox's brigade will be got off from there to-night if nothing happens to the road. I have a line of cavalry pickets nearly completed, extending from New Creek to Cherry Run, from McReynolds' command, and from McCoy's Ferry to Falling Waters, from my own. On the other side, I have scouts hovering about Imboden, to whom I shall turn my attention as soon as I can get the picket lines well extended.

WM. W. AVERELL,
Brigadier-General.

—

MCCLELLAN'S, *October* 10, 1862—6.15 p. m.

Colonel AVERELL, *Green Spring, Va.:*

Your telegram received. General Franklin has been advised of the contents of your dispatch, and will act according to the emergencies. Do not fail to report promptly the result of Major Linton's examination of the strength and condition of the enemy's force.

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

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*Not found.

GREEN SPRING, VA.,
October 10, 1862—7 p. m.

Brigadier-General MARCY, *Chief of Staff*:

Major Linton reports as follows:

Lieutenant Boyle has just returned. He went to Fairview, and then to Furnace, within 1 mile of McCoy's Ferry. He recovered one of the flags of the Signal Corps. He reports that, from various sources, all coinciding, it appears that four regiments of cavalry, with four pieces of artillery, crossed at McCoy's Ferry this morning, and went straight to the pike, which they crossed at Kline's, inquiring the road to Pennsylvania. Two miles from the pike they turned to the right, along a road which would lead them back to the pike between Hagerstown and Clear Spring. It was said to be Stuart's cavalry, and was generally estimated from 3,000 to 4,000 strong. They left no infantry or artillery behind, at McCoy's, but squad of infantry can be observed on the Virginia side of the Potomac. The cavalry said their infantry would cross at Cherry Run. They crossed at daybreak this morning.

J. P. LINTON,
Major.

Imboden, I have just learned, is at Wardensville, 47 miles from here. Shall I go after him, or can I reach Williamsport, 64 miles, in time to do any good? If I go to Wardensville I might get through Manassas Gap, if there is not too much force there for me. Please reply.

WM. W. AVERELL,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 10, 1862—9 p. m.

Brig. Gen. W. W. AVERELL,
Commanding Cavalry:

The commanding general directs you to leave sufficient force to guard the railroad, and then to follow the enemy with the remainder of your troops, to intercept their retreat, if possible. Communicate frequently with these headquarters.

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

Operators send this via Hancock, and also via Cumberland. Call on commanders to forward.

R. B. M.
Chief of Staff.

[OCTOBER 10, 1862]—9 p. m.

General W. W. AVERELL,
Green Spring, Va.:

Your dispatch of 7 p. m. just received. The commanding general directs that you come at once down the Potomac, and endeavor to get on the trail of the cavalry which crossed the river this morning, and follow it up as rapidly as possible. These rebels should not be allowed to get back to Virginia. Pleasonton's division will be in pursuit to-night, and you should not lose one minute after the receipt of this order. Leave a force sufficient to watch the railroad.

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

HAGERSTOWN, *October* 10, [1862].

R. B. MARCY, *Chief of Staff:*

Citizens report that a force of the enemy crossed the river before daylight, this morning, at Kinsell's Ferry, in front of Clear Spring, and captured 4 of our men, on picket there. It is supposed they are after a woolen factory there. General Kenly reports: "I have very reliable information that the enemy commenced crossing the river about daylight, this morning, 8 miles above here, at McCoy's Ferry. I shall send some of Davis' regiment to communicate with General Cox, who was at Clear Spring last night, and to go on to Kinsell's Ferry."

W. T. H. BROOKS,
Brigadier-General.

—

HAGERSTOWN, MD., *October* 10, 1862.

Brigadier-General MARCY,
Chief of Staff, Hdqrs. Army of the Potomac:

General Kenly writes, at 11 a. m.: "The enemy have shown themselves in strong force opposite my post. They have crossed above, as I advised you previously."

W. T. H. BROOKS,
Brigadier-General.

—

HAGERSTOWN, MD., *October* 10, 1862.

General R. B. MARCY, *Chief of Staff:*

General Kenly reports, at 12 m.: "The enemy have crossed the National pike toward Mercersburg and Little Cove, Pa. They are about 2,500 strong—cavalry and artillery."

Little Cove is a rich valley in Bedford County, about 9 miles from Mercersburg.

W. T. H. BROOKS,
Brigadier-General.

—

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 10, 1862—4 p. m. (Received 5 p. m.)

General W. T. H. BROOKS,
Commanding, Hagerstown:

The commanding general directs that you send out a messenger at once to General Crook, commanding Cox's division, and inform him that he is to endeavor to intercept the rebel troops that are said to have crossed the Potomac this morning. He will discontinue his march to Clarksburg, for this purpose, and report everything of importance that occurs, to these headquarters. Please report the best information you have of the enemy, directed to Knoxville and to headquarters near Harper's Ferry.

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 10, 1862—9 p. m.

General W. T. H. BROOKS, *Hagerstown:*
COMMANDING OFFICER, *Cumberland:*
COMMANDING OFFICER, *Hancock:*

Send the following dispatch to General Crook, commanding Cox's division:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 10, 1862—9 p. m.

Brigadier-General CROOK,
Commanding Cox's Division:

The commanding general directs you to move your command to McConnellsburg, or in such other direction as will best intercept the rebels.

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 10, 1862—11.15.

General W. T. H. BROOKS,
Commanding at Hagerstown:

The general commanding directs that you proceed at once with your brigade and all the available cavalry of Davis' regiment, to endeavor to intercept and destroy the cavalry force of the rebels which you say has been reported at Greencastle. Unless this movement is made rapidly, it is feared the enemy will escape. It has been reported that four regiments of Stuart's cavalry constitute the force which crossed the river this morning.

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

HANCOCK, MD.,
October 10, 1862. (Received 3 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

I arrived here with my division at 10 this a. m. Expect to embark for Clarksburg this evening. Enemy crossed into Maryland near Clear Spring this morning. Force variously estimated from 3,000 to 6,000 cavalry and one battery; no infantry. I have my cavalry watching their movements.

Very respectfully,

GEORGE CROOK,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HANCOCK, MD., *October* 10, 1862—6.20 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

My cavalry has returned. They verify the previous statements. Enemy passed on the Cove road toward Pennsylvania.

GEORGE CROOK,
Brigadier-General.

HANCOCK STATION, [MD.],
October 10, 1862—8 p. m.

General MARCY:

Your dispatch of this date has been received.* I have sent my cavalry on the Cove road, near the Pennsylvania line, to picket the road, so that when the rebels attempt to return I will be apprised of it at once. I have my division loaded aboard the cars in this place, so that when I receive information of an attempt to cross at any particular place I can throw my whole force on the point at once.

GEORGE CROOK,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

—

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 10, 1862—11.25 p. m.

General GEORGE CROOK,
Commanding Division, Hancock Station:

Your dispatch of 8 p. m. received. You will please remain in your present position, with your command ready to intercept the rebels, should they attempt to return anywhere in your vicinity, or above, where you can reach them by rail. Keep your scouts well on the alert, so that they may give you timely information of any approach of the enemy, and report to these headquarters everything important you learn.

Pleasonton's cavalry, a division of Franklin's corps, and Averell's cavalry (now at Green Spring) have been ordered out after the rebels, and it is expected they will not be allowed to get back unharmed.

It is said that the force of the rebels consists of four regiments of cavalry and four pieces of artillery.

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

—

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 10, 1862—12.30 p. m.

Maj. Gen. WILLIAM B. FRANKLIN, *Hagerstown:*

The division ordered to Hancock must march without knapsacks, and with three days' rations in haversacks. Fifteen thousand rations have been ordered to Hancock from Cumberland, for the use of your division after its arrival.

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

—

HAGERSTOWN, MD., *October* 10, 1862.

Brig. Gen. R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff:

General Brooks has communicated to you General Kenly's reports. He has sent a cavalry force to communicate with Cox, who must be near Clear Spring this morning. Any orders for my command will reach me sooner by being sent here than by any other channel.

W. B. FRANKLIN,
Major-General.

* Probably Marcy to Brooks, 4 p. m., p. 61.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 10, 1862—9 p. m.

Major-General FRANKLIN,
Commanding Sixth Corps, Hagerstown, Md.:

The commanding general directs you to send out one division toward Chambersburg, on the Hagerstown road, or in such other direction as will best intercept the rebels.

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

P. S.—Communicate frequently with these headquarters.

R. B. M.

—

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 10, 1862—1 p. m.

General B. F. KELLEY, *Cumberland:*

If you have sent troops to Paw Paw, as ordered in my dispatch of 10 a. m. to-day, you need not withdraw them to send to Hancock, in consequence of my dispatch of 12.30 p. m., but will hold them in readiness to move there, or elsewhere, as may be needed. The commanding general authorizes you to act according to the information you may receive of the enemy's movements, and to make such further dispositions of your troops as may, in your judgment, be required. It is highly important that the rebels should be prevented from doing further damage to the railroad.

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

—

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 10, 1862—4 p. m.

General KELLEY,
Commanding at Cumberland:

It is said that a force of the enemy has crossed the Potomac this morning near Clear Spring, and has gone toward Little Cove, in Bedford County. Please communicate this to General Averell, and tell him the commanding general wishes him to march down the river at once, after leaving a sufficient force to guard the railroad, and to get on the trail of the rebels and follow them up as rapidly as possible. General Cox, with a division of infantry, is also marching toward Hancock, who will co-operate with General Averell.

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

—

HARRISBURG, PA., *October* 10, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

I am just informed that a body of rebel cavalry have occupied Mercersburg, said to be 3,000 strong. They have cut the telegraph wires, and are thought to be advancing on Chambersburg. The Anderson Cavalry are at Carlisle, and we have 2,500 cavalry unarmed, none of them mounted. Will you not order Anderson Cavalry up to Chambersburg, and send arms for them here? The rebels have taken all property they could move, but have not taken life.

A. G. CURTIN.

HARRISBURG, PA., *October* 10, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

The following is just received from provost-marshal:

CHAMBERSBURG, *October* 10, 1862.

ANDREW G. CURTIN:

About 15, on horseback, in town, with carbines and flag of truce. Want to see principal men of town. Have large force about 1 mile from town. Will enter in an hour.

F. M. KIMMEL,
Provost-Marshal.

The Anderson Cavalry should be ordered at once, and the troops in camp here. We can't get Chambersburg by telegraph.

A. G. CURTIN,
Governor.

—

HARRISBURG, PA., *October* 10, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

The people have surrendered Chambersburg.

A. G. CURTIN.

—

HARRISBURG, PA.,
October 10, 1862. (Received 11.35 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK:

I have a dispatch from Shippensburg, 11 miles from Chambersburg, saying that Chambersburg surrendered at 7 o'clock p. m., and is now in possession of rebels. No doubt they will retire before we reach there with troops from here. Have sent forward troops from Carlisle, and am preparing all here for service.

A. G. CURTIN,
Governor.

—

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, October 10, 1862.

Governor CURTIN, *Harrisburg, Pa.:*

Communicate with General McClellan and General Wool, and use any troops within your reach to cut off the rebels at Chambersburg. I have telegraphed to General McClellan but am uncertain about his getting the message.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

—

BALTIMORE, *October* 10, 1862—10 p. m.

Major General MCCLELLAN, *Knoxville, Md.:*

I have received a dispatch from Governor Curtin that the rebels are in force at Chambersburg. I will send several regiments from this city, and I will be at Harrisburg as soon as possible.

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major-General.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., *October* 10, 1862.

Capt. T. T. ECKERT:

The operator at Chambersburg says there is a large force of rebel cavalry reported within 10 miles of that place. Our wire is down between Chambersburg and Bedford—probably cut. Railroad route all right.

ZEIGLER,
Philadelphia Office.

—

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Knoxville, October 11, [1862]—9 a. m. (Received 12.30 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

An engine has been sent from Hagerstown toward Chambersburg this morning, and I shall probably hear from them in a short time. I have made such disposition of troops along the river that I think we will intercept the rebels in their return. All of my available cavalry was ordered in pursuit last night, but as yet nothing has been heard from it. Cox's division is loaded in cars at Hancock, with cavalry well out toward the Pennsylvania line, and if the rebels attempt to return above Hancock, the division will be certain to intercept them. If they attempt to cross below Hancock, I have infantry at or near all the different fords. I have six regiments of cavalry now up the river between Hancock and Cumberland. All of these troops have been ordered to keep a sharp lookout for the return of the rebels.

The force which crossed the river, I learn from several different sources, consists of four regiments of cavalry, with four guns, about 2,500 men. I have given every order necessary to insure the capture or destruction of these forces, and I hope we may be able to teach them a lesson they will not soon forget.

The great difficulty we labor under is the want of cavalry, as many of our horses are over-worked and unserviceable.

We have been making every effort to get supplies of clothing for this army, and Colonel Ingalls has received advices that it has been forwarded by railroad, but, owing to bad management on the roads or from some other cause, it comes in very slowly, and it will take a much longer time than was anticipated to get articles that are absolutely indispensable to the army unless the railroad managers forward supplies more rapidly.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

—

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, October 11, 1862.

Major-General BURNSIDE,
Ninth Army Corps:

General Wool will send to General McClellan one regiment from Relay House. The selection is left to him.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 11, 1862—1 p. m.

General AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE,
Commanding Army Corps:

GENERAL: The commanding general directs that you send, at once, two brigades to the railroad at Weverton, to be in readiness to take the cars to Frederick.

This is only a temporary thing, intended to defend Frederick and our depot at Monocacy until the rebel cavalry return from their raid into Pennsylvania.

The general desires you to report, in person, at these headquarters as soon as you give these orders.

Very respectfully,

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

—

HEADQUARTERS,
Hancock, October 11, 1862—8 a. m. (Received 10.20 a. m.)

General R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff, Army of the Potomac:

This country is full of by-roads, and it is in my opinion impossible to intercept the rebels at McConnellsburg or in the interior place. I have my cavalry picketing all the roads in that section of the country, and my command is loaded on the cars here, ready to be thrown at once on any point where the rebels attempt to cross the river. I have not gained any information of the rebels since they crossed the river.

Yours, respectfully,

GEORGE CROOK,
Brigadier-General.

—

OCTOBER 11, 1862—9.30.

General CROOK, *Hancock:*

The general commanding directs that you send a brigade of your command and a battery to McConnellsburg, to remain until it is determined which route the rebels will take on their return. It is thought they will reach Gettysburg to-night. They marched from Chambersburg this morning.

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

—

OCTOBER 11, 1862—9.30 a. m.

General GEORGE CROOK,
Commanding Division, Hancock, Md.:

Your dispatch of 8 a. m. received. The rebels, supposed to consist of four regiments of cavalry and four guns, about 2,000 men, were at Chambersburg last night, but have not been heard from this morning. The general commanding directs that you remain in your present position until further orders, keeping your scouts well out on all the roads, and holding your command ready to go to any point where you may think there is a probability of encountering the enemy. General Averell, who

is above you, will probably come down the river to-day with four regiments of cavalry for the purpose of pursuing the rebels, and it is hoped they may not escape without punishment. Communicate often.

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

—

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 11, 1862—9.30 a. m.

General WILLIAM B. FRANKLIN, *Hagerstown, Md.:*

General Crook has his division in cars at Hancock, ready to move to any point above that place, if the rebels attempt to return that way. He has cavalry scouts out on all the roads toward the Pennsylvania line. Governor Curtin just telegraphs that he has requested the people of Fulton County to obstruct the pikes crossing Cove Mountain, from Mercersburg and Loudon, and has directed the people to turn out with their rifles to annoy the enemy as much as possible. He thinks the whole party may be captured, and hopes the general will send forces to do it.

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

—

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION,
October 11, 1862—4 a. m.

General R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: Your dispatch of 10 p. m. of last evening is received. I cannot find out where McCoy's Ferry is, but presume it is near Hancock. I shall, therefore, move toward Hagerstown, and make inquiries as I proceed.

My command is very small, from the fact of many horses being unshod; and shoes could not be had. The Eighth Pennsylvania has not yet been able to obtain horses to replace the old ones of the Peninsula, now used up. Shall, however, do the best I can under the circumstances.

Very respectfully,

A. PLEASONTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Cavalry Division.

—

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 11, 1862—12 m.

Brigadier-General PLEASONTON,
Hagerstown:

A report from Governor Curtin this morning states the rebel cavalry force camped at Chambersburg last night, and left there at 9 this morning in the direction of Gettysburg. Force about 2,000 strong, consisting of Stuart's and Hampton's cavalry.

It is thought, by Mr. McClure, of Chambersburg, that they intend returning by way of Frederick and Leesburg.

You will at once move with your force, and all of Davis' cavalry, at Hagerstown, by Cavetown and Harmon's Gap, to Mechanicstown, where the Sixth Cavalry has been ordered to join you.

You will send scouts on the direct road from Hagerstown to Gettysburg, and also to Emmittsburg and beyond, to ascertain the movements

of the enemy. It might be well to send citizens, if you can get them to go, and send any information you may get to these headquarters by telegraph from Hagerstown or Frederick, as may be most convenient.

You will take the best route to cut off the enemy, depending on the information you obtain. Pursue them vigorously, and do not spare your men nor horses, if you see an opportunity of overtaking them. They should not be allowed to escape unharmed.

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

—

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 11, 1862—3.30 p. m.

Maj. Gen. FITZ JOHN PORTER,
Commanding Fifth Corps:

GENERAL: The commanding general desires that you will exercise special vigilance in watching the fords and all possible crossing places on the river picketed by your command, to prevent all possibility of the enemy crossing a force to this side, to make a diversion in aid of the escape of their cavalry, now here, or, in case this latter force should merely be a feint, to draw attention, and enable them to cross their army again without serious opposition. In view of these possibilities, however remote, you will please take every step in your power to prevent such a movement on the part of the enemy.

Yours, very respectfully,

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.
By WM. F. BIDDLE,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

—

COLLEGE OF SAINT JAMES,
October 11, 1862—6 p. m.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Headquarters Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: I have received the following, partly official and partly rumor, from Hagerstown, brought by officers just arriving at their camp here:

General Stuart crossed at McCoy's Ferry yesterday morning with about (said to be) 3,000 men and one battery. Arrived at Mercersburg and took mail and postage-stamps from office, giving for the latter receipt and promise to pay. General Stuart is stated to have said that he was ordered over, but never expected to get back (?).

Confederates had arrived at Chambersburg, and were rifling the warehouses. Railroad communication broken between Hagerstown and Harrisburg.

General Pleasonton had gone from Hagerstown with cavalry and infantry (Hancock's brigade). General Averell must have known yesterday of the crossing of the enemy, and must be on their track by this time (?).

Smith's division passed up toward Hagerstown to-day.

I have put a query to such as I give as reports. All quiet on my lines. If General Stuart was ordered over, was it to check movement on our side, or cover one on theirs, and would he have stated as above?

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. J. PORTER,
Major-General.

P. S.—Did they not know of clothing being essential for us, and this raid would cause delay in its arrival at Hagerstown?

F. J. P.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 11, 1862—8.30 p. m.

Brigadier-General STONEMAN, *Poolesville, Md.:*
COMMANDING OFFICER, *Frederick, Md.:*

The following dispatch has just been received from General Franklin:

HAGERSTOWN, *October* 11, 1862—7.45 p. m.

Brig. Gen. R. B. MARCY:

A discharged officer, named Hamilton, late quartermaster of Bartlett's brigade, was taken prisoner by Stuart last evening at Chambersburg, and paroled. He had, he says, a long talk with Stuart, who told him that he had 3,000 cavalry. Would be in Gettysburg at 12 to-day, and would cross the Potomac at mouth of Monocacy. If he found too large a force there, would go lower. Hamilton says there are about 1,900 cavalry. That a force of 300 was absent when they were counted this morning.

W. B. FRANKLIN,
Major-General.

P. S.—Stuart desired to be remembered kindly to General S. Williams. This makes it look authentic.

W. B. F.

The cavalry, as counted this morning, referred above, by a Mr. McClelland, numbered about 1,644.

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Colonel, &c.

—

BALTIMORE, *October* 11, 1862—2 a. m.

Governor CURTIN, *Harrisburg:*

I will send you to-morrow three regiments and a light battery of six pieces, and I will be with you to-morrow morning; perhaps not until 1 p. m.

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major-General.

—

HARRISBURG, PA., *October* 11, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK:

General Wool arrived here to-day, and has assumed command. We have a very active enemy within the State. A prisoner was captured by the farmers 5 miles west of Gettysburg this afternoon. He says the whole rebel force will be in Gettysburg to-night. I hope our military authorities will capture the force, with all their booty.

A. G. CURTIN,
Governor of Pennsylvania.

—

HARRISBURG, *October* 11, 1862.
(Received October 11, 10.15 a. m.)

Major-General MCCLELLAN, *Knoxville:*

I have requested the people of Fulton County to obstruct the turnpike road crossing Cove Mountain, from Mercersburg and Loudon; also all the roads from Mercersburg to Hancock, to prevent retreat in that direction, placing riflemen at each point in as large numbers as possible. The whole party ought to be captured, and I hope you can send force to do it.

A. G. CURTIN.

OCTOBER 11, 1862—11.10 a. m.

Gov. ANDREW G. CURTIN, *Harrisburg:*

Your dispatch of 10.15 this morning received. I have sent out all my disposable cavalry in pursuit of the rebels, and have posted infantry at and near all the fords along the Potomac, so that I think they cannot return into Virginia without being intercepted. I have a division loaded in cars, at Hancock, ready to move to any point above. If the rebels attempt to cross in that direction, no efforts will be spared, on my part, to chastise the party.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

—

HARRISBURG, *October* 11, 1862—2.30 p. m.

Major-General McCLELLAN, *Knoxville:*

Your message received. The rebels destroyed railroad buildings and rolling stock at Chambersburg this morning; also railroad bridge 5 miles east of town. Part of their force left, by Baltimore pike, in direction of Gettysburg. We are sending about 4,000 men and battery of artillery to Carlisle. General Wool is here, and will probably go to Carlisle. Will keep you advised of all that reaches me.

A. G. CURTIN,
Governor of Pennsylvania.

—

HARRISBURG, *October* 11, 1862.

Major-General McCLELLAN, *Knoxville, Md.:*

The following received at 10 a. m:

CHAMBERSBURG, [*October*] 11, via SHIPPENSBURG, 7 a. m.

Governor CURTIN:

Stuart's and Hampton's cavalry, about 3,000 in number, occupied the town last night. It was formally surrendered, on condition that private citizens should be respected and property not be wantonly destroyed. They took about 500 horses, including 10 of mine, but did not interfere with citizens or destroy anything. One regiment encamped before my door, and the officers spent most of night with me. They behaved very well, and talked freely about everything but their movements. This morning they have just commenced to move toward Gettysburg, and all about to move, apparently. They crossed Potomac yesterday morning below Hancock, so that infantry cannot be with them. It looks as if they were on a foraging expedition through Pennsylvania, by Frederick to Leesburg, or it may be that the whole army is there, retreating, to provide supplies and replenish horses and reach Richmond. The cavalry would not move farther from their army if they intended to return by Hancock. Should anything else transpire to-day, I will try and send it to you.

A. K. McCLURE.

A. G. CURTIN.

—

HARRISBURG, *October* 11, 1862—4.10 p. m.

General McCLELLAN:

Rebels crossed Potomac near Clear Spring, and entered Pennsylvania by Blair's Valley. Latest advices say they are moving in direction of Gettysburg, thence by Emmittsburg, to destroy Government stores at or near Frederick. These statements are mere conjectures, given to you as received.

A. G. CURTIN,
Governor of Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURG, *October* 11, 1862—5.30 p. m.

Major-General MCCLELLAN, *Knoxville:*

The rebels are advancing on Gettysburg, and will be there to-night. The farmers attacked their advance 5 miles west of Gettysburg, and captured 1 prisoner.

He says the whole force will be in Gettysburg to-night; prisoner is on his way to Harrisburg, by railroad. Can you get force in rear of enemy, to prevent their retreat to Fulton or Bedford Counties? General Wool will have three regiments and battery at Hanover Junction to-night.

A. G. CURTIN.

—

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 11, 1862—9.30 p. m.

Gov. ANDREW G. CURTIN, *Harrisburg:*

Your dispatch of 5.30 p. m. received. I have ordered a brigade (one of Crook's) from Hancock to McConnellsburg, to remain there until the rebels are disposed of. Our cavalry will be after them to-night. A brigade of infantry and battery have gone from Hagerstown to Chambersburg.

GEO. B. MCCLELLAN,
Major-General.

—

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 12, 1862—7 p. m.

General W. W. AVERELL,
Care General Crook, Hancock:

The rebel cavalry have recrossed into Virginia to-day, near the mouth of the Monocacy. You will, therefore, come, by the most direct road, from your present position, to the vicinity of Williamsport, from which place you will report your arrival by telegraph, via Hagerstown, to these headquarters.

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

—

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 12, 1862—1.30.

COMDG. OFFICER BRIGADES OF BURNSIDE'S CORPS,
Monocacy Junction:

Send back to the Point of Rocks two of your regiments at once, by railroad, and have them use every effort to prevent the enemy's cavalry from crossing the river into Virginia. They are now scattered.

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

P. S.—No time must be lost.

—

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 12, 1862—1.45 p. m.

COMDG. OFFICER OF BURNSIDE'S BRIGADES,
Monocacy Junction:

Send another regiment to Point of Rocks, if you can get cars, and

direct the officer to move his regiment down the river toward Noland's Ferry, to pick up Confederate stragglers in that direction. Answer this, and tell me what time the troops move.

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

—

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October [12], 1862—2.30 p. m.

OFFICER COMDG. BRIGADES FROM BURNSIDE'S CORPS,
Monocacy Junction:

General Burnside was directed yesterday to send two brigades, by railroad, to Monocacy Junction, to remain in cars ready to move, at a moment's notice, to any point that the enemy might cross the railroad. It now appears that the enemy crossed the railroad this morning at Monrovia, and no report has been received at these headquarters that your command has made the least effort to stop the progress of the enemy.

The commanding general directs that you at once report where your command is at this time, and what you have been doing since you arrived at Monocacy Junction. I sent you two dispatches to-day, ordering you to send back three regiments to the Point of Rocks for the purpose of preventing the rebels from getting back into Virginia, but as yet I get no reply from you.

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

—

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 12, 1862—7 p. m.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE CROOK, *Hancock:*

The enemy's cavalry have recrossed into Virginia near the mouth of the Monocacy. You will, therefore, order back your brigade from McConnellsburg to Hancock, and proceed to Clarksburg, according to your original orders. Please forward the accompanying dispatch to General Averell.*

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

—

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 12, 1862—7.30 p. m.

Maj. Gen. WILLIAM B. FRANKLIN, *Hagerstown:*

Pleasonton reports that Stuart's cavalry recrossed into Virginia, near the mouth of the Monocacy, to-day, having marched over 90 miles in the previous twenty-four hours. Pleasonton overtook them at the river, with their artillery in position, but could not accomplish much alone, owing to his artillery horses being used up by their rapid pursuit of 78 miles, and being unable to follow rapidly at the last, though the rebel battery was silenced and driven off.

Full result not yet reported.

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

* See Marcy to Averell, 7 p. m., p. 72.

MOUTH OF THE MONOCACY, MD.,
October 12, 1862—8.30 a. m.

Brig. Gen. R. B. MARCY,
Chief of General McClellan's Staff:

Have crossed the Monocacy at its mouth. Hear nothing of the rebels. Have sent out scouts in the direction of Barnesville, Poolesville, and at the lower fords. My command is pretty well used up, having marched over 70 miles in the last twenty-four hours. If Stuart takes the back track, shall not be able to follow him, but will do all I can. The Sixth Cavalry has not reported to me.

A. PLEASONTON,
Brigadier-General.

—

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 12, 1862—4.30 a. m.

Brigadier-General STONEMAN, *Poolesville:*

The following dispatch just received:

MECHANICSTOWN, 12.30 a. m.

Have just heard that the rebels passed down through a small town called Middletown, 5 or 6 miles east of this, about one hour ago, so they said. They were traveling at a trot, and were evidently making for the Potomac, to cross. I shall start at once for Frederick, and expect to hear from them at that point. They are making for either Noland's or Hauling's Crossing, at the mouth of the Monocacy.

A. PLEASONTON,
Brigadier-General.

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

—

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 12, 1862—9 a. m.

General STONEMAN, *Poolesville:*

Colonel Allen, First Maine Cavalry, commanding at Frederick, reports by telegraph just received (supposed to have been sent about 8.30 this morning) that Stuart passed through Urbana two hours before.

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

—

OCTOBER 12, 1862—9 a. m.
(Received 10.15 a. m.)

General MARCY:

Your telegrams of 2.45 and 4.30 a. m. this moment received, their delay owing to the line not working. I have started all the force at my disposal for the mouth of the Monocacy and vicinity.

GEORGE STONEMAN,
Brigadier-General.

—

POOLESVILLE, MD., *October* 12, 1862—12.20.

General MARCY:

The enemy is scattered over the country between here and Point of Rocks. My whole force is in pursuit of them, and trying to prevent their

crossing the river, which they can do at almost any point. I am hurrying up Robinson's and Berry's brigades to join in the pursuit, but fear they will be too late. I have ordered a portion of Ward's brigade above the mouth of the Monocacy. I hope you sent the two regiments to Point of Rocks yesterday, as I suggested; if so, they will be of great service. The enemy passed through Barnesville about 10 a. m. this morning, going toward the mouth of the Monocacy. I have not heard of General Pleasonton, but firing has been heard in the direction of Point of Rocks. The enemy is very much scattered, and trying to get across the river in small parties; I have had to divide my small force accordingly.

GEORGE STONEMAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

—

POOLESVILLE, *October* 12, 1862—1 p. m.

General R. B. MARCY, *Chief of Staff:*

Robinson's brigade has just arrived, after a forced march from Rockville. General Pleasonton has just been heard from, near the river, with his force passing toward Conrad's Ferry, where I have one regiment of infantry. Enemy has destroyed telegraph wire, for 30 feet, 5 miles above here. Just sent up wire to have it repaired. Infantry firing between Conrad's and Monocacy.

GEORGE STONEMAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

—

POOLESVILLE, MD., *October* 12, 1862—2.30 p. m.

Capt. RICHARD B. IRWIN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

The enemy (Stuart's and Hampton's cavalry, and six pieces of artillery) passed through Barnesville early this morning, pursued by General Pleasonton. Upon arriving in the vicinity of the river, they scattered into different parties all over the country. I was, of course, compelled to divide my force accordingly, and engaged the enemy at the different points. He has succeeded in crossing the river at the different fords between the Point of Rocks and Conrad's Ferry. I have sent General Ward directions to concentrate his brigade, call upon General Pleasonton for cavalry and artillery, and to cross the river and pursue the enemy as long as his men can hold out. Davis' regiment has been directed to return to Edwards Ferry and protect the pontoon train until the arrival of Berry's brigade. Jewett's regiment I have kept at the depot of supplies, at the mouth of Seneca Creek. The enemy were dressed in our uniforms, causing great uncertainty in the movements of the different parties sent out.

GEORGE STONEMAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

—

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, October 12, 1862.

Gov. ANDREW G. CURTIN, *Harrisburg, Pa.:*

General Wool is authorized to stop any troops he may deem proper.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HANOVER JUNCTION, *October* 12, 1862—7.25 a. m.

GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN, *Headquarters:*

I am here with two regiments of infantry and a battery of artillery; two more regiments are expected soon, when I shall go with the whole force to Gettysburg. The following dispatch has been received from Captain Haseltine, Sixth Pennsylvania Cavalry, dated Gettysburg, October 11, 8.40 p. m.:

General Stuart, with about 3,000 cavalry and a battery of artillery, is now in Emmittsburg, Md. There is no force in Frederick adequate to meet them this morning in case they go that way.

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major-General.

—

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 12, 1862—10.45 a. m.

Major-General WOOL, *Hanover Junction:*

Stuart's force passed through Urbana about 6.30 o'clock this morning. They crossed the railroad at New Market. Artillery firing has been heard since 9 o'clock this morning in the direction of Conrad's Ferry. It is supposed that part of Stoneman's force is engaged with Stuart's. Possibly the enemy has a force on the other side of the Potomac, at Conrad's Ferry, to create a diversion in favor of Stuart's crossing above.

GEO. B. MCCLELLAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

—

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 12, 1862—7 p. m.

Maj. Gen. JOHN E. WOOL,
Hanover Junction:

General Pleasonton, who was in pursuit of the rebel cavalry, reports that they have been driven back into Virginia, crossing the Potomac near the mouth of the Monocacy, and having marched over 90 miles in the previous twenty-four hours, while he, in pursuit, marched 78 miles in the same time, overtaking them at the river while they were crossing, and engaging their artillery, which was in position when he arrived. Results not yet reported.

GEO. B. MCCLELLAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

(Same dispatch to Governor Curtin, Harrisburg.)

—

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Knoxville, Md., October 13, 1862—9 a. m.

Major-General HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

At 1 o'clock p. m., on October 11, the following was sent to General Stoneman, at Poolesville:

A force of rebel cavalry, supposed to be about 2,000 strong, crossed into Maryland yesterday at McCoy's Ferry, above Williamsport; staid at Chambersburg last night, and left there this morning at 9 o'clock in the direction of Gettysburg. It is possible they may attempt to recross the river opposite Leesburg. The commanding general directs that you keep your cavalry well out on all the approaches in the direction of Frederick, so as to give you time to mass your troops at any point where they attempt

to cross. General Pleasonton, with a large cavalry force, is moving out to intercept them, and if they come in your direction he will probably be near them. We shall have two brigades of infantry at Frederick to-night. Communicate any information of the enemy's movements to these headquarters from time to time.

The following has just been received from General Pleasonton:

NEAR MOUTH OF THE MONOCACY, MD.

R. B. MARCY, *Chief of Staff:*

General Stoneman has asked me for some cavalry to send over the river after the rebels. I have told him that the infantry and cavalry are wholly unfit for service, and could not follow the enemy until recuperated. My whole command of cavalry and artillery to-day was not more than 800 men. My force of cavalry was two regiments and a half—both regiments small. Of the two other regiments ordered to report to me, I have not heard. A force of infantry and cavalry from Poolesville arrived after the enemy had crossed the river. Unless otherwise ordered, I shall move back to my camp near Sharpsburg, to-morrow. My horses need rest and shoeing very badly. It appears that a regiment of infantry stationed near the ford where the rebels crossed did not engage or attempt to stop them from crossing. I do not know the name of this regiment.

A. PLEASONTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

General Stoneman has been directed to furnish an immediate report as to the manner in which he carried out the instructions contained in the dispatch of the 11th.

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

—

OCTOBER 13, 1862—9 a. m.

General A. PLEASONTON,
Near mouth of the Monocacy, via Poolesville:

Your dispatch of this morning received.* You will march your command to-morrow morning to these headquarters, which you will find near Burnside's headquarters, in Pleasant Valley, and report for further orders.

No troops will be allowed to cross the river near your position to-day.

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

—

OCTOBER 13, 1862—9 a. m.

General GEORGE STONEMAN, *Poolesville, Md.:*

The commanding general directs that you will not send a detachment across the Potomac, as he conceives it too late now to attempt to follow Stuart with your command.

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

—

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF WASHINGTON,
October 13, 1862—1 p. m.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE STONEMAN, *Poolesville:*

The commanding general thinks you had better report to General McClellan to-day. General Grover will proceed to join to-morrow. Leave him a battery and some cavalry. We will relieve the battery as soon as possible and return it to you.

RICH'D B. IRWIN,
Captain, Aide-de-Camp, and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

* See Marcy to Halleck, 9 a. m., p. 76.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF WASHINGTON,
October 13, 1862—1.20 p. m.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE STONEMAN, *Poolesville:*

Anticipating a dash of Stuart's cavalry in this direction, the General-in-Chief has ordered everything to be on the alert. We will send a company of cavalry to Offutt's Cross-Roads, with advanced post at Coon's Ford, and another company to Great Falls. Should the enemy cross there, you ought to prevent his return. Could you do anything to prevent the crossing? What are your orders from General McClellan? Have you reported to him? Acknowledge.

RICH'D B. IRWIN,
Captain, Aide-de-Camp, and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 13, 1862—2 p. m.

General W. W. AVERELL,
Care General Crook, Hancock, Md.:

Governor Curtin just reports that he has been informed that the rebels, supposed to be in very great force, are in Franklin County; that this morning they were within 8 miles of Concord, and stole 1,500 horses last night. I think there must be some mistake about this, and if there is any foundation for the rumor, I believe it must be a part of Stuart's force which entered that way. You will please investigate the matter, and if you ascertain that there is any force which you can cope with, you will pursue them day and night until you overtake and engage them. General Crook, with a division, is at Hancock, with cars ready to move by railroad to any point west with his whole division. Should the rebels move up the Potomac to recross, you will please keep General Crook constantly advised of their progress so that he may intercept them if possible. Acknowledge the receipt of this at once, and keep us fully advised.

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 13, 1862—2 p. m.

General CROOK, *Hancock, Md.:*

Gov. A. G. Curtin just reports that he has been informed, by a reliable man, that the rebels, supposed to be in very great force, are in Franklin County; that this morning they were 8 miles from Concord, and that they stole 1,500 head of horses last night. I think there must be some mistake about this; but the commanding general directs that you await in your present position, and send out your scouts to ascertain the truth of the rumor, and report everything you learn. Please communicate with General Pleasonton, and send him the above dispatch. You will remain in readiness to act till further orders.

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 13, 1862—3 p. m.

General KELLEY,
Commanding Cumberland, Md.:

Governor Curtin reports that he has been informed that a force of rebels were within 8 miles of Concord, in Franklin County, this morning, and that they stole 1,500 horses last night. This may be a part of Stuart's cavalry, which went to Chambersburg. Please direct all your commanders to keep a sharp lookout for their return, and keep scouts well out toward the Pennsylvania line, so as to intercept them, if possible.

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

—

CUMBERLAND, *October* 13, 1862—9 p. m.

General R. B. MARCY:

Your dispatch of this date just received. Your directions will be promptly carried out. My aide-de-camp returned this evening from Bedford. No news of the enemy in that direction.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

—

HARRISBURG, PA., *October* 13, 1862—11 a. m.

Major-General HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

The following just received:

PERRYVILLE, via MIFFLIN.

Gov. ANDREW G. CURTIN:

The rebels are in Franklin County, reported to be making for this road, said and thought to have been 30,000 strong. They captured 1,500 head of horses. I left last night at 12 o'clock; reached Perryville 8 o'clock this morning. Before I left, the rebels were 8 miles from Concord, my residence, Franklin County. A very reliable man brought the news to me. The farmers of Franklin County were conveying their horses to Perry County.

SAMUEL A. JUNKIN.

I am trying to get further information. The person is a reliable man. We have 3,000 raw troops here, but have no artillery or cavalry. I earnestly ask that cavalry and artillery be ordered to be ready to come here, so that, if true, we can have the troops at once. If it turns out to be true, and we have troops and quick movements, we may catch them this time. General Andrew Porter is here, and is in my counsel.

A. G. CURTIN.

—

HARRISBURG, *October* 13, [1862]—11 a. m.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN:

The following dispatch just received:*

* * * * * * *

I will inform you when I get anything more. The person is a reliable man.

A. G. CURTIN.

* See Junkin's dispatch, in Curtin to Halleck, 11 a. m., above.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, October 13, 1862.

Gov. ANDREW G. CURTIN, *Harrisburg, Pa.:*

Your telegram of 11 a. m. forwarded to General McClellan. We have here cavalry barely sufficient for picket duty. The delay of the States in raising cavalry leaves us greatly crippled in that arm.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

—

HARRISBURG, PA., *October* 13, 1862—1 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

The following just received, in answer to dispatch just sent you:

CHAMBERSBURG, *October* 13, 1862.

Governor CURTIN:

We had Junkin's rumors, with thousands of others, but they are entirely unfounded. To approach Concord they must cross at Loudon, 10 miles west from here, on the pike, and we have word from there hourly. Concord is at the head of Path Valley, and to enter it they must go by Mercersburg and Loudon, and cross Cove Mountain at Loudon and Fannettsburg, and we could not be without the information. It is entirely unfounded, and results from exaggerated rumors of their cavalry being at Saint Thomas on Friday night. About 60 rebel cavalry are just reported by one of our officers to be in the neighborhood of Fayetteville, 6 miles east, on pike. They seem to have been scattered and retreating. We are amply prepared for them, and every one appearing will be fired at. Colonel Grant is here with two Vermont regiments of artillery [infantry].

A. K. McCLURE.

A. G. CURTIN,
Governor.

—

HARRISBURG, PA., *October* 13, 1862—3 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

I believe the rebels are now out of the State, by Adams County. They took 60 horses this morning and 2 men, and left. There are still some in mountains in Franklin County. In Adams County they plundered houses and stores. We have 3,000 cavalry here; one regiment in Pittsburg, and the Anderson Cavalry at Carlisle, 950 strong, waiting for horses and arms. As we have used the Anderson Cavalry twice (this time as infantry) on the border, and the men know the country and are adapted to such service, I suggest you had better mount and arm them, and put them on the line until the rebel army leaves. Our people are very much alarmed, and such incursions and pillage will have a very bad effect. Please telegraph me on this subject. We used all our cavalry as infantry last week.

A. G. CURTIN,
Governor of Pennsylvania.

—

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 13, 1862—3 p. m.

Gov. ANDREW G. CURTIN, *Harrisburg, Pa.:*

Your telegram of 11 a. m. received. I do not credit the report about the 30,000 rebels being in Franklin County, for the reason that Gen-

eral Averell with a large cavalry force is now in that section, and I have forces at all points along the Potomac who would, unless they are all captured, have reported the advance of any force from Virginia. If there is any foundation for the report, I believe it is a part of Stuart's cavalry, which must have been detached from him when he made his raid yesterday.

I have ordered General Averell to ascertain the truth of the report, and, if he finds any force which he can cope with, to follow them day and night until he overtakes and engages them. I have also put all the troops on the Upper Potomac upon the alert, and will advise you when anything is done.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General.

HARRISBURG, PA., *October* 13, 1862.

P. H. WATSON, Esq.,
Assistant Secretary of War:

The track of the Cumberland Valley Railroad was not injured by the rebels. Only the railroad buildings and some rolling stock at Chambersburg were destroyed. The trains are running through to Hagerstown now, and ammunition and other supplies can be forwarded without delay.

W. W. WRIGHT,
Military Superintendent.

HEADQUARTERS,
October 14, 1862—9 p. m. (Received 10 p. m.)

Brig. Gen. W. W. AVERELL,
Commanding Cavalry, Green Spring, Va.:

The commanding general directs you to leave sufficient force to guard the railroad, and then to follow the enemy with the remainder of your troops, to intercept their retreat, if possible. Communicate frequently with these headquarters.

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

OCTOBER 13, 1862.—Operations about Paris, Snickersville, and Middleburg, Va.

Report of Brig. Gen. Julius Stahel, U. S. Army.

CENTREVILLE, *October* 14, 1862.

I returned with my command this morning at 2 o'clock, having been very successful. My troops, under Captain Hanley, proceeded to within a half a mile of Paris, and, under Ayers, through Snickersville after I sent my dispatch to you yesterday. My troops met the enemy's cavalry everywhere, sometimes in small, sometimes in large numbers. We drove them in at all points. We have been attacked by White's cavalry, Loudoun Cavalry, and Sixth Virginia Cavalry, and finally we drove back a detachment of Stuart's cavalry, which were trying to cut off Captain Ayers, at Snickersville. Major Knox paroled between 80 and 90 prisoners in Middleburg. My other troops took 16 prisoners; 9 of whom were paroled, and, returning, 7 were brought into camp, with horses and

full equipments. Two of these were from Stuart's cavalry; others from White's and Sixth Virginia. One of our men was taken prisoner, but, after a chase of 6 miles, was recaptured. We also recaptured one of our men who had been taken prisoner by Stuart at Leesburg.

JUL. STAHEL,
Brigadier-General.

FRANZ SIGEL, *Major-General.*

OCTOBER 16–17, 1862.—Reconnaissance from Sharpsburg, Md., to Smithfield, W. Va., including skirmishes near Kearneysville and Shepherdstown.

REPORTS, ETC.

No. 1.—Maj. Gen. George B. McClellan, U. S. Army, commanding Army of the Potomac.

No. 2.—Brig. Gen. Andrew A. Humphreys, U. S. Army, commanding Third Division, Fifth Army Corps.

No. 3.—General Robert E. Lee, C. S. Army, commanding Army of Northern Virginia.

No. 4.—Return of casualties in the Confederate forces in the skirmish near Kearneysville.

No. 1.

Report of Maj. Gen. George B. McClellan, U. S. Army, commanding Army of the Potomac.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 18, [1862]—10 a. m. (Received 11.10 a. m.)

The reconnaissance from Shepherdstown, under General Humphreys, returned safely to camp, opposite that place, last night. They were followed by the enemy's cavalry all the way back to Shepherdstown, skirmishing constantly. Before recrossing the river the First Massachusetts Cavalry charged the rebel cavalry, and drove them from the town. The force met by General Humphreys was composed of all arms. General Hancock had returned to Halltown with his command at dark last evening, and intended remaining there over night. I have instructed him to hold that position, if it can be safely done, with a brigade of his command. Information from prisoners shows the entire rebel army is still in position from Bunker Hill to Winchester and that vicinity.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

Major-General HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

No. 2.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Andrew A. Humphreys, U. S. Army, commanding Third Division, Fifth Army Corps.

HEADQUARTERS,
Kearneysville, [Va.], October 16, 1862—sunset.

For a mile past, infantry, as well as cavalry, have partaken in the skirmish. The enemy have six pieces of artillery, two regiments of cav-

alry, and some infantry. I hear nothing of the cavalry force that was to have advanced along the line of railroad to the Opequon nor of the reconnaissance toward Shepherdstown [Charlestown?]. Therefore I shall encamp where the road to Halltown leaves this road, and where the road to Martinsburg likewise leaves it.

[A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Brigadier-General.]

[General PORTER.]

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HEADQUARTERS RECONNAISSANCE, CAMP AT THE FORK OF THE HALLTOWN AND MARTINSBURG ROADS,
October 16, 1862—8 p. m.

The vedettes sent to General Hancock returned after dark. In going, they met, at the intersection of Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, 300 cavalry and one piece of artillery of the enemy. A short distance beyond, they met the Ira Harris Cavalry, which returned to General Burnside's camp. They met General Hancock at Charlestown; his artillery in position at 4 p. m.; his cavalry had begun to move beyond Charlestown. The Ira Harris Cavalry must be that referred to in the instructions as intended to move along the railroad toward the Opequon. But none has been as far as this road, nor can I now expect. I shall move to Leetown tomorrow morning, and try to communicate with General Hancock. I have stated, in a previous report, what force I have felt. It was stated by persons living on the road near Kearneysville that the enemy have three brigades of infantry, besides their cavalry. They leave at least two regiments of cavalry and four or six pieces, besides the two on the Martinsburg road and the two on the Halltown road. Two of these pieces, on adjoining roads, may perhaps be counted as appearing later on the main road.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Reconnaissance.

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HDQRS. ONE-HALF MILE BEYOND KEARNEYSVILLE,
October 17, 1862—3 a. m.

We have moved this far this morning without molestation. A colored man, whom we took here last night, says, "The enemy sent back to their main body for re-enforcements."

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

Lieutenant-Colonel WEBB,
Chief of Staff, Fifth Army Corps.

P. S.—We had 1 killed and 10 wounded yesterday, and took 2 prisoners of the Fifth Virginia Infantry. Found 2 of the enemy dead on the side of the road.

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HEADQUARTERS TWO MILES BEYOND KEARNEYSVILLE,
[*October* 17?], 1862—4 a. m.

A prisoner we have just taken, of Fifth Virginia Cavalry, states that Lee's whole force of cavalry, six regiments, at least, are in our front and flank, and at least one brigade of infantry and six pieces of artil-

lery. Their camp was at Strider's Mill, 3 miles from here, but was moved yesterday farther along the Opequon. They control this road, so far as my cavalry is concerned. I cannot send it from me. They are strong enough to dismount their cavalry in front as infantry. As soon as I have dislodged them in front, I shall either send the cavalry forward, with two pieces of artillery, the gunners of which I have mounted, or return with the whole force.

Since having occupied the cavalry in General Hancock's right, it is probable his cavalry have effected the object of the reconnaissance.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Brigadier-General.

[Col. A. S. WEBB.]

HUMPHREYS' COMMAND,
Near Kearneysville, October 17, 1862—6 a. m.

I move to Leetown, and will send forward my cavalry to Smithfield, if possible. There were, last evening, two regiments of cavalry, three or more of infantry, and from four to six guns in front of me. They may have been re-enforced last night. Let me know as soon as possible what your movements are.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Brigadier-General, Comdg. Reconnaissance from Shepherdstown.

Major-General HANCOCK,
Commanding Reconnaissance from Harper's Ferry.

[Indorsement.]

Colonel Strother says there is a rumor that Stuart has 10,000 cavalry ahead, 8 miles to our right.

W. S. H.

HEADQUARTERS HUMPHREYS' COMMAND,
ON ROAD TWO MILES BEYOND KEARNEYSVILLE,
October 17, 1862—9.15 a. m.

We have a very large force of the enemy in front and on our right flank, and are moving cautiously. The last dispatch was dated half an hour too late; it should have been 7.30 o'clock.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Reconnaissance.

Col. A. S. WEBB,
Chief of Staff, Fifth Corps.

P. S.—One of the men taken prisoner yesterday, it has been found out, communicated our number and the object of the expedition to the enemy.

HEADQUARTERS,
Leetown, October 17, 1862—12.30 p. m.

Received the orders to return at 12.30 o'clock. Communicated at once to General Hancock the hour of my intended withdrawal from this point, and have just received a communication from him, dated 11.40, saying that he would withdraw from Charlestown in two hours. At 1

o'clock I received a message from Major Curtis, saying that he was more than half-way to Smithfield, and had met with no opposition. He has this moment returned. The enemy's cavalry now occupy Smithfield. I return at once.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Reconnaissance.

Lieut. Col. A. S. WEBB,
Chief of Staff, Fifth Corps.

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HEADQUARTERS,
Kearneysville, October [17], 1862—3.30* [4] p. m.

We have reached this point without loss, and with no attack, except when leaving Leetown, where they shelled us for nearly a mile.

A Confederate, who came in to nurse (he says) a wounded brother at Shepherdstown, has a pass from Longstreet, who commands the left wing. He is at Bunker Hill.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Brigadier-General.

Major-General PORTER.

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HDQRS. TWO AND A HALF MILES FROM SHEPHERDSTOWN,
October [17], 1862—5 p. m.

We have reached this point without molestation. Cavalry skirmishers follow us, and we exchange shots with them. We shall cross the ford to-night. My last dispatch should have been 4 p. m. instead of 3.30.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Brigadier-General.

Major-General PORTER.

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HDQRS. ONE AND A HALF MILES FROM SHEPHERDSTOWN,
October [17], 1862—6 p. m.

The enemy follow us with two pieces of artillery and some cavalry. We have been exchanging fire of batteries with them.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Brigadier-General.

Major-General PORTER.

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HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
October 19, 1862.

COLONEL: I have to report, for the information of the major-general commanding the Fifth Corps, that, in compliance with instructions received on the evening of the 15th instant, the command detailed for the reconnaissance in the direction of Kearneysville, Leetown, and Smithfield, moved from the camp, near Sharpsburg, at daylight on the 16th. It consisted of 500 cavalry, under the command of Maj. G. S. Curtis, First Massachusetts Cavalry; two sections (four rifled guns) of Battery D, Fifth U. S. Artillery, and a section (Napoleons) of the Fifth Massachusetts Battery, the whole commanded by First Lieut. Charles E. Hazlett, Fifth U. S. Artillery; Buchanan's brigade of United States

* See Humphreys to Porter, 5 p. m., October [17], following.

Infantry, Sykes' division, 1,250 strong, commanded by Maj. Charles S. Lovell, Fifth U. S. Infantry; Tyler's brigade, Third Division, 2,500 strong, commanded by Col. E. M. Gregory, Ninety-first Pennsylvania Volunteers; Griffin's brigade, Morell's division, 2,250 strong, commanded by Col. C. M. Alexander, District of Columbia Volunteers, the whole constituting a force of 500 cavalry, six pieces of artillery, and 6,000 infantry.

The difficult crossing of the canal and river, watched by the enemy, occupied much time. The command marched in the order stated, the advance guard of the cavalry, 150 of the Fifth U. S. Cavalry, being commanded by Lieut. J. P. Ash, of that regiment. Two miles beyond Shepherdstown our advance was resisted by four regiments of Lee's cavalry brigade and two pieces of artillery, commanded by Maj. Gen. J. E. B. Stuart. An attempt to draw them into ambuscade failing, they were driven from position to position, the ground being highly favorable to defensive operations, to half a mile beyond Kearneysville (6½ miles beyond Shepherdstown). Here they were re-enforced by the remainder of Lee's brigade of cavalry, two regiments, four pieces of artillery, and a brigade of infantry (formerly Jackson's), five regiments strong, commanded by Col. Charles A. Ronald. Our six pieces of artillery were rapidly placed in position; the skirmishers of the United States infantry advanced in open ground upon theirs, posted in the wood, and in fifteen minutes, or less time, their force was driven from this position. This took place about sunset.

I have subsequently learned that the enemy's infantry advanced from Bunker Hill the night before, had reached Kearneysville about 3 p. m., and were engaged in destroying the railroad in that vicinity when our approach interrupted them. One regiment of this brigade (Fifth Virginia Infantry) had been occupied for three days previous in breaking up the Winchester Railroad, at Thompson's [Stephenson's] Station, 6 miles beyond Smithfield.

In selecting a position to encamp for the night I was governed by the following considerations, viz: Information, believed to be worthy of confidence, had been obtained during the day that there was a camp of infantry (a brigade) on the Opequon, at Strider's Mill, 3 miles from Kearneysville; the cavalry detachment, of 150 men, commanded by Captain Crowninshield, sent on the road from Shepherdstown to Martinsburg, reported a large cavalry force, with two pieces of artillery, at Williamston, 3 miles to my right; two vedette parties, sent by me in the direction of Charlestown, to communicate with General Hancock, had not returned, and I was thus left in doubt whether I was not open to the enemy on the left as well as on the right and in front. Accordingly, I encamped for the night at the cross-roads leading to Martinsburg and to Charlestown, retracing my steps 1 mile toward Shepherdstown.

The vedette party sent out from Shepherdstown returned at night, just as the troops had encamped, and reported that a force of at least 300 of the enemy's cavalry, with one piece of artillery, occupied the crossing of the railroad, on the Shepherdstown and Halltown road, but that he had eluded them, and delivered my dispatch to General Hancock, who occupied Charlestown. In returning, he saw their camp-fires near the same ground.

The next morning, at daylight, the march was resumed in the same order as the previous day, the cavalry in advance, throwing out detachments of about 25 men on the roads leading toward Martinsburg and the Martinsburg pike, with instructions to report from time to time; the United States infantry next (with two pieces of artillery), throwing

out a line of skirmishers; then Gregory's infantry, Alexander's infantry forming the rear of the column and furnishing the rear guard of infantry. A squadron of cavalry brought up the rear of all. Two pieces of artillery were at the head of Gregory's column, and two at that of Alexander's.

A mile and a half beyond Kearneysville the enemy's cavalry, supported by artillery, appeared in very strong force in our front and on our right flank, their skirmishers exchanging shots with ours, and their artillery opening upon us. It had now been ascertained, with tolerable certainty, that their cavalry force in that vicinity was not less than 7,000 strong (two brigades, of six regiments each—Lee's and Ashby's), with at least six pieces of artillery.

There had been ample time to bring up additional infantry from Bunker Hill, not more than 11 miles from us. The last road leading to Charlestown (8 miles distant), before reaching Leetown, branched at this place. For a time it appeared to me doubtful whether it was not better to halt my infantry at this point, and endeavor to advance my small force of cavalry, with two pieces of artillery (the gunners mounted for the occasion on cavalry horses), to Smithfield, and allow them to return by way of Charlestown and Harper's Ferry; but, upon further consideration, I determined to advance with my whole force to Leetown, if possible, since I could best learn in that way whether heavy infantry reenforcements had been thrown forward from Bunker Hill; and should it prove to be so, the fact would be positively ascertained that the enemy's army still occupied its old position, or, at least, had not fallen back. With a small force of cavalry as skirmishers in front, followed by a line of infantry skirmishers, the regular brigade in the order of battle (two pieces of artillery in its center), the rest of the command in the order heretofore stated, and the main body of cavalry on the flank, near the column of infantry, we advanced without further opposition to Leetown, the enemy falling back as we advanced. Here, establishing the infantry and artillery in the fine position which the ground afforded, I accepted the proposition of Major Curtis to take 25 of his men and proceed rapidly to Smithfield, between 4 and 5 miles distant. I did this because I deemed it injudicious to attempt to send forward the whole body of cavalry in the face of the enemy's powerful force of that arm. Major Curtis accomplished the undertaking in a handsome manner. Avoiding the road until within 2 miles of Smithfield, he escaped the observation of the enemy's cavalry, who watched the main body of troops. He drove a party of cavalry into Smithfield, and returned within the time promised—two hours. My instructions had now been fulfilled, and the objects of the reconnaissance had been accomplished. It had been ascertained that the enemy's cavalry, under command of General Stuart, occupy Martinsburg and the crossing of the Opequon by the roads to that town from Shepherdstown and Leetown, having strong outposts close up to Shepherdstown; that there is probably some infantry at Strider's Mill (Leetown crossing of the Opequon), and that the left of the left wing of the enemy's army, commanded by General Longstreet, rests on Bunker Hill.

Half an hour before the return of Major Curtis, I received directions to return to my camp, near Sharpsburg, the object of the reconnaissance having, it was understood, been accomplished. I was also instructed to fall back simultaneously with General Hancock. I had been in communication with him that day, and had already informed him of the hour (2 p. m.) when I should commence the return march, and, soon

after I had dispatched this information, I received a communication from him, stating that his return march would commence about the same hour.

The troops marched back in the same order in which they had halted, the regular infantry forming the rear of the column of that arm; the cavalry, with two pieces of artillery, bringing up the rear, and its rear guard commanded by Lieutenant Ash. The enemy opened his artillery upon us as the march began, and, with his cavalry skirmishers, followed us to Shepherdstown. Two and a half miles from that place two of his regiments of cavalry charged the rear guard of ours, which, at 40 paces, fired upon them, emptying many saddles of the first platoon, throwing the head of the column into some confusion, and bringing it to a temporary halt. Our cavalry then moved from the road into the fields, and Hazlett's artillery, in battery, on the road, opened upon the enemy's column as it charged over the crest of the hill, and drove it back in disorder. Their loss at this encounter is unknown to me. Their artillery now replied, first directing fire at our guns, and wounding a gunner seriously; then, with solid shot, at our columns of cavalry and the infantry of the rear, but without effect. Here their artillery fire ceased, but their cavalry followed us into Shepherdstown, and made a show of charging, but were rapidly driven back by Lieutenant Ash. We were not again molested by them, and had crossed the river by 11 p. m.

I regret to be obliged to report the loss of 1 man killed, 9 wounded (2 mortally, who have since died), and 3 missing. A list of them is appended.* The loss of the enemy, so far as positively known, was 4 killed (1 captain, 1 lieutenant, and 2 privates) and 3 wounded. From the number of Enfield rifles found scattered upon the ground where their infantry was posted, in the wood near Kearneysville, the number of wounded there must have been 12 or 15. The above-named loss must have been more than doubled at the attempted cavalry charge. We have 8 prisoners, a list of whom is appended.*

It gratified me highly to notice the admirable bearing of all the troops, some of whom have only recently entered the service. I wish particularly to acknowledge the assistance I received from Major Lovell, commanding the brigade of regulars; Major Curtis, commanding the cavalry; Captain McClellan, my assistant adjutant-general; Lieutenant Ash, commanding detachment of Fifth U. S. Cavalry, and Lieutenant Hazlett, commanding the artillery.

I have already reported the accomplishment by Major Curtis of the difficult and dangerous duty of advancing, with a small detachment of his cavalry, to Smithfield, and desire likewise to notice the active, enterprising, and energetic conduct of Lieutenants Hazlett and Ash.

My warm acknowledgments are due to the officers of my staff, Capt. Carswell McClellan, assistant adjutant-general, and my two volunteer aides, Captain Hopkins, aide to General Briggs, and Mr. H. H. Humphreys, for the zealous and intelligent discharge of the duties imposed upon them.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Reconnaissance.

Lieut. Col. FRED. T. LOCKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Fifth Army Corps.

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* Omitted.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
October 23, 1862.

Respectfully forwarded, for the information of the major-general commanding the Army of the Potomac.

General Humphreys accomplished in a most satisfactory manner the object of the expedition, and carried out most judiciously the instructions of the commanding general, and was ably seconded by every officer of his command.

F. J. PORTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

No. 3.

Report of General Robert E. Lee, C. S. Army, commanding Army of Northern Virginia.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
Via Winchester, Va., October 18, 1862.

SIR: The enemy, on the 16th, moved in strong force—infantry, artillery, and cavalry—from Harper's Ferry and the ford below Shepherdstown, on the road to Charlestown and Smithfield, and proceeded to Charlestown and Leetown. Yesterday our cavalry retired, by order, before the enemy.

At 3 p. m. yesterday evening, enemy commenced to return, and last night recrossed the ford below Shepherdstown. Withdrew from Charlestown.

Our cavalry has resumed its original position.

R. E. LEE,
General, Commanding.

Hon. GEORGE W. RANDOLPH,
Secretary of War.

No. 4.

Return of casualties in the Confederate forces in the skirmish near Kearneysville.

Command.	Killed.	Wounded.	Total.
JACKSON'S DIVISION.			
Winder's brigade:			
4th Virginia	3	14	17
5th Virginia	.....	5	5
27th Virginia	.....	1	1
Carpenter's battery	.....	1	1
Grand total	3	21	24

OCTOBER 16-17, 1862.—Reconnaissance from Harper's Ferry to Charlestown, W. Va., and skirmish en route.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Brig. Gen. Winfield S. Hancock, U. S. Army, commanding First Division, Second Army Corps.
No. 2.—Brig. Gen. John C. Caldwell, U. S. Army, commanding Second Brigade.
No. 3.—Col. Samuel K. Zook, Fifty-seventh New York Infantry, commanding Third Brigade.
No. 4.—Col. William R. Lee, Twentieth Massachusetts Infantry, commanding Provisional Brigade.
No. 5.—Maj. Charles J. Whiting, Second U. S. Cavalry.
No. 6.—Col. Thomas T. Munford, Second Virginia Cavalry, commanding brigade, of skirmish at Charlestown.

No. 1.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Winfield S. Hancock, U. S. Army, commanding First Division, Second Army Corps.

OCTOBER [16], 1862.

I am now in Charlestown. The enemy have taken the right hand road toward Berryville, toward the Shenandoah. I believe they have nothing but horse artillery and cavalry. They now hold a knoll and the Winchester road.

As soon as I establish my line beyond the town, I will send the cavalry forward. I have had 9 men hurt.

WINF'D S. HANCOCK.

General COUCH.

OCTOBER 16, 1862—1 o'clock.

GENERAL: I cannot ascertain how much cavalry force was here, with any certainty. All numbers are stated, from 200 to five regiments. There were from five to seven guns. The enemy's cavalry pickets are moving about to my right and left rear; I therefore have to picket those roads a good deal. This will reduce the cavalry force available to move forward, to about 600 men. This command seems small; still, as I have received no other instructions, I will order Colonel Devin to proceed.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

[Not signed.]

Maj. FRANCIS A. WALKER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Corps.

OCTOBER [16], 1862.

On my right, 1 mile to the rear of me, there is a road leading to Shepherdstown. Two miles distant from my road, toward Shepherdstown, can be seen, it is said, three pieces of artillery and about 60 men. One piece fired two shots at our pickets. This matter ought to be investigated, but I do not like to detail cavalry from the cavalry command, shortly to move forward, as it would create a good deal of delay.

Some of the people here say that Jackson is in command at Bunker

Hill, with a strong force. This is from the investigation of Lieutenant Bowen. The enemy left one limber with us. He disabled one piece of our horse artillery; have only three.

Your obedient servant,

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

General MARCY, *Commanding.*

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OCTOBER 17, 1862—10 a. m.

MAJOR: An intelligent negro who had been taken prisoner from us, and since been employed as a waiter to a captain of the Seventh Virginia Cavalry, arrived here this morning from Berryville. He left there last night. There is one regiment of cavalry and four pieces of artillery between here and Berryville; at and near Berryville, the Second, Third, Sixth, Seventh, Ninth, and Twelfth Virginia Cavalry; no infantry up to last night; a wagon train of 100 wagons at the junction of the Berryville and Winchester pike. The information as to the position of the enemy appears to be the same as yesterday.

I send a note containing other information received from same source.

Your obedient servant,

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

Major WALKER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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CHARLESTOWN, *October* [17], 1862.

I have it from reliable authority, I think, that the enemy are in force at Winchester and Bunker Hill. My informant, a good Union man, certified to by Colonel Miles, a Northern man, says they are sending their wagons here every day and taking all the flour and wheat they can find in the country. They are destroying the railroad between here and Winchester. They were expected here to-day for the same purpose. He says there are from 800 to 1,000 cavalry about here and five guns. They have an encampment of cavalry of several regiments 3 miles from here, on the Berryville road. This gentleman says there is a very large force between Bunker Hill and Winchester, although he says he thinks they are "packing up," preparatory to a move. This gentleman says he is certain that the enemy were at Winchester yesterday.

Your obedient servant,

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

Major WALKER.

P. S.—This gentleman is Mr. Riddle, brother-in-law to Colonel Strother (Porte Crayon).

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HEADQUARTERS HANCOCK'S DIVISION,
Harper's Ferry, Va., October 22, 1862.

MAJOR: On the 16th instant, in obedience to instructions, I marched toward Charlestown, Va., with my division and 1,500 men of other divisions, under command of Col. W. R. Lee, Twentieth Massachusetts Volunteers, and a force of cavalry, with a battery of four guns (horse artillery), Colonel Devin being in command thereof. The advance, under

Maj. C. J. Whiting, Second Regiment Cavalry, consisting of portions of the First, Second, Fifth, and Sixth Regular Cavalry, with the horse artillery battery of four guns, under command of Lieut. George Dickenson, Fourth Regiment of Artillery, started at daylight, and was immediately followed by the command.

The advance of our column encountered the enemy's pickets beyond Halltown, drove them in, and pursued until, when within short artillery range of the high ground this side of Charlestown, the enemy was found posted. He opened fire upon us with artillery. Our horse artillery battery, supported by Capt. M. A. Reno's First Cavalry, then engaged the enemy, who opened fire from five guns, and deployed dismounted cavalry as skirmishers on their front and flanks. The infantry was brought up as soon as practicable and deployed, and our batteries placed in position. An advance was immediately made, Capt. William W. Tompkins' battery, Third Regiment Artillery [John A. Tompkins' battery, A, First Rhode Island], opening at the same time. We soon ascertained that the enemy had been driven away by the fire of our artillery, together with the threatened attack by the infantry. His force only consisted of the artillery already referred to, with two or three regiments of cavalry. The town was at once taken possession of, and the troops suitably disposed for defense. Toward evening our infantry advanced and occupied the heights surrounding the town, within artillery range. The infantry was afterward withdrawn, and the roads guarded by the cavalry. A reconnaissance was then made a distance of several miles, in the direction of Bunker Hill, by the cavalry, under Capt. M. A. Reno, supported by Maj. C. J. Whiting's command.

Major-General McClellan, commanding the Army of the Potomac, having arrived in Charlestown shortly after we had occupied it, directed the movements last referred to, and, having obtained all the information for which the reconnaissance was made, no further operations were undertaken.

The command remained in Charlestown until about 2 p. m. the next day, when we received orders to return. It then marched to Halltown, and occupied that position during the night.

The next morning, after an examination of the roads, and it being found there was no enemy in front, the command returned to Harper's Ferry.

Early on the morning of the 16th, I sent one squadron up the railroad as far as Kearneysville. It proceeded to that point without meeting General Humphreys' command, as was expected, and, having performed the task assigned it, returned to camp, the commander making his report direct to the commander of the Second Corps d' Armée. I regret I have not the name of this officer.

While in Charlestown I appointed Col. J. R. Brooke, of the Fifty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, military governor, the better to preserve order. About 100 officers and soldiers of the Confederate Army were found in the town, consisting entirely, it is believed, of surgeons, hospital attendants, convalescents, and sick. Twenty-six were sent to the provost-marshal at Harper's Ferry, and 38, wounded and unable to be removed, were paroled. Time did not permit the paroling of all who were severely wounded, as they were scattered throughout the town, requiring more time than we had for the purpose, to find them.

The casualties on either side were about equal, and were not numerous. I found some parts of artillery carriages belonging to the enemy, which I destroyed.

The officers and troops behaved well. Col. J. R. Brooke, commanding *the advance guard* of infantry; Maj. C. J. Whiting, Second Regi-

ment Cavalry; Capt. M. A. Reno, First Regiment Cavalry, commanding the supports to the horse artillery; First Lieut. George Dickenson, Fourth Artillery, commanding that battery; Second Lieut. Arthur Morris, Fourth Artillery, temporarily attached to said battery, and Capt. C. H. Morgan, Fourth Artillery, chief of artillery of the corps, who made the dispositions of the artillery, are the only officers whom it is thought deserve special mention. First Lieuts. N. Bowen and J. H. Wilson, Topographical Engineers, were present, and afforded me valuable assistance.

Herewith please find the paroles of prisoners, and the reports of Brig. Gen. J. C. Caldwell, commanding Second Brigade; Col. S. K. Zook, commanding Third Brigade; Col. W. R. Lee, commanding Third Brigade, Second Division, and Maj. C. J. Whiting, Second Cavalry; also report of Lieutenant Ritzius, provost-marshal of this division.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

Maj. FRANCIS A. WALKER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Corps d'Armée.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS,
October 25, 1862.

This report of Brigadier-General Hancock is respectfully forwarded, and this most excellent officer is especially recommended to the favorable notice of the commanding general. Captain Sheldon, Sixth New York Cavalry, is the officer who made the dashing reconnaissance to Kearneysville, referred to by General Hancock.

D. N. COUCH,
Major-General.

No. 2.

Report of Brig. Gen. John C. Caldwell, U. S. Army, commanding Second Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS CALDWELL'S BRIGADE,
Bolivar Heights, Va., October 20, 1862.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my brigade in the reconnaissance of the 16th and 17th instant:

Some distance beyond Halltown, where the artillery fire commenced, the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Miles, consisting of the Sixty-first and Sixty-fourth New York Volunteers, was detailed from me, by order of General Hancock, and ordered to report to Colonel Brooke. I drew up two of my three remaining regiments (the Fifth New Hampshire and Seventh New York) in line of battle, on the right of the road, and put the third, the Eighty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, in column of division behind the center of the line. In this order, with skirmishers thrown out well to the front, I advanced to and through Charlestown. Just beyond the village, we halted until about 4 p. m., when, by order, I advanced my skirmishers and line of battle through the woods, nearly 2 miles beyond Charlestown, and remained until relieved by the Sixth New York Cavalry, under Colonel Devin, when we returned to our former position, on the outskirts of Charlestown. We saw about 50 of the enemy's cavalry, which retired as we advanced.

The next afternoon I was ordered by General Hancock to retire, and withdrew to Halltown, where I drew up in line of battle, supporting Thomas' battery.

On Saturday, the 18th, by order, I returned to camp. There were no casualties in my command.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN C. CALDWELL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Brigade.

Captain HANCOCK,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Hancock's Division.

No. 3.

Report of Col. Samuel K. Zook, Fifty-seventh New York Infantry, commanding Third Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE, HANCOCK'S DIVISION,
Bolivar Heights, Va., October 21, 1862.

CAPTAIN: On the morning of the 16th instant, this brigade, except the Fifty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, which was detached as advance guard, marched, at sunrise, under orders received the night before, toward Charlestown. On arriving about 1 mile beyond Halltown, firing was heard in front, and the command halted.

Soon after, an order was received to march the brigade to the front and take position in and near a wood, to the right of the road, and to detach the Fifty-seventh New York Volunteers to Colonel Brooke, in command of the advance guard, on the left of the road. After placing the Fifty-second and Sixty-sixth New York Volunteers in the woods, and the Second Delaware Volunteers in support of Tompkins' battery, to its left, skirmishers were advanced to the farther edge of the timber; and, finding this force inadequate, another regiment was asked for, and the Twentieth Massachusetts Volunteers sent me. After some artillery firing to our left, and half an hour's delay, an order was given to advance upon Charlestown, which was executed in battalion columns, with deploying intervals.

The enemy having been driven beyond Charlestown, at about 1 p. m. another order was received to place my command in line of battle, to the left and a little in rear of the village. This having been executed so that my command stood in rear of the Irish Brigade, another order was received from the general commanding to place two regiments in support of Captain Pettit's battery, about 125 yards in advance of General Meagher's command. Having executed this order, and received instructions to watch the enemy on our left, their cavalry pickets were observed till about 5 p. m. in and about a strip of wood, a mile distant. At that hour an order was received, through Lieutenant Mitchell, aide-de-camp, to take a regiment and clear the wood, preparatory to its occupation by our cavalry. This object was effected by the Sixty-sixth New York Volunteers, under the immediate supervision of the colonel commanding the brigade, without loss, and the regiment returned to its former position about dusk, the cavalry having taking possession of the wood as soon as it was cleared. Part of the Twentieth Massachusetts Volunteers was then ordered to picket the left and front, half a mile from the battery. The night and following morning were passed without incident, with the Sixty-sixth New York and Second Delaware supporting the battery, and the Fifty-second New York and the

Twentieth Massachusetts occupying their first position, in rear of the Irish Brigade.

About 1 p. m. on the 17th, orders having been received from the general, the Fifty-second and Sixty-sixth New York Volunteers and Twentieth Massachusetts Volunteers were drawn off and placed in a wood, to the left and rear of the town, near the road, preparatory to following Caldwell's brigade to the rear. The Second Delaware Volunteers was ordered to remain with the battery, but joined this brigade, by subsequent orders from the general commanding, just as Caldwell's command had passed. No interruption occurred on the march till near Halltown, when the command was halted, and, under orders, line of battle was formed by my brigade to the left or south side of the road, sheltered by a wood. Skirmishers were thrown forward to the next wood, in advance, toward Charlestown, to relieve those of General Kimball, and were afterward established as pickets. The whole brigade remained in this position until about an hour after sunrise on the 18th, when, by the general's order, in conjunction with the remainder of his command, it marched back to camp on Bolivar Heights, without any casualty whatever during the expedition. I am happy to state that the conduct of officers and men was all that could be desired.

The regiments under my orders during the reconnaissance were commanded as follows: The Second Delaware Volunteers, Col. William P. Baily; Twentieth Massachusetts Volunteers, Capt. Ferdinand Dreher; Fifty-second New York Volunteers, Col. Paul Frank; Fifty-seventh New York Volunteers, Maj. A. B. Chapman, and Sixty-sixth New York Volunteers, Col. Joseph C. Pinckney.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. K. ZOOK,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. JOHN HANCOCK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 4.

Report of Col. William R. Lee, Twentieth Massachusetts Infantry, commanding Provisional Brigade.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., SECOND DIV., SECOND CORPS,
Bolivar, Va., October 23, 1862.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with the direction of General Hancock, I have the honor to report the following as the operations of the troops under my command in the late reconnaissance to Charlestown, Va.:

To the Twentieth Massachusetts, Seventh Michigan, Forty-second New York, and Fifty-ninth New York, of the brigade under my command, were added the First Minnesota and Seventy-first and Seventy-second Pennsylvania Regiments. The First Minnesota, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Morgan, was detached for skirmishers, under command of Colonel Brooke, and remained so detached during the reconnaissance. The Twentieth Massachusetts was directed to act with Colonel Zook's brigade at the commencement of the firing, in advance, and was absent from the brigade until the return to camp.

When advanced about 1 mile beyond Halltown, I received orders to move forward on the left of the road, in line of battle, and to support batteries then engaged. The Forty-Second New York, the Seventh Michigan, and Seventy-first Pennsylvania were formed in line of battle,

and placed under the immediate command of Col. N. J. Hall, Seventh Michigan Volunteers. The Fifty-ninth New York and Seventy-second Pennsylvania were ployed in column, in rear of the right and left flanks of the line, respectively. After some time, my command was moved, by the flank, upon the road to the suburbs of Charlestown, where the Seventh Michigan and Seventy-first Pennsylvania were left, under Colonel Hall, to support Tompkins' battery on the right, and these two regiments, with the Forty-second New York, furnished pickets for the right flank of the town till withdrawn on the next day. The other three regiments were in reserve, near the road.

Upon falling back toward camp, my command was the advance guard. The Seventh Michigan and Seventy-first Pennsylvania were deployed as skirmishers for 1,000 yards on each side of the road, until the head of the column arrived before Halltown, when the former was relieved, and joined the brigade, which was in line of battle on the right of the road. The Seventy-first Pennsylvania remained as pickets during the night, and returned with the brigade to this place in the morning.

The troops under my command were not engaged with the enemy, but their behavior was in every respect perfectly satisfactory.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. R. LEE,
Colonel, Commanding Third Brigade, Second Division.

Capt. WILLIAM G. MITCHELL,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Hancock's Division.

No. 5.

Report of Maj. Charles J. Whiting, Second U. S. Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CAVALRY,
October 19, 1862.

SIR: The troops under my command in the late expedition to Charlestown consisted of a battery of the Fourth U. S. Artillery, commanded by Lieutenant Dickenson; First U. S. Cavalry, 120 sabers, commanded by Captain Reno; Second U. S. Cavalry, 150 sabers, commanded by Captain Gordon, and the Sixth U. S. Cavalry, 300 sabers, commanded by Captain Sanders.

Casualties in the battery, 1 man killed and 3 wounded; in the cavalry, none.

The battery was supported by Captain Reno, with his regiment and one squadron of the Sixth Cavalry, dismounted.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. J. WHITING,
Major Second Cavalry.

General W. S. HANCOCK.

No. 6.

Report of Col. Thomas T. Munford, Second Virginia Cavalry, commanding brigade, of skirmish at Charlestown.

APRIL 2, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I beg leave to report the following as the substance of what occurred at Charlestown, in Jefferson County, October 16, 1862:

My brigade was stationed near Cabletown, on the pike between Charles-

town and Berryville, and picketed from Walper's Cross-Roads, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, to Berry's Ferry. The Twelfth Virginia Cavalry was on picket at Charlestown, under command of Lieut. Col. R. H. Burks. Capt. B. H. Smith, jr., Third Company Richmond Howitzers, was also on picket, supporting Lieut. J. W. Carter, of R. P. Chew's battery, of my brigade, with one 3-inch rifle gun. Captain S[mith] had two 10-pounder Parrotts of his own and one from Watson's battery. The enemy drove in our pickets early in the morning, with a division of infantry, artillery, and cavalry. With four pieces of artillery, admirably handled, these gallant officers and men held at bay for four hours the advance of McClellan's grand army, and only retired when their ammunition was exhausted. Captain Smith at one time, with but two guns, contended with sixteen guns of the enemy, and, while making this splendid defense, lost his foot, and was captured in the town as his last piece was retiring from the field.

In this engagement our loss was 2 killed and 3 wounded in the artillery. The enemy acknowledge a loss of between 75 and 100 men killed and wounded.

The brigade, consisting of the Twelfth, Seventh, Sixth, and part of the Second, was held to support the picket in rear of the town, and when the cavalry retired through the town several members of the Twelfth Cavalry were wounded. We fell back gradually, skirmishing with them, and disputing every foot of ground.

General Hancock, of the Yankee army, commanded the advance of their troops occupying the town. They threw out their pickets half a mile, and remained there until the next morning, when they returned hastily to Harper's Ferry.

Lieutenant Carter, of Chew's battery, was wounded early in the action, but returned to his gun as soon as his wound was dressed.

I commend Lieutenant-Colonel Burks, Captain Smith, Lieutenants Carter and L. F. Jones for their gallant defense.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS T. MUNFORD,
Colonel Second Virginia Cavalry, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. JOHN ESTEN COOKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, &c.

OCTOBER 17-18, 1862.—Expedition to Thoroughfare Gap, Va., and skirmish.

Report of Brig. Gen. Julius Stahel, U. S. Army.

FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE,
(Received October 18, 1862—4.40 p. m.)

General BAYARD:

The following has just been received and forwarded for your information:

F. SIGEL,
Major-General.

[Inclosure.]

GAINESVILLE, VA., *October* 18, 1862.

General SIGEL:

As yesterday stated, I went forward to Upperville to meet the enemy. We found only Captain Gibson's company, and drove in their pickets,

when they ran, as they always do. There is no force this side of the Shenandoah but these few, who easily forded, on an alarm being given on the other side. There is considerable artillery at Millwood and near there. I am informed by prisoners and others that on account of our approach Hill's division is ordered down to the Shenandoah. From Upperville I marched to Rectortown and Salem, driving the enemy before us in all directions, making prisoners of infantry, cavalry, and scouts, amounting to about 80 men. From Salem I left at night for White Plains, arriving there at midnight, where we encamped, sending strong detachments, taking possession of Thoroughfare Gap.

This morning early I intended to march to Warrenton, to ascertain the force of the enemy there, which is variously stated as being considerable infantry and artillery; others as a brigade of cavalry, and others as only a small force of cavalry. Just as I was making my preparations, some of the pickets came in with the news that some wagons, with a small escort, with provisions, were captured by 400 rebels early in the morning. A few minutes afterward, one man came in confirming the news, and that the enemy were advancing in strong force through Thoroughfare Gap. Shortly after, the report came in that my force were driven out of the gap, and that the enemy were advancing with artillery and a large force of cavalry, and in possession of the gap. I at once took a strong advance guard of Colonel Wyndham's command and pushed for the gap, and, after skirmishing, with a loss of 1 or 2 men and horses and 1 captain wounded, we drove them through the gap and followed them up to Hay Market. The enemy retreated, at full run, and I am following them up as closely as the condition of my horses will allow. I will send you further report as soon as any news comes in. I send in one of the enemy's caissons full of ammunition.

The number of our prisoners altogether amounts to 80 and more. I will send in a full account at a more convenient time.

I hope to send you good reports to-night, as I am hard in pursuit, and they retreating at full run on every road.

JUL. STAHEL,
Brigadier-General.

OCTOBER 21, 1862.—Reconnaissance from Loudoun Heights to Lovettsville, Va., and skirmishes en route.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Maj. Gen. George B. McClellan, U. S. Army, commanding Army of the Potomac.
No. 2.—Brig. Gen. John W. Geary, U. S. Army.

No. 1.

Report of Maj. Gen. George B. McClellan, U. S. Army, commanding Army of the Potomac.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 21, 1862—6 p. m. (Received 7.20 p. m.)

The expedition which started last night after the rebel foraging party, near Lovettsville, is just heard from. We captured 28 prisoners, with their horses and arms, including a captain; killed, 10. Our loss was 1 man killed and 3 or 4 slightly wounded. This was done by a detachment of Devin's cavalry, under Colonel Devin.

I have just received reliable information that no force of the enemy have passed through Snicker's Gap from Winchester; merely foraging parties.

There is probably a force of some 10,000 rebels on the road from Berryville to Snickersville, near the north bank of the Shenandoah.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General.

Major-General HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

No. 2.

Report of Brig. Gen. John W. Geary, U. S. Army.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, TWELFTH ARMY CORPS,
Loudoun Heights, Va., October 22, 1862.

COLONEL: About midnight of the 20th I received orders from Major-General Burnside to proceed on a tour of reconnaissance. I have the honor to furnish the major-general commanding with a copy of my report of the result of the same.

The orders for me to proceed on a tour of reconnaissance toward Lovettsville were received about 12.30 o'clock on the morning of the 21st. I have the honor to report that my column, consisting of portions of the First and Second Brigades and Knap's Pennsylvania battery, of this division, and about 300 of the Sixth New York Cavalry, ordered to report to me for the occasion, was put in motion about 2.30 o'clock. We proceeded up the valley lying between the Blue Ridge and Short Hills, by the Hillsborough and Harper's Ferry turnpike, passing through Neersville to Hillsborough, at which place we expected to meet a considerable number of the enemy, as I learned, on our way there, that they had been there on the evening previous; but, on our arrival, I found that they had been hastily recalled to Snickersville, where they had returned during the night. Just beyond Hillsborough we captured several rebel cavalry scouts. I there learned that a portion of the enemy's cavalry was in the neighborhood of Morrisonville, where I sent about 200 infantry and 100 cavalry upon a road leading directly to it, and pushed forward rapidly with the main body to Wheatland, and extended my line eastwardly, toward Waterford, cutting off all communications upon the roads running south. The main body of the cavalry then proceeded toward Lovettsville, and fell in with a portion of White's cavalry battalion, under Capt. R. B. Grubb, drawn up in line of battle, on the edge of a wood, upon the Glenmore farm, about 1½ miles north of Wheatland, and with sharpshooters on the tops of hay-stacks. The detachment of the cavalry remaining with me (about 200), led by Lieutenant-Colonel McVicar, impetuously charged upon the enemy, who resisted them but a short time and then beat a hasty retreat, closely pursued by our cavalry for several miles in a running fight. The enemy finally scattered in all directions, and during their retreat closed several gates, to impede our pursuit. A few well-directed shells were thrown among them.

Our loss was 1 killed and 2 wounded. That of the enemy, 2 known to be killed and 12 wounded, and, no doubt, others, who escaped, were also wounded. The list I furnish in Appendix A. Of prisoners we took

2 officers and 20 men (Appendix B). Of these Jacob H. Robertson was so badly wounded that I paroled him.

This cavalry organization was notorious for its numerous depredations on the property of Union people in Loudoun County, and lately for conscripting for the rebel army.

Our cavalry exhibited much bravery in their charge, and throughout conducted themselves admirably. Colonel Devin, their commander, Lieutenant-Colonel McVicar, and Major Carwardine, are deserving of much approbation for their display of gallantry and ability. In the charge Lieutenant-Colonel McVicar, who led it, had his horse shot under him, and received a bullet through his coat. The infantry and artillery evinced, upon the long march of 35 miles, a highly commendable spirit of alacrity, and great desire to be brought into action.

The rebel captain and some of his men were clothed in our uniform, a growing practice, so reprehensible that it should meet with condign punishment, as the deception engendered is always apt to cost lives and disasters.

The column marched to Lovettsville and encamped for the night, and, resuming the journey, the expedition reached Loudoun Heights shortly after noon to-day. Upon the march we arrested a number of citizens, who had United States military property in their possession, taken at Harper's Ferry. I have turned over the prisoners of war to the provost-marshal at Harper's Ferry, the horses to Major-General Burnside, and the arms and accouterments taken to the ordnance officer of the division.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. W. GEARY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. H. C. RODGERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Twelfth Army Corps.

OCTOBER 24, 1862.—Skirmishes at Manassas Junction and near Bristoe Station, Va.

Reports of Maj. Gen. Franz Sigel, U. S. Army, commanding Eleventh Army Corps.

HDQRS. ELEVENTH CORPS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Fairfax Court-House, October 25, 1862.

No news from Leesburg yet. Cavalry detachment from Aldie reports a small rebel party of 8 in that town on Thursday. They saw a bright light last night in the direction of Leesburg at 8.45 p. m., for three minutes, when it was extinguished. A party from Gainesville and [New] Baltimore, Hay Market and Thoroughfare Gap, under Major Stedman, of the Sixth Ohio Cavalry, returned this morning, and reports a force of 100 men at New Baltimore. The party proceeded through the gap, and was fired upon on their return by guerrillas, wounding 2 of our men severely. Major Stedman reports the Manassas Gap Railroad in good running order to Front Royal. A reconnaissance was sent out day before yesterday, under Captain Conger, Third Virginia Cavalry, by way of Davis' Ford, to Dumfries, Stafford Springs, and Warrenton Junction, with orders to return, by way of Catlett's Station and Bristoe Station, to Manassas Junction, where a detachment of the First Vermont Cavalry, under

Captain Flint, was stationed, for Captain Conger's support. At the same time a detachment of the Maryland cavalry was sent to Bristoe Station, which detachment, having left that place, arrived at Manassas Junction at 2 o'clock p. m. yesterday, when immediately the whole force at that place was attacked and driven back, with a loss of 2 officers (Lieutenant Patterson and Lieutenant Dorsey, First Maryland Cavalry) and 15 men. At 4 p. m., Captain Conger, coming from Catlett's Station toward Bristoe Station, with about 40 men, was attacked about 2 miles south of Bristoe's Station by a force of 125 rebel cavalry, which he routed, his force returning by way of Manassas Junction to this place. This morning I am sorry to report that I lost the service of Captain Conger, his horse, during the fight, becoming disabled, and his brother (First Lieutenant Conger, of the Third Virginia Cavalry) and 1 man of the company only being missing. Twelve of the enemy's saddles, at least, have been emptied. We captured 2 prisoners and 3 horses. It seems that the enemy advanced from Warrenton Junction, with a strong force, to reconnoiter our advanced position, sending 150 men to Manassas Junction, and 125 men to Bristoe Station, the whole force evidently returning to Warrenton Junction. I have further learned from refugees and other reliable sources that the enemy has a force of 2,000 cavalry, consisting of the Second North Carolina, Seventh and Twelfth Virginia, a small detachment of infantry, with some artillery, at Warrenton. The strength of the infantry force is given variously from one company to two regiments. No force but strong pickets at Warrenton Junction, Rappahannock Station, and Fredericksburg. No re-enforcements whatever have been sent lately from Winchester to Warrenton. The rebels have only been running two trains this week to Warrenton Junction and Warrenton. Our scouts are sent in different directions. Shall report when they return. It would be of the utmost importance to have a signal corps attached to this corps, or at least two or three signal officers.

F. SIGEL,
Major-General.

Major-General BANKS.

(Repeated by Banks to McClellan, 8.15 p. m.)

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FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE,
October 27, 1862.

Captain Dahlgren, of my staff, returned from an expedition to Catlett's Station. He found the pickets of the enemy on the other side of Cedar Run, small patrols only having been lately to Greenwich and Bristoe.

Captain Conger, of the Third Virginia Cavalry, was seriously wounded in the engagement last Friday, and lies in a farm-house near Bristoe Station. Lieutenant Conger and 2 privates were taken prisoners and sent to Culpeper. Captain Conger fought with his small force (of about 30 men) a very strong force of the enemy (about 200). The enemy had 1 captain killed and 2 captains wounded, besides having 7 or 8 privates killed and quite a number wounded.

F. SIGEL.

Generals BANKS and HEINTZELMAN.

(Repeated to McClellan, 11 a. m.)

OCTOBER 26–NOVEMBER 10, 1862.—Operations in Loudoun, Fauquier, Rappahannock Counties, Va.

SUMMARY OF THE PRINCIPAL EVENTS.

Oct. 27, 1862.—Skirmish at Snicker's Gap.
29, 1862.—Skirmish near Upperville.
31, 1862.—Skirmish at Snickersville.
Skirmish at Aldie.
Skirmish near Mountville.
Nov. 1, 1862.—Skirmish at Philomont.
Skirmish at Berry's Ford Gap.
2, 1862.—Skirmish at Castleman's Ferry, near Snicker's Gap.
2–3, 1862.—Skirmishes at Union and Upperville.
3, 1862.—Skirmish at Ashby's Gap.
Reconnaissance to, and skirmish at, Snicker's Gap.
4, 1862.—Skirmish at Markham's Station.
Skirmish at Manassas Gap.
Skirmish at Salem.
5, 1862.—Action at Barbee's Cross-Roads.
Skirmish near Warrenton.
5–6, 1862.—Reconnaissance to Manassas Gap, and skirmish.
6, 1862.—Skirmish at Warrenton.
7, 1862.—Skirmish at Rappahannock Station.
Skirmish at Waterloo Bridge.
Skirmish at Jefferson.
8, 1862.—Skirmish at Rappahannock Station.
Skirmish at Little Washington.
Skirmish at Hazel River.
Skirmish near Warrenton.
Affair near Snickersville.
9, 1862.—Skirmishes near Rappahannock Station.
Skirmish at Newby's Cross-Roads.
Skirmish at Philomont.
10, 1862.—Action at Corbin's Cross-Roads, near Amissville.
Skirmish at Gaines' Cross-Roads.
Skirmish at Markham's Station.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Maj. Gen. George B. McClellan, U. S. Army, commanding Army of the Potomac, of action at Barbee's Cross-Roads and skirmish at Manassas Gap.
No. 2.—Brig. Gen. Alfred Pleasonton, U. S. Army, commanding Cavalry Division.
No. 3.—Col. David McM. Gregg, Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry, of operations October 26–November 22.
No. 4.—Lieut. Col. J. William Hofmann, Fifty-sixth Pennsylvania Infantry, of skirmishes at Union and Upperville.
No. 5.—Lieut. Col. Horace B. Sargent, First Massachusetts Cavalry, of reconnaissance to, and skirmish at, Snicker's Gap.
No. 6.—Capt. John D. O'Connell, Fourteenth U. S. Infantry, of reconnaissance and skirmish at, Snicker's Gap.
No. 7.—Brig. Gen. George D. Bayard, U. S. Army, commanding Cavalry Brigade, skirmishes at Mountville, Aldie, and near Rappahannock Station.
No. 8.—Brig. Gen. A. Sanders Piatt, U. S. Army, of reconnaissance to Manassas and skirmish.

No. 9.—Lieut. Col. James S. Fillebrown, Tenth Maine Infantry, of affair near Snickersville.

No. 10.—General Robert E. Lee, C. S. Army, of action at Corbin's Cross-Roads, near Amissville.

No. 11.—Maj. Gen. J. E. B. Stuart, C. S. Army, commanding cavalry, of operations October 30–November 6.

No. 12.—Lieut. Col. J. B. Gordon, First North Carolina Cavalry, of action at Barbee's Cross-Roads.

No. 13.—Maj. Elijah V. White, Virginia Cavalry Battalion, of skirmish at Philomont.

No. 14.—Col. Thomas L. Rosser, Fifth Virginia Cavalry, commanding Lee's brigade, of action at Corbin's Cross-Roads, near Amissville.

No. 1.

Report of Maj. Gen. George B. McClellan, U. S. Army, commanding Army of the Potomac, of action at Barbee's Cross-Roads and skirmish at Manassas Gap.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Near Rectortown, November 5—11.20 p. m.,
Via Gainesville, Va., November 6, 1862—7 a. m.

I have the honor to report that the last corps of this army (General Franklin's) finished crossing the Potomac at Berlin on Monday, the 3d instant. Upon the preceding day Snicker's Gap had been occupied by General Couch's corps without serious opposition. This corps was relieved the same day by General Porter's corps, which still occupies the gap. Yesterday General Couch's corps took possession of Ashby's Gap, and now hold it. The enemy appears in some force opposite Snicker's Gap. He abandoned his position in front of Ashby's Gap last night, and is reported to have gone in the direction of Front Royal. General Burnside's command is posted between Piedmont and Salem. General Reynolds is on his left and rear. General Franklin is east of Upperville, on the Aldie and Ashby's Gap turnpike. General Pleasonton, with his brigade of cavalry, has for several days past been skirmishing constantly with the enemy's cavalry, supported at times by infantry, at Upperville and vicinity. About 12 m. to-day he met and attacked General Stuart's command, of about 3,000 rebel cavalry and four pieces of artillery, at Barbee's. Colonel Gregg, Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry, with that regiment and the Sixth Regular Cavalry, moved on the right of the enemy, and turned his position. Colonel Davis, Eighth New York Cavalry, with his regiment attacked the enemy's left, and Colonel Farnsworth, with the Eighth Illinois Cavalry, moved against the center. Pennington's battery in the mean time engaged him by sections. A largely superior force charged Colonel Davis' Eighth New York Cavalry, but were gallantly met and repulsed. A section of artillery then opened upon the fugitives. The enemy left 10 dead upon the field, and lost 20 prisoners. We took a number of carbines and pistols. Our loss was 5 killed (General Pleasonton's command numbered about 1,500 present on the field) and 8 wounded. In the engagement Colonel Davis, Eighth New York Cavalry, had his horse killed under him. General Averell encountered a force of the enemy this morning at the mouth of Manassas Gap, and drove them back into the pass, where they took up a position, supported by artillery. General Averell, being without support, could not pursue them farther into the mountains. He has now gone to join Pleasonton at Sandy Hook, near

Chester's Gap. A brigade of Burnside's corps relieved his command at mouth of Manassas Gap. General Bayard with his cavalry is in front of Salem. I am in communication with General Sigel.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

His Excellency ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
President of the United States.

No. 2.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Alfred Pleasonton, U. S. Army, commanding Cavalry Division.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY BRIGADE,
Lovettsville, Va., October 26, 1862—11 a. m.

GENERAL: My command, with the exception of the Eighth New York, which has not joined me, has arrived at this place, and I am passing through to a camp 3 or 4 miles in advance. Everything appears quiet about here. The rebels have had scattering parties of horse-thieves through this vicinity in the last few days.

Unless I receive further orders, I shall start in the morning for Purcellville.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. PLEASONTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Brigade.

Brig. Gen. R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

MORRISONVILLE, *October* 27, 1862—7 a. m.

GENERAL: My command stopped in front of this place last night, on the Purcellville road. My advance was 2½ miles farther on, and a scouting party proceeded as far as Purcellville, but did not meet or hear of any rebels in that vicinity.

Day before yesterday, a foraging party of one regiment of infantry, one of cavalry, and a section of artillery came within 2 miles of this place, and took away a train of forage and grain from the farm of a General Wright, a noted secessionist.

In this valley, up as far as Middleburg, there is an abundance of hay and forage. The foraging party of day before yesterday went out by Snickersville Gap. There are a good many Union people in this county (Loudoun), and some organization of them would be advantageous to protect themselves from rebel guerrillas, as well as rascals of our own, who are prowling over the country; besides, it would enable them to restrain their secesh neighbors, who appear to be very violent at times. Have found an excellent map of Loudoun County, by Yardley Taylor. It has the name of every man's residence in the county and all the roads properly marked. It would be well to have this map photographed if you have not one equally as good. Last night was very hard on my men and horses. I shall proceed to Purcellville to-day and scout in that vicinity, and await further orders.

It is reported that A. P. Hill is near Snickersville with a force, and has proclaimed martial law. A Union man told me the rebel army at Winchester was in a miserable condition.

Very respectfully,

A. PLEASONTON,
Brigadier-General, &c.

Brig. Gen. R. B. MARCY.

—

OCTOBER 27, 1862—1.15 p. m.

GENERAL: Your dispatch of this date* is just received. I am now within 4 miles of Purcellville, and think it best to proceed on than to turn back to my old camp.

I shall send you word this evening if there is any force in the vicinity of Snickersville. Everything is quiet, as far as I can learn.

Would it not be well to inform me of the whereabouts of Sigel's troops and of others I may come in contact with?

Very respectfully,

A. PLEASONTON,
Brigadier-General, &c.

Brig. Gen. R. B. MARCY.

—

PURCELLVILLE, *October* 27, 1862—1.30 p. m.

GENERAL: My advance drove some rebel cavalry pickets out of this place, and find a small force some 2½ miles from this on the road to Snickersville. I have sent the Eighth New York, Colonel Davis, to see what they have and what force there is at Snickersville.

I am inclined to believe it is only a small cavalry force, and that they have nothing of any consequence on this side of the Shenandoah.

Shall I send for my wagons? Rations are out to-morrow.

Very respectfully,

A. PLEASONTON,
Brigadier-General.

General MARCY.

—

PURCELLVILLE, *October* 27, 1862—4 p. m.

The two squadrons of Sixth Cavalry I sent out this morning now occupy Hillsborough, having had a skirmish with the rebels and lost a corporal, taken prisoner by his horse falling.

It is reported that Munford is at Snickersville, with infantry, cavalry, and artillery. I shall soon know.

Very respectfully,

A. PLEASONTON,
Brigadier-General, &c.

General MARCY.

—

PURCELLVILLE, *October* 27, 1862—7 p. m.

Colonel Davis, Eighth New York, reports having driven the enemy through Snickersville, and that his advance was fired on from the gap, and he lost 1 man killed and 5 horses by the bursting of a shell. The

*Not found.

gap is a strong position, and will require considerable force to dislodge them. He saw no infantry force.

The Eighth Illinois captured 2 rebel cavalry soldiers this afternoon in the direction of Philomont.

A. PLEASONTON,
Brigadier-General, &c.

General MARCY.

—

PURCELLVILLE, *October* 27, 1862—7.15 p. m.

Your dispatch of 12 m. received.* Shall send out in the morning in the direction you speak of. It is probable Longstreet passed through Ashby's Gap, and that they wish to hold Snickersville Gap for some purpose, as there is also a road from Snickersville to Aldie through Philomont. The road is good to this place, and it would be well to push some brigades of infantry this way.

Very respectfully,

A. PLEASONTON,
Brigadier-General, &c.

General R. B. MARCY.

—

PURCELLVILLE, *October* 28, 1862—9.15 a. m.

Information, through Union people, places Hill's command at Upperville, and that troops have been passing through that place for some days. Their pickets extend as far as the Snickersville and Aldie turnpike, over which they do not allow any one to pass north or south. I judge they are holding Snickersville Gap until they have time to pass through Ashby's, which is the next.

I have parties in the direction of Aldie and Middleburg, and shall soon know more. It would be well to send some infantry and force these fellows out of Snickersville Gap. My force is too small to do that and cover the roads in front. Indeed, more cavalry here just now would be of the greatest service.

I have the country covered to the Catoctin Mountains, this side of Leesburg. Everything appears quiet toward Leesburg.

Very respectfully,

A. PLEASONTON,
Brigadier-General, &c.

General R. B. MARCY.

P. S.—I sent you the map of Loudoun County last night. Did you get it?

—

PURCELLVILLE, *October* 28, 1862—1.10 p. m.

My scouts drove the enemy's pickets out of Philomont this morning, on the Snickersville and Aldie road, and they took the direction of Aldie. A considerable force is reported at Middleburg.

The rebels have a signal station on the mountain to the north of Snickersville. Philomont is some 7 miles from here.

My people are pushing on toward Aldie for more information.

Very respectfully,

A. PLEASONTON,
Brigadier-General, &c.

General MARCY.

* Not found.

PURCELLVILLE, *October* 28, 1862—6.30 p. m.

Two young men have been brought in by my pickets, who say they left Martinsburg last Thursday, and passed through Winchester; that all the rebel army was at Martinsburg, except Jackson, Longstreet, and Hill, who were at Winchester; that at Winchester they saw 2,500 men with small-pox, who were to be sent to Staunton; Stuart's two brigades of cavalry were at Berryville, between Winchester and Charlestown; that yesterday morning Walker's brigade was at Upperville; that this brigade had been picked from the whole rebel army. At Snickersville they saw one company of Second Virginia Cavalry and one piece of artillery. Shall send them, with other prisoners, to headquarters, to be examined.

My scouts captured a rebel signal-sergeant this afternoon, near the mountain.

A Union man told me to-day that Longstreet was at Upperville, and occupied Paris, Bloomfield, and Middleburg.

My people are not yet in from Aldie. A part of Stoneman's force is at Leesburg.

Very respectfully,

A. PLEASONTON,
Brigadier-General, &c.

General R. B. MARCY.

—

PURCELLVILLE, *October* 28, 1862—9 p. m.

My scouts are back from Aldie and Middleburg. No rebel troops at either place; about 100 paroled wounded and sick. A rebel doctor, in charge at Aldie, showed the officer an order of General Lee's, dated at Winchester, October 27, directing him to remove the sick and wounded from Aldie and Middleburg to Winchester, and to impress wagons for their transportation. This my officer prohibited, and some of Sigel's cavalry coming up, he left them on picket there to prevent it.

Walker's brigade is between Upperville and Middleburg. The Georgia battalion of cavalry, some 800 strong, is at Union.

At Snickersville Gap there are two guns and a brigade of infantry in the mountains.

The roads are fine, and the country rolling and open about here.

In my dispatch of 6.30 p. m. I should have said Longstreet, Hill, and Jackson were at Bunker Hill, instead of Winchester.

The cavalry driven out of Hillsborough yesterday was White's Independent Cavalry.

The rebel troops in this valley are evidently on foraging expeditions. The people generally are strong secesh.

Very respectfully,

A. PLEASONTON,
Brigadier-General, &c.

General MARCY.

—

PURCELLVILLE, *October* 28, 1862—9.30 p. m.

Numbers of the secessionists in this country are trying to send off their horses to the rebel cavalry, and, to prevent this, I have been obliged to take the horses for the Government service.

Please inform me if the general desires other action in these cases. It is the only efficient check I have at this time.

A. PLEASONTON,
Brigadier-General, &c.

General R. B. MARCY.

—

PURCELLVILLE, *October* 29, 1862—9 a. m.

My pickets report the rebels were making signals throughout the night from the mountain, near Snickersville Gap.

Yesterday, below Aldie, the women on Fairfax place threw stones at my command, and waved a secesh flag. This was a little too much, so the officer made them give up the flag, much to their disgust.

This side of Union a rebel foraging party of one regiment of infantry and one of cavalry was turned back, making up this way.

I hear this morning there is another brigade with Walker's, near Upperville.

Very respectfully,

A. PLEASONTON,
Brigadier-General.

General MARCY.

P. S.—An officer from picket has just come in to report that a Union Quaker, who escaped yesterday from the rebels, told him he saw Longstreet at Upperville day before yesterday; that he had 18,000 men, and that his soldiers said they were going to Manassas.

—

PURCELLVILLE, *October* 29, 1862—1 p. m.

A negro boy has just come in, who has run away, his master being about to send him off to the rebel army. This boy was at Winchester last Thursday. Says the soldiers talked about falling back toward the Rappahannock. Heard his young master say there would be a move of the rebel army soon. The soldiers had a hard time at Winchester; did not get anything to eat sometimes for several days; getting tired of the war. Soldiers said that General Lee would not exchange any more Loudoun County soldiers, they were so worthless. Shall send him to headquarters. My pickets captured a spy this morning, who, if guilty, ought to be shot, for this is the only way to make these people behave themselves.

A. PLEASONTON,
Brigadier-General, &c.

General R. B. MARCY.

—

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY BRIGADE,
Purcellville, October 29, 1862—2.15 p. m.

My pickets, on the Catoctin Mountain, saw the rebel camp-fires at Middleburg last night. They were about 1 mile long. A Quaker (Union) told them this morning there was about 12,000 infantry and cavalry at Middleburg. The fires were put out in a short time.

A negro who came through Snickersville Gap on Monday, when my advance was driven back, says it was well we did not try to go on, as they had cannon all the way up the gap, and were bringing more, under the impression our army intended to cross at that point. The force

there, he says, was infantry. It looks as if the force at Middleburg was making its way to Aldie, to go to Manassas. I shall send in that quarter to-morrow, and will find out. My force to-day is too occupied to permit it.

Very respectfully,

A. PLEASONTON,
Brigadier-General.

General R. B. MARCY.

—

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY BRIGADE,
Purcellville, October 29, 1862—8.15 p. m.

A citizen of Maryland, from Winchester to-day, has just been brought in by my pickets, who states that he escaped from prison this morning, as they were releasing some Federal prisoners, and crossed the Shenandoah below Snicker's Gap. He reports the rebel army moving from Winchester to Staunton; that there are only 200 infantry and three regiments of cavalry now in Winchester, doing provost duty over prisoners. The rebel army, he says, is in wretched condition; that provisions are very high, and bread and beef are the only issues.

I think this man is a deserter from Stuart's cavalry, who probably joined him in his late raid and is tired of his bargain.

A Union gentleman from Waterford told me to-day that he was in Winchester some ten days ago, and that he saw a provost guard called to arrest a suspected person, and that out of the 10 men of the guard 6 were barefooted, and that this was the average condition of their army. He thought the soldiers looked dispirited.

Very respectfully,

A. PLEASONTON,
Brigadier-General.

General R. B. MARCY.

—

PURCELLVILLE, *October* 30, 1862—4 a. m.

GENERAL: Have just received a dispatch from General Bayard, near Aldie, who says that Colonel Wyndham drove the enemy's pickets out of Upperville to-day. No infantry there; it is reported to have gone to Snickersville. Bayard states that to-morrow he marches through Hopewell Pass on Middleburg.

If Longstreet was at Middleburg last night, and has not returned to the Blue Ridge, Bayard will meet him at Middleburg, unless Longstreet has made for Thoroughfare Gap, on his way to Manassas. I have mentioned this to Bayard.

A. PLEASONTON,
Brigadier-General.

General R. B. MARCY.

—

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY BRIGADE,
Purcellville, October 30, 1862—4.45 p. m.

GENERAL: Your dispatch of 10 a. m. is received.* Not knowing the exact whereabouts of General Bayard at this time, I have sent an aide-de-camp with the contents of your dispatch to the general, requesting to know where I shall meet him; and, to save time, have given him my

*Not found.

views in advance, viz: It would be unsafe to leave Snicker's Gap occupied by the enemy, to proceed south. Whatever he may decide upon I shall use my best efforts to render successful.

I would, however, be doing myself an injustice, general, in not expressing to you my mortification at receiving your instructions placing me under the orders of an officer so much my junior in the army and in the service, and who does not belong to the Army of the Potomac. While in that army I am the senior officer, serving with the cavalry.

My personal relations with General Bayard are most friendly, and I shall not mortify him by exposing my own.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. PLEASONTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Brigade.

General R. B. MARCY.

PURCELLVILLE, *October* 31, 1862—7.30 a. m.

Your dispatch of 8 p. m. received.* I sent you word by signal last night that my aide found General Bayard 20 miles from here, beyond Aldie; that General Bayard concurred in my views, viz, that it would not be safe to move on and leave Snickersville in the enemy's possession; that he had appointed an interview for 9 o'clock this morning at Philomont, to plan an attack on Snickersville. This was rendered unnecessary by your dispatch of 10.45 p. m.,* desiring no attack to be made until more troops are on this side of the Potomac.

This last request I have sent to General Bayard, for his information. I have given him all the knowledge I possess concerning the enemy. He sent me word that the rebels day before yesterday had sent 1,000 cavalry from Warrenton to Ashby's Gap, but that they went off from there yesterday.

As soon as any infantry comes up, I shall send toward Ashby, and see what force they have there.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. PLEASONTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

General R. B. MARCY.

PURCELLVILLE, *October* 31, 1862—12 m.

GENERAL: My aide has just returned from Philomont, where he saw General Bayard, who informed him he was about to move his headquarters back from Aldie 12 miles, to a place called Shylock, on the same pike; his advance pickets will be at Aldie; Stoneman's, from Leesburg, will be where the Aldie and Snickersville pike crosses Goose Creek; mine will be at Philomont. This covers the entire line across to the Catoctin range. General Bayard sent over the Richmond Dispatch of the 25th of October. I have sent it to you by Captain Custer. General Bayard wishes to have the paper returned when you have finished with it. Shall keep in communication with Bayard, that our movements may conform to each other.

There are two roads up the Blue Ridge to the right and left of Snicker's Gap, about 5 miles from the gap on either side. They will require some work for artillery. For 2½ miles on the top of the mountain north of the gap there is a good road. The roads on the west side are much

* Not found.

better than on this, and heavy loads can be drawn over them. This makes me incline to the opinion that the enemy will make a stand at this point.

I have two strong parties out reconnoitering to-day, and shall report their return.

Very respectfully,

A. PLEASONTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Brigade.

General MARCY.

—

PURCELLVILLE, *October* 31, 1862—4 p. m.

GENERAL: One of my squadrons has returned, and reports having driven in the enemy's pickets on the Snickersville and Aldie pike, capturing two carbines and two sabers; the rebels dropped them in their haste; they took to the mountains. Several Union men told the party that Stuart, with his cavalry and four pieces of artillery, crossed last night into this valley and took the road to Union. He left twelve pieces of artillery in the gap. Some of Stuart's men said they were going round toward Leesburg.

The party report the Snicker's Gap, from what they saw of it, as a much rougher one than the South Mountain. They also report a force on the mountain watching the gap road, some 5 miles south of Snickersville.

Bayard's scouts ought to hear something of Stuart to-day.

The Quakers still report a rebel force on the other side of the mountain, opposite Snickersville.

Very respectfully,

A. PLEASONTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

General R. B. MARCY.

—

PURCELLVILLE, *October* 31, 1862—8.30 p. m.

GENERAL: My scouts are just in from the mountain north of Snickersville. They succeeded in reaching the top, and had a view of the Shenandoah River. Large camps were on this side of the river, on the Snicker's Gap road. The signal station has been taken away from the mountain. They heard the rumble of artillery in the gap.

From several sources I hear there is about 6,000 men in the gap. All accounts agree that infantry is necessary to take possession of this gap. The road up the mountain north of the gap will require work.

I am, general, very respectfully,

A. PLEASONTON,
Brigadier-General.

General R. B. MARCY.

P. S.—I have advanced my pickets to-day within 1½ miles of Snickersville.

—

[PURCELLVILLE, *October* 31, 1862.]
(Sent 10 p. m.)

GENERAL: I sent you a dispatch stating Stuart's cavalry had compelled my aide-de-camp to General Bayard to return to Philomont. The officer has arrived in camp, and states Stuart took the road to Aldie,

and that there was a heavy and rapid cannonading at Aldie for some time this p. m. These must have been Bayard's guns, as no guns were seen with Stuart. Bayard has a force of 5,000 cavalry and four guns. With this force he should be able to handle Stuart roughly. Stuart left a picket behind him on the turnpike, which will probably leave to-night.

I was not able to communicate the general's instructions to Bayard in consequence of these events. Please answer this message as soon as you receive it at Berlin.

A. PLEASONTON,
Brigadier-General.

General R. B. MARCY.

—

WHEATLAND, [*November* 1[?], 1862—12.20 a. m.
(Sent at 4 a. m.)

GENERAL: Your dispatch of 10 p. m. received.* Enemy still in force at Snicker's Gap. They showed a strong force of cavalry at dusk. One of my parties lost a man, captured by them. There is a road on top of the mountain that turns the gap. I reconnoitered it this evening, and found it occupied by enemy's infantry.

This is through signal station.

PLEASONTON,
Brigadier-General.

General R. B. MARCY.

—

PURCELLVILLE, *November* 1, 1862—8.15 a. m.

GENERAL: Your dispatches of 7 and 9 p. m. received.* I am just starting for Philomont. Shall push my reconnaissance as [far] toward Upperville as I can to day. Have not heard from General Bayard. Have sent an aide to him this morning, if he can get through. I send you Colonel Gregg's statement concerning the men he wants for Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry, according to your request.

Very respectfully,

A. PLEASONTON,
Brigadier-General.

General MARCY.

—

PHILOMONT, *November* 1, 1862—11.30 a. m.

GENERAL: My command has arrived at this point, and I am now sending out scouts in different directions. About 100 of Stuart's rebel cavalry left this place hastily on our advance, and took the road to Middleburg. I am told there is a force of rebel cavalry and infantry at Upperville. Have not heard yet from General Bayard. My force is so small (not over 1,500 men) that I find myself obliged to work my men very hard to do the duty required of them.

For want of horses, the dismounted men left behind have not come up, and many of my old horses are becoming unfit for service, by disease called rotten-hoof.

Yesterday Stuart captured a number of First Rhode Island Cavalry

* Not found.

(Stoneman's) beyond this place; some say a squadron, but I doubt that number. Could not that regiment be sent to me? They are only covering the ground I now go over, and are in my way.

Very respectfully,

A. PLEASONTON,
Brigadier-General.

General MARCY.

P. S.—My scouts have gone to Union and Bloomfield. This position at Philomont is a very good one.

—

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY BRIGADE,
Union, November 2, 1862—2 p. m.

GENERAL: Pennington's battery is getting out of ammunition. He wants 300 Schenkl percussion and 300 Schenkl combination fuse, to be obtained from Colonel Hays' reserve artillery park. Please have this forwarded at once.

Stuart has about 4,000 cavalry and five guns, so a Union man here tells me. Averell has passed Philomont and is coming up.

Colonel Davis captured 3 prisoners this morning, and thinks he has had 2 men badly wounded. I am pushing the enemy on the Upperville road.

A. PLEASONTON,
Brigadier-General.

General R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

—

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY BRIGADE,
One mile begond Union, November 2, 1862—3.30 p. m.

GENERAL: Please direct that Pennington's battery be furnished with 1,200 rounds of ammunition as soon as possible. He is nearly out. Stuart brought up a fresh battery this afternoon, and we had considerable firing before he drew off. The caisson that exploded was full of ammunition, and they were compelled to leave the hind part of the caisson on the field. I have had 2 men killed and 2 wounded, and 4 or 5 horses knocked over. Union is deserted almost of its people. One old fellow told us he was Union, but that if we administered the oath of allegiance to him it must be done very quietly. He said Stuart had 4,000 cavalry, but I think he saw double. We have taken at least 10 of Stuart's wounded he has left behind.

Very respectfully,

A. PLEASONTON,
Brigadier-General.

General R. B. MARCY.

P. S.—I shall camp near here to await Pennington's ammunition. Please hurry it up. I expect Averell to join me soon.

—

[UNION, VA.], *November* 2, 1862—8 p. m.

A citizen of Sandy Hook has just informed me that Longstreet's corps passed here on Thursday last, and that he (himself) was at Front Royal

yesterday, and saw Hill's corps there (did not know which Hill), and that this corps was to pass Chester Gap to-day, but did not come through; that he had heard they had gone to Smoketown. He says there are some infantry and four guns in the gap. Did not know of any more troops in this vicinity. I shall look out for them to-morrow.

A. PLEASONTON,
[*Brigadier-General.*]

[General R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.]

NOVEMBER 2, 1862—11.45 p. m.

GENERAL: Your dispatch of to-day received. I send my aide for orders to-morrow. I hope you have received all my dispatches of to-day. In addition, I have to report that I sent seven companies of the Eighth Pennsylvania to Bloomfield to-day, and captured three rebel cavalry horses, carbines, pistols, and sabers complete, and recaptured Major O'Neill, of General Meagher's staff, before he had been paroled.

Everything quiet in front to-night. There were no rebels left in the vicinity of Bloomfield, and my pickets extend in that direction.

We are 3 miles from Upperville at my present position, and several reports agree in placing Hill (D. H.) in command there in force.

Very respectfully,

A. PLEASONTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Brig. Gen. R. B. MARCY.

THREE MILES FROM UPPERVILLE,
November 3, 1862—10 a. m.

DEAR GENERAL: Please forward re-enforcements to this point as soon as you can. I hear the rebels intend passing through Ashby's Gap. Hill (D. H.) is now at Upperville, and was on the field here yesterday; he sent for re-enforcements, but they arrived too late.

This position it is very desirable for us to hold, and my force is not able to do it, in the face of an attack from a strong force.

Very truly, yours,

A. PLEASONTON.

General WILLCOX,
Commanding Corps, Philomont.

UPPERVILLE, [VA.], *November* 3, 1862—9 p. m.

GENERAL: General Averell reports his arrival at Piedmont at 6.30 p. m., and says no enemy nor anybody else there. A cavalry force passed through an hour and a half ahead of him. The enemy's abandoned campfires could be seen for 2 or 3 miles back. He is sending in some prisoners, and reports the railroad in good order as far as he could see.

I have directed General Averell to send a scout toward Manassas Gap in the morning, and shall support him with my command as soon as possible, unless otherwise ordered by you.

Very respectfully,

A. PLEASONTON,
Brigadier-General.

General MARCY.

UPPERVILLE, [VA.], *November* 4, 1862—6.45 a. m.

GENERAL: Eight prisoners have arrived from Piedmont. One is an officer, first lieutenant of Fifth Virginia Cavalry. The men belong to the First, Fourth, and Fifth Virginia Cavalry, which shows one of Stuart's brigades went that way. Unless otherwise ordered, I shall move to that point this morning, and push a reconnaissance to Manassas Gap; at the same time try and connect with Sigel's people toward Thoroughfare Gap. As Couch covers Ashby's Gap this morning, by my going farther down there is more chance of preventing their escape on this side, under the mountain, where I am told there is a road, but rough.

Please order some Sharps' carbine ammunition for my command immediately; say 100,000 rounds. There is none on hand at Harper's Ferry, so I am told, and we have skirmished so much my men are nearly out.

Where shall I draw my next provisions? I only want to know in time.

Doubleday's brigade of infantry, under Lieutenant-Colonel Hofmann, did good service yesterday as skirmishers. Lieutenant Edgell, commanding battery New Hampshire Volunteers, with the brigade, also did some good firing.

This brigade is ordered to report to Doubleday, this morning, by me.

A. PLEASONTON,
Brigadier-General.

Brigadier-General MARCY.

—

PIEDMONT, *November* 4, 1862—1.45 p. m.

GENERAL: Have arrived at this point, and shall send a force forward immediately toward Chester Gap, and have directed Averell to push one from Markham. This is a fine position, and if I had some signal people could oversee much of the country from a high point quite near.

Averell has been firing some on the cavalry retreating.

Very respectfully,

A. PLEASONTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Brigade.

General MCCLELLAN.

—

PIEDMONT, *November* 4, 1862—3.45 p. m.

GENERAL: General Averell has sent for assistance at Markham, and reports having had a hard fight with Stuart. I am moving forward to re-enforce him. It would be well to send forward some infantry here to-night. Walker's corps left here last Thursday, so says one of his men, and passed through this gap. Jackson is covering the enemy as rear guard.

A. PLEASONTON,
Brigadier-General.

General MCCLELLAN.

—

PIEDMONT, *November* 4, [1862]—4.45 p. m.

GENERAL: I have sent Colonel Gregg and the Sixth Cavalry to re-enforce Averell, at Markham. On looking at the road from here to Markham, I find it would not do to move my whole command to that point, the country being very hilly, and no places to turn round in case of retreat. I have, therefore, directed Averell not to attempt to push farther,

and, if too hard pressed, to fall back upon me. Averell mistook my orders this morning, which did not contemplate his whole force going to Markham, but only a scouting party, as it is more important to us just now to gain information than gain glory by thrashing Stuart. I have found a good guide, and have sent two squadrons, by Barbee's, to Sandy Hook, on the Chester Gap and Flint Hill road. To Culpeper, by the road they take, it is only 11 miles from here. Averell sends me word he had two guns and 300 prisoners of Stuart's at one time, and then lost them. I expect he has had a hard fight, and as they can so easily throw infantry upon him through the gap, and the country is bad, I have advised him to be very careful. I begin to think Stuart is taking these gaps to lead us off the scent.

A. PLEASONTON,
Brigadier-General.

General MCCLELLAN.

P. S.—It would be well to push some infantry here, that I may go on toward Sandy Hook road with my whole force. Please hurry up Sharps' carbine ammunition; Averell is calling for it.

—

PIEDMONT, *November* 4, 1862—5.45 p. m.

GENERAL: Colonel Colburn's dispatch from Ashby's Gap received. I send a staff officer for orders, as directed.

Averell's command is, I fear, a good deal crippled, from his report. He does not give me his killed and wounded, but tells me one of his squadrons was overwhelmed by superior numbers. I have now two squadrons on the road to Chester Gap, and shall soon hear from them.

From what Averell says, I am satisfied no one but Stuart has been in Manassas Gap. Averell talks of pursuing him, but I shall halt him until your orders are received, and strengthen me at Chester Gap.

From what I hear, general, I would advise to push the infantry forward as fast as possible, as the enemy have a good start.

I am, general, very respectfully,

A. PLEASONTON,
Brigadier-General.

General MCCLELLAN.

—

PIEDMONT, *November* 5, [1862]—6.15 a. m.

COLONEL: Your dispatch of last night is received. A prisoner, captured at Linden, says he belongs to the Tenth Virginia, of Hampton's brigade; that his brigade came to-day from the other side of Paris. His regiment having the advance, and crossing the mountains, came down to Linden about dark. Thirty of his regiment were ordered down to the front, the remainder going to Linden Station, about 1¼ miles from Linden. The remainder of the brigade went in the direction of the Manassas Gap. He reports infantry on the railroad between Markham and the gap. This shows Hampton's brigade took the road under the mountain from Paris. It would be well for Couch to send a division down that road to-day to occupy Linden, as that would prevent any flank movement through the gap, and from this place there is no road that turns off from here to Linden. A citizen from Culpeper states that he saw Longstreet at that place with his command, and that he passed through Chester Gap. This was some days ago. Colonel Gregg thinks the two guns abandoned by Stuart may be near Bloomfield, as

his men ran the rebels out of that so fast they left everything behind, even $250 Confederate money, which, of course, they would hardly leave behind except under a very high pressure.

Burnside had best occupy Markham early to-day, or the rebels can get behind me in going to Chester Gap, and I will not be able to get out.

A. PLEASONTON,
Brigadier-General.

Col. A. V. COLBURN.

P. S.—Nothing yet from Averell of his losses.

—

CAMP NEAR SANDY HOOK, [VA.],
November 5, [1862]—6.20 p. m.

COLONEL: I have been informed by several sources that the officers of the cavalry which engaged me to-day made many inquiries for the shortest and best route to Warrenton. Although they made for Chester Gap, I feel sure they are going to Warrenton. From all my explorations in this vicinity, I believe the enemy have passed the greater part of their force beyond this point some time since, and they may attempt to strike Sigel a blow near Warrenton. For me to follow up this ridge will take a good deal of time, and no infantry commands can follow on the roads with their trains, the roads are so bad. I should like the general's permission to strike in the direction of Warrenton or Culpeper, between which points I think I may find some of the enemy.

My command marched 12 miles to-day, and was fighting for six hours; pretty good day's work. I cannot say too much of my men and officers. Hurry up the carbine ammunition.

Very respectfully,

A. PLEASONTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Col. GEORGE D. RUGGLES.

—

CAMP NEAR SANDY HOOK, [VA.],
November 5, [1862]—6.30 p. m.

COLONEL: Your dispatch of 3.50 p. m. received. Averell has been holding on to the Manassas with a section of artillery and three squadrons. The rest of his command is with me. A scout has just returned from Chester Gap and reports nothing there. In the houses ahead of us are a number of wounded from to-day's fight, among them 1 captain, Thirteenth Virginia Cavalry, mortally wounded. Five more wounded rebels have turned up in our lines, and several dead rebels were found by the scouting party on the road to the gap. If the general wishes me to keep on from here toward Flint Hill and Culpeper, Bayard ought to go toward Warrenton. Should he and I both strike that way we might make a good thing. Stuart and Hampton last night slept in the room from which I am now writing.

I send this by an aide, as directed.

Very respectfully,

A. PLEASONTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Col. A. V. COLBURN.

P. S.—I sent to headquarters two dispatches, 4.15, 6.20 p. m., containing all the news.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY BRIGADE,
ON THE ROAD NEAR CHESTER GAP,
November 6, [1862]—11.15 a. m.

COLONEL: The enemy have their guns planted in this gap, and a discharged man tells me that Jackson is there, with his force, to defend it. I think likely, and I am trying to get some roundabout road to my destination. We have found 36 dead rebels from yesterday's fight. Stuart told his men he intended to bag us, as he had his whole force. On the retreat they said we had too many infantry for them. The rebels made three different charges, and were repulsed in all.

A. PLEASONTON,
Brigadier-General.

Col. A. V. COLBURN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

—

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION,
Amissville, November 8, 1862—6.30 a. m.

GENERAL: Your dispatch of 10.15 p. m.* is received. It would be well for you to push a brigade of infantry to this point, to hold for the present, with orders to assist me, if I should need it. I shall move at 8 a. m. toward Thornton's Gap, to cut off all the rebels I can. My position to-night will be at Newby's Cross-Roads. Until the bridge is rebuilt at Waterloo, the troops coming this way must cross at Gaskins' Mill. Please communicate this to General Burnside, and oblige

Yours,

PLEASONTON.

General O. B. WILLCOX,
Commanding Ninth Army Corps.

P. S.—Please let me know where your headquarters will be, and I will send you the news; also where general headquarters are.

—

CULPEPER AND CHESTER GAP ROAD,
November 8, 1862—11.30 a. m.

GENERAL: I have found another gun abandoned by Stuart's cavalry. The carriage they burnt up, but the caisson is all right. This makes the third gun taken this morning. The caisson is full of 6-pounder ammunition, and the gun is a 12-pounder iron. I hear that Stuart's command is about played out. I captured an infantryman this morning, belonging to Seventh [Fifth] Texas Regiment. He says they intend to fight at Culpeper.

Very respectfully,

A. PLEASONTON,
Brigadier-General.

General BURNSIDE.

—

NEWBY'S CROSS-ROADS, *November* 8, 1862—4 p. m.

GENERAL: Have reached this point, and find that the rebels have been making use of this road to pass to Culpeper. I drove some

*Not found.

cavalry off of it, and one of my squadrons of the Fifth Cavalry (Averell's brigade), in charging them, had Lieutenant Ash badly wounded, with several of his men. I have re-enforced the party by a couple of regiments, under Colonel Farnsworth. Not finding a good country or camp in this vicinity, I shall return to the neighborhood of Amissville, and expect to receive further orders from General Burnside, to whom please send this dispatch. Hill's and Jackson's corps are still on the other side of the mountains. If the general desires their communication with Culpeper to be cut off, it will require a force of infantry to do it, to hold this place and Woodville.

Very respectfully,

A. PLEASONTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

General O. B. WILLCOX,
Commanding Ninth Army Corps.

P. S.—We have captured a number of prisoners.

—

AT CORBIN'S, ONE MILE BEYOND AMISSVILLE,
November 8, 1862—6.30 p. m.

GENERAL: In the skirmish to-day in front of Little Washington the Fifth Cavalry had 1 officer and 6 men wounded, and took 6 wounded rebels prisoners. Afterward the rebels were driven from the town, and they retreated to Sperryville. A squadron of the Sixth Cavalry captured a rebel wagon and some dozen horses from their cavalry, besides 1 officer and 1 man prisoners from Fifth Virginia Cavalry. On the road to Newby's Cross-Roads we paroled, or took prisoners, I should say, 1 cavalryman and 1 infantry, of Hood's brigade (Texas). I suppose we have taken 15 or 20 prisoners. I hear the bridge across the stream between this and Culpeper has been destroyed. I marched 15 miles to-day, and accomplished all the general required. The enemy are not now passing down by any roads between this and Thornton's Gap to Culpeper. Two of their corps are still on the other side of the Blue Ridge. Please send this to General Burnside, and ask him for me if he has any further instructions.

Yours,

A. PLEASONTON.

General O. B. WILLCOX.

—

CORBIN'S CROSS-ROADS, ONE MILE BEYOND AMISSVILLE,
November 9, 1862—10 a. m.

GENERAL: Your dispatch of 11 p. m.* is received, and its instructions attended to.

My dispositions are as follows: One squadron at Barbee's Cross-Roads; one squadron at Gaines' Cross-Roads, which is at the crossing of the Amissville and Little Washington pike with the Chester Gap and Culpeper pike; one squadron at Newby's Cross-Roads; one squadron on the road leading from this place to Culpeper, which, with the three regiments of infantry at Jefferson, will cover this front.

Last night one of my squadrons (Eighth New York) pushed as far as Flint Hill, paroled a number of wounded rebels, and recaptured two of

*Not found.

my men, taken, wounded, at Barbee's the other day. Saw no enemy in that vicinity. General Hampton sent for my men, and questioned them very closely, but obtained nothing from them. One of them, a very intelligent man, says General Hampton and his officers appeared very much puzzled to know where our forces were, and asked him where Generals McClellan and Burnside were. Some of the officers thought they were back, but General Hampton thought they must be in the valley. He heard General Hampton give an order to stop some infantry that was going through Chester Gap, on the mountains.

Yesterday a man from one of the Texas regiments at Culpeper came in and gave himself up. He had shot a man, and the rebels were about to hang him. He left Culpeper three days ago. The rebels passed through Chester Gap to Culpeper, and Jackson was to cross the mountains 25 miles below that point. Thinks D. H. Hill, as well as Longstreet, is at Culpeper. There were large quantities of corn at Culpeper; saw about 500 barrels in one pile. General Lee was at Culpeper three days ago. There was a camp rumor at Culpeper that Lee was toling us down the valley, and that Jackson was to push through the mountains below, and take in flank, and use us up. A squadron of the Sixth Cavalry pushed toward Culpeper from here last night, 3 miles inside of the enemy's lines, and captured a captain of the Fourth Virginia Regiment of Cavalry and a picket of 5 soldiers; also a four-horse wagon and team, out for forage. This was 10 miles from Culpeper.

The rebels acknowledge themselves badly whipped at Barbee's, and would not believe it when we told them we had no infantry.

The Fifth Cavalry (Averell's brigade) lost, in wounded, yesterday 3 non-commissioned officers and 5 privates, and First Lieut. J. P. Ash, seriously wounded. Lieutenant Ash showed great daring, but the results of his charge did not compensate for his loss.

I forgot to mention my command captured a number of beef cattle from the enemy yesterday, and had fresh beef last night as far as it went. I send this by Lieutenant Tucker, the officer going to Gainesville for supplies. Present my kind thanks to the major-general commanding for his congratulations to my command.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. PLEASONTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

Major-General PARKE,
Chief of Staff.

CORBIN'S CROSS-ROADS,
November 9, 1862—11.30 a. m.

GENERAL: As some indication of the forces at Culpeper, I will mention I have prisoners from the following rebel regiments, viz: Fourth Virginia Cavalry, Eighth Virginia Cavalry [Infantry], First Georgia Cavalry [Phillips' Legion], Twenty-eighth Virginia Infantry, Eighteenth Virginia Infantry, Eighth Louisiana Infantry, Fifth Texas Infantry. General George E. Pickett has three brigades 2 miles this side of Culpeper; Hewitt's [Ewell's] division is also there, and Cobb's Legion.

I have parties out, of which it will not do to mention, getting information. I have also three squadrons out, in detachments, on the same service. I wish the general could send me two or three suits of ordinary citizens' clothing, about army size No. 4. I can use them to great advantage. Also some secret service money at times can be useful. This should be gold, as our money is not acceptable, but suspicious.

My impressions at this time are that Hill (A. P.) is at Front Royal, and Jackson behind Thornton's Gap; that Hill, if he gets a chance, will break through Chester Gap, pass Barbee's, and push toward Salem and toward Gainesville; while Jackson will pass down to Culpeper, by Woodville, when we move on that place.

At this time I think an infantry force of several brigades should hold Barbee's Cross-Roads. It is a most important point, covering Salem, Markham, Piedmont, Warrenton, and Orleans. Cavalry cannot hold it against infantry. Then, if the general will permit me to suggest, a bold movement of two or three corps thrown rapidly on the road between Thornton's Gap and Culpeper, by the way of Jefferson, Thompsonville, and Newby's Cross-Roads, would cut Jackson off, and attack Culpeper with great advantage, in connection with any other operations contemplated.

The enemy are, I think, somewhat disconcerted just now, and rapid movements may prove of more value than hard fighting hereafter.

An express has just come in from my squadrons on the road to Culpeper, reporting Stuart with some guns and a considerable force of cavalry at that position. He had attacked them, and was driving them back. This was 6 miles from here and 9 from Culpeper. I have sent out re-enforcements to my squadrons.

Very respectfully,

A. PLEASONTON,
Brigadier-General.

Major-General PARKE.

CORBIN'S CROSS-ROADS,
November 9, 1862—2.30 p. m.

GENERAL: An intelligent negro has just come in from Jackson's army. He left it yesterday. He says Jackson is posted at Chester Gap, with his troops on this and the other side of the mountain, and cannon posted all through the gap. General Ewell is within [the gap]. The balance of the army is at Culpeper, covering the shipping off of the produce from this upper country.

There is two weeks' supply at Culpeper yet to be hauled off, and a large quantity in the valleys beyond yet to be hauled to Culpeper, and the rebels are terribly frightened lest we push through and get their stuff and cut them off. He says that these supplies are being sent to Charlottesville, Petersburg, and Lynchburg, and that the rebels, if cut off, intend to make their last stand in the mountains about Lynchburg. He says our army is from two to three weeks ahead of the time the rebels expected us. He says Jackson is very much alarmed at our rapid advance, and expects Lee to come back if we attack him.

Jackson has about 40,000 men with him. He further says, to cut off their supplies, we must push a force to Woodville.

Jackson thinks we will attack him in Chester Gap; that if we do not, he will come in our rear from there after we pass. This negro knows all this country; has been with Jackson from the start, as servant to Surgeon Campbell. I shall keep him as a guide. He tells the same tale about the soldiers being tired, unclad, and strictly guarded. He says many would gladly be paroled if they could get the chance. This programme agrees with the suggestions I submitted this morning. My advance yesterday created great alarm with the rebels, and they thought their communication was going to be cut off immediately. Last night they pushed down 500 wagons to Culpeper.

I send this by a fast express. Please acknowledge its receipt, and send me some note paper and envelopes, for I am nearly out, and then my dispatches will stop, for want of a supply.

This is the most important information we have yet received, and I trust it is in time for the general to turn it to good account.

Very respectfully,

A. PLEASONTON,
Brigadier-General.

Major-General PARKE.

CORBIN'S CROSS-ROADS,
November 9, 1862—1.45 p. m.

GENERAL: A young man who left Culpeper day before yesterday, at 12 m., has just come in. He is running away to avoid the conscription. He says there is a large force at Culpeper; he thinks about 40,000 or 50,000 men, the most of them encamped the other side of the town. Heard Longstreet was there. Saw three battalions of artillery; thinks there were some fifty pieces; but this was not all they had. Saw good number of wagons. Soldiers miserably clad, and nothing but beef and flour, without salt. Soldiers want to stop fighting, and said there would be no battle this fall unless we brought it on. Army without tents. I shall send him to headquarters.

Another citizen has been brought in from Hazel River, 9 miles from Culpeper. Says a negro told him he heard Stuart's cavalry had orders to leave from there this morning.

Forage is becoming rather scarce in these parts.

Very respectfully, general, yours,

A. PLEASONTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

Major-General PARKE.

P. S.—General Averell is sick, and, by the advice of his doctor, has gone to Warrenton.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION,
Corbin's Cross-Roads, November 10, 1862—9.30 a. m.

GENERAL: I find there are four roads between this and Woodville that pass down to Culpeper from Chester Gap, each of which should be strongly guarded, to prevent the rebel trains passing down.

The rebels are now using Thornton's Gap for their trains, Chester Gap being guarded by Jackson. Jackson has no trains with him, but is supplied by the farmers in Page County. His trains are hauling supplies to Culpeper. Jackson's plan, when we move to Culpeper, is to strike for Warrenton Junction and Rappahannock Station. If we attack him in the gap, he will retreat up the valley toward Staunton. This is what he wants, to draw us off from Culpeper. His army, it is said, is composed of the picked fighting men of the whole. The army at Culpeper, I am told, is a good deal demoralized, and will not stand much of a shock.

The negro that came in from Jackson yesterday tells me that if we can get our army to Madison, we shall cut Jackson off from the road to Richmond, from its connection with Culpeper, and would break up the Culpeper army.

I learn that Joe Johnston, and Shanks [N. G.] Evans, and George E. Pickett are at Culpeper. Stuart is in front of me, at Hazel River, on the other side. There has been some picket firing, but I shall not disturb him until the general is ready to "let slip the dogs of war."

Jackson has no cavalry except some few for scouts. Leave a strong force to face Jackson, covering Warrenton and its junction with a corps of observation at Barbee's; push your forces down on Culpeper vigorously, inclining to the right, to take in Woodville and Madison. Give us ten days more good weather, and wind up the campaign in a blaze of glory.

Stuart told a lady that our rapid advance was due to desperation; that we were forced to it, and that on reaching the Rappahannock we would get the soundest thrashing we have ever had. *Nous verrons.* Please let me know if you received my dispatch of 2.30 p. m. yesterday.

Very respectfully,

A. PLEASONTON,
Brigadier-General

Major-General PARKE.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION,
Corbin's Cross-Roads, November 10, 1862—1.15 p. m.

GENERAL: The enemy advanced on me this morning, with infantry, artillery, and cavalry. They drove my pickets some 3 miles. I think it would be well to forward a division to Amissville, to support us. General Sturgis has most kindly given me every assistance, and has now three regiments engaged. It is reported that Longstreet has sent out a division or so to attack us.

Please keep our communication open with you, and notify General Burnside. It is reported the enemy is evacuating Culpeper, and that this attack is intended to deceive us. A division sent from Jefferson toward Hazel River would have a good effect.

Very truly, yours,

A. PLEASONTON,
Brigadier-General.

General O. B. WILLCOX.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY BRIGADE,
Amissville, November 10, 1862.

GENERAL: The 6-pounder gun and caisson captured two days since is now at Amissville, and I have no means of bringing it in. Cannot you send out a wagon for the gun and a team for the caisson?

Very respectfully,

A. PLEASONTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Cavalry Division.

Major-General PARKE.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION,
Corbin's Cross-Roads, November 10, 1862—5.20 p. m.

GENERAL: After my dispatch of 2.20 p. m. the enemy made his appearance on the road to Newby's Cross-Roads, drove in my picket at that place, and advanced with his artillery on this position. I have just repulsed him, and remain in my old position of last night. The forage here is used up, and I must move to-morrow after it. A few moments

since I was informed the enemy had driven my pickets 1 mile from Gaines' Cross-Roads. I have sent a regiment to support them, and regain the cross-roads.

It is evident the move to-day was to place themselves between us and the roads leading from the gaps, through which their produce trains are passing. Two regiments of infantry (rebel) were seen to-day acting with Stuart. They probably had more.

I shall feel these roads to-morrow, leading toward Woodville, and wish to know the general's instructions in reference to them.

Very respectfully,

A. PLEASONTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Major-General PARKE.

P. S.—Captured 2 prisoners—1 infantry and 1 cavalryman.

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CORBIN'S CROSS-ROADS,
November 11, 1862—5.30 p. m.

GENERAL: A dispatch just received from Barbee's Cross-Roads informs me that 600 rebel cavalry entered Sandy Hook yesterday; that the Seventh Virginia Regiment is within 2 miles of Markham, and that Jackson is expected to march down the Grade road to-day. The Grade road is the road to Culpeper, and the demonstration of yesterday was evidently intended to cover some such movement, as well as to reconnoiter. Colonel Davis, of Eighth New York, at Newby's Cross-Roads, reports he has scouted all the roads leading from that point to-day, and found no enemy, except at Hazel River, where he captured a sergeant, of Longstreet's body-guard, and 2 horses. Pickets on the Culpeper road report the rebels, with two regiments of cavalry and two pieces of artillery, on the opposite bank of Hazel River. They have been reconnoitering toward Jefferson to-day. My loss yesterday was 2 men mortally wounded and 2 severely.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. PLEASONTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Major-General PARKE.

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CORBIN'S CROSS-ROADS,
November 11, 1862—9.30 p. m.

GENERAL: I send you inclosed a Lynchburg paper of yesterday, which shows the rebels are using the railroad in that direction. It remarks on the large number of desertions of the rebel army.

A deserter from the Eighth Virginia Infantry came in this morning; left Culpeper Saturday. Says Lee has gone to Richmond. That he was impressed into service from Tennessee with 40 others, all anxious to quit the rebel service when they can get away. Captain Hutton has communicated the general's views, and I will do everything to carry them out.

Please order me 100,000 rounds of Sharps' carbine cartridges, with caps, and have them sent to me as soon as possible. My cavalry, in this country, act a great deal on foot, and must have the ammunition.

Very respectfully,

A. PLEASONTON,
Brigadier-General.

Major-General PARKE.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION,
Camp near Warrenton, Va., November 17, 1862.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this command from the crossing of the Potomac at Berlin to the arrival of the Army of the Potomac in the vicinity of Warrenton, Va., and the relinquishment of the command of the army by Major-General McClellan:

On the morning of October 26, I crossed the Potomac at Berlin, with the Second Cavalry Brigade and Pennington's horse battery, and took up a position in front of Purcellville, on the 27th, having occupied Hillsborough with two squadrons of the Sixth Cavalry. After some skirmishing with the rebels, and having driven them out of Purcellville, they were followed up by Colonel Davis, with the Eighth New York Cavalry, as far as Snicker's Gap, at which point they opened with shell and showed themselves in strong force.

From this time until November 1 the brigade was occupied in scouting the country to Leesburg, Aldie, Middleburg, Philomont, and in gaining information of the enemy's movements.

On November 1, the command moved forward and occupied Philomont, several hundred of Stuart's cavalry leaving about the time we entered. Colonel Gregg, with the Eighth Pennsylvania and Third Indiana Cavalry, pursued this cavalry and drove it very handsomely from some woods it attempted to hold, but, the enemy bringing up his artillery, no farther advance was made, except to silence the rebel guns by the fire of Pennington's battery.

The rebels left 5 dead on the field. Our loss was 1 killed and 1 officer and 13 men wounded.

On November 2, my advance came up with the enemy at Union. They had some infantry supporting their guns, and very soon some sharp fighting began, which resulted in the blowing up of one of their caissons, by which a number of their men were killed, and their retreat for several miles on the road to Upperville. [*Sic.*]

Lieutenant-Colonel Hofmann, with a small brigade of infantry and a battery, reported to me for duty this morning from Doubleday's division.

The fighting did not cease until after dark, the rebels giving way at every point. Their loss must have been considerable. One of their officers was left dead on the field, and 10 wounded fell into our hands, besides a number of prisoners. My loss in my own brigade was 1 man killed and 26 wounded. The infantry brigade lost 5 men killed and 30 wounded.

Several companies of the Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry proceeded to Bloomfield to-day and captured a number of rebel horses, arms, equipments, &c., and released Major O'Neill, of General Meagher's staff, before the rebels had paroled him; in fact, they ran away so quickly as to leave several hundred dollars of their paper money behind.

On November 3, Brigadier-General Averell, having reported for duty with the First Cavalry Brigade and Tidball's battery, was given the advance, and the infantry brigade and Second Cavalry Brigade moved to the left. The infantry brigade and Second Cavalry Brigade soon came up with the enemy, and drove them on the road to Upperville. Averell soon joined, and the whole command moved forward and took possession of Upperville, driving the enemy through the town toward Ashby's Gap, as well as toward Piedmont. General Averell, with his brigade, moved after the column toward Piedmont, and the Second

Brigade followed to Ashby's Gap. The infantry brigade was recalled to its proper division this evening. On reaching Ashby's Gap the enemy opened a 10-pounder Parrott from the mountain side, and showed some force, which afterward retreated through the gap. Averell occupied Piedmont and took some prisoners.

On the 4th, Averell moved toward Markham, and soon engaged a force there. The skirmishing was kept up during the day, and in the afternoon, at his request, he was re-enforced by the Eighth Pennsylvania and Sixth Cavalry, under Colonel Gregg. The enemy fell back from Markham through Manassas Gap, and also toward Barbee's Cross-Roads. As no detailed report has been received from General Averell, I cannot state his losses during the time his brigade was with me.

On November 5, I moved, with the Second Brigade and Pennington's battery, through Markham, toward Barbee's Cross-Roads, Averell's brigade remaining at Markham, to cover Manassas Gap, by the orders of the major-general commanding. On approaching Barbee's Cross-Roads, the enemy opened with a couple of guns from an eminence commanding the road, and displayed a large force of cavalry on the left of the road, toward Chester Gap. I replied with a section of Pennington's battery, and immediately sent the Eighth Pennsylvania and Sixth Cavalry, under Colonel Gregg, to our left, to occupy some woods to the front and turn their flank, a section, under Pennington, taking a position to the front and right of the road, supported by the Eighth New York Cavalry, under Colonel Davis, while the Eighth Illinois and Third Indiana Cavalry, under Colonel Farnsworth, moved up the road to the front. Gregg, with great skill and activity, soon outflanked the rebel lines and caused them to withdraw their guns. They attempted to charge him, but did not succeed. Farnsworth moved rapidly up the road, receiving several rounds of canister, but driving the enemy before him, until he came to a barricade, beyond which the enemy covered their retreat. By this time I had advanced two sections of artillery to the position held by the rebels, where they first opened, and I soon discovered that Colonel Davis, of the Eighth New York Cavalry, had a much superior force to his own to contend with, and that they were about to charge him, in a column of squadrons. I ordered the Third Indiana to re-enforce Davis, and opened a fire on the enemy's squadrons. Before, however, much was effected, Davis saw his situation and dismounted one of his squadrons behind a stone wall, while he gallantly led the remainder of his regiment against the enemy, to meet their charge. The result was very successful. The carbines of the dismounted squadron gave a galling flank and front fire, while the attack of the Eighth New York routed the enemy and sent them flying in all directions. Thirty-seven of the rebel dead were left on this field, and more than that number of arms, horses, and prisoners were captured. This part of their command retreated toward Chester Gap, and that from Barbee's Cross-Roads took the Warrenton road.

On this occasion the Second Brigade had contended with two rebel brigades (Hampton's and Lee's), the whole commanded by Stuart, and had driven them in confusion from all their positions with a severe loss. My own loss was 5 killed and 8 wounded.

On November 6, finding that the enemy was in force in Chester Gap and beyond (Jackson's corps holding that position), and Averell having joined me, I moved in the direction of Orleans, intending to proceed to Springville and Little Washington by that route. I halted for the night near Waterloo, where my advance was fired upon by the enemy.

On November 7, moved, with the First and Second Brigades, to Amissville, and was opened on by the rebels with artillery, on the Little Washington road, and also on the Jefferson road. Drove the rebels out of Jefferson, and captured two guns; also 3 officers and 10 men.

On November 8, moved to Newby's Cross-Roads. A squadron of the Fifth Cavalry had a skirmish on the Little Washington road, and Lieutenant Ash, of that regiment, was badly wounded. Colonel Farnsworth then drove the rebels beyond Little Washington with the Eighth Illinois and Third Indiana Cavalry. The Fifth Cavalry, besides Lieutenant Ash, had 6 men wounded and took 6 rebel prisoners. The Sixth Cavalry captured a rebel wagon and 12 horses from the rebel cavalry, besides taking 1 officer and 1 man prisoner.

On November 9, the division occupied a position at Corbin's Cross-Roads, 1 mile from Amissville, covering all the approaches from Culpeper, and also those from Chester Gap and Luray. A squadron of the Eighth New York Cavalry last night pushed as far as Flint Hill, paroled a number of wounded rebels, and retook 2 of my men captured, wounded, at Barbee's. A squadron of the Sixth Cavalry went inside of the enemy's lines last night, toward Culpeper, and captured a captain of the Fourth Virginia Cavalry and 5 men on picket; also a four-horse wagon, out for forage.

On November 10, the enemy from Culpeper attacked me in force with a brigade of infantry, one of cavalry and artillery, and at Corbin's Cross-Roads drove in my pickets, and compelled me to concentrate my whole force to resist him. Several prisoners taken say it was Longstreet, making a reconnaissance to find out where our army lay. He did not succeed, as he was repulsed late in the afternoon with severe loss. Our loss was 2 men mortally and 2 severely wounded. General Sturgis, who was stationed at Amissville, quickly sent several of the regiments of his division to the right of the enemy to outflank them. This movement, doubtless, had great effect in inducing the enemy to withdraw. This action closed the campaign of the cavalry in Loudoun and Fauquier Counties, as orders were then received directing no farther advance toward Culpeper, and informing the army that Major-General Burnside had relieved Major-General McClellan from the command of it.

At this time, and from the 7th instant, my advance pickets were on Hazel River, within 6 miles of Culpeper, besides having my flank pickets toward Chester and Thornton's Gaps extended to Gaines' Cross-Roads and Newby's Cross-Roads, with numerous patrols in the direction of Woodville, Little Washington, and Springville. The information gained by these parties, and also from deserters, prisoners, contrabands, as well as citizens, established the fact of Longstreet, with his command, being at Culpeper, while Jackson and D. H. Hill, with their respective commands, were in the Shenandoah Valley, on the western side of the Blue Ridge, covering Chester and Thornton's Gaps, and expecting us to attempt to pass through and attack them.

As late as November 17, a contraband, just from Strasburg, came into my camp and reported that D. H. Hill's corps was 2 miles beyond that place, on the railroad to Mount Jackson. Hill was tearing up the road and destroying the bridges, under the impression that we intended to follow into that valley, and was *en route* for Staunton. Jackson's corps was between Strasburg and Winchester. Ewell and A. P. Hill were with Jackson. Provisions were scarce, and the rebels were obliged to keep moving to obtain them.

In closing this report, it is but justice to the troops I have had the

honor to command that I should mention the results of their laborious exertions and chivalrous gallantry, constantly exhibited under many adverse circumstances. From the time the army left Washington to the end of the campaign at Warrenton, the cavalry of my command had taken from the enemy 6 pieces of artillery, 4 stand of colors, and 1,000 prisoners of war, without losing a single gun or color. These facts show that the officers and men of our cavalry have the energy, the intelligence, the courage, and enterprise to make them superior to any cavalry they have to contend with, and yet no one is more painfully conscious than myself that the opinion is entertained that our cavalry has been deficient in its duty in the present rebellion. I will, therefore, mention a few facts to show that, wherever there exists a foundation for such an opinion, the fault does not rest with the cavalry. The rebels have always had more cavalry in the field than we, and whenever we have fought them their numbers were two to three to one of ours. Such a difference is always an encouragement to brave soldiers, for they never stop to inquire their number; but such a difference tells fearfully upon the hard service the horses have to perform. Good horses are broken down by it; inferior ones are literally thrown away in such service. The rebel cavalry are mounted on the best horses in the South, while our cavalry are furnished a very inferior animal, bought by contract, and which is totally unfit for efficient service. The best horses in my command are the horses my men have captured from the rebel cavalry, in their different engagements with them. As an instance, one of my companies has 22 rebel horses out of 53, and these horses are the best in the company. Out of 18 horses furnished this same company by the quartermaster's department at Knoxville, only 2 are left in the company, and these are very inferior. Does not this show that the officers and men who thus wrest the elements of success from the hands of the enemy are superior to the circumstances surrounding them, and are not responsible for those failures which are used as illustrations against them?

I respectfully submit to the favorable consideration of the major-general commanding and the Government the following-named officers for distinguished gallantry and good conduct throughout the campaign: Col. J. F. Farnsworth, Eighth Illinois Cavalry; Col. D. McM. Gregg, Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry; Col. B. F. Davis, Eighth New York Cavalry; Major Chapman, Third Indiana Cavalry, and Capt. W. P. Sanders, Sixth U. S. Cavalry. These officers each commanded regiments. Of the Eighth Illinois Cavalry, Majors Beveridge and Medill, and Captains Hynes and Forsyth; of the Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry, Maj. Peter Keenan; of the Eighth New York Cavalry, Major Markell, Captains Pope, Barry, and Moore; of the Third Indiana Cavalry, Captain Lemmon; of the Sixth U. S. Cavalry, First Lieut. James F. Wade and First Lieutenant Spangler, Second Lieuts. Albert Coats and Joseph Kerin; of Pennington's battery, First Lieuts. A. C. M. Pennington, jr., Robert H. Chapin, and Frank B. Hamilton.

Of Brigadier-General Averell's brigade, no reports have been received, as it was soon after detached on other service. As a brigade, its services were always efficient and well rendered. One exception came under my notice at Amissville, viz, the gallantry and efficiency of Captain Harrison, commanding Fifth Cavalry, against a superior force of the enemy.

Of Tidball's battery, Captain Tidball, Second Artillery; Lieuts. William N. Dennison and Robert Clarke.

My staff officers throughout the campaign served with zeal, energy,

and fidelity, viz, Capt. A. J. Cohen, assistant adjutant-general; First Lieut. Isaac W. Ward, Sixth Cavalry; First Lieut. C. Thompson, First New York Cavalry, aide-de-camp, and First Lieutenant Van Patten, Eighth Illinois Cavalry, division commissary of subsistence.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. PLEASONTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

Brig. Gen. R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff, Army of the Potomac.

No. 3.

Report of Col. David McM. Gregg, Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry, of operations October 26–November 22.

HDQRS. CAVALRY DIVISION, LEFT GRAND DIVISION,
January 2, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry, and of other troops under my command, from the 26th of October, when the Second Brigade of Cavalry crossed the Potomac into Virginia, until the 22d of November, when it arrived at Falmouth:

At Purcellville, Va., the Eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Cavalry was employed with the other regiments in picketing, and from here several reconnaissances were made by squadrons of the regiment toward Aldie and Middleburg, which were successful. Upon the arrival of the brigade at Philomont, one squadron was, by the direction of the brigadier-general commanding, sent to reconnoiter the road leading to Union. This squadron having met the enemy's cavalry in considerable force, engaged them, but were compelled to retire. By direction of Brigadier-General Pleasonton, I at once proceeded, with the Third Regiment of Indiana Cavalry and the Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry, to the support of the squadron engaged; with dismounted skirmishers from both regiments, the enemy were handsomely driven from a wood which they occupied. This wood, in our possession, was subjected to such a fire of grape and canister from the enemy that I withdrew my skirmishers, and sent to Brigadier-General Pleasonton for a piece of artillery, which quickly arrived, and, from a disadvantageous position, opened a well-directed fire of grape upon the enemy. The contest was then continued, the enemy directing the fire of four pieces of artillery upon my command. The enemy's mounted and dismounted men having retired behind his artillery, I returned with my command to camp at Philomont. Whilst I was engaged with the enemy, the firing from Pennington's battery, at Philomont, did good execution, drawing, in some degree, the fire of the enemy from my command, and later entirely compelling the withdrawal of their artillery. In this affair our loss was 2 men killed and 1 commissioned officer and 12 men wounded. The enemy's loss was greater, including 5 commissioned officers wounded. On the 3d, the brigade being engaged with the enemy at Union, two squadrons of the Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry, under Lieutenant-Colonel Griffiths, entered the town of Bloomfield, drove out a strong picket of the enemy, captured 3 prisoners, and recaptured Major O'Neill, a United States officer on General Meagher's staff, that morning captured by the enemy. The remain-

ing squadrons were employed supporting sections of artillery, &c. At the close of this day, having been ordered forward by General Pleasonton, the regiment charged the enemy under a raking fire of grape from a battery in position near Carter's house.

At the engagement at Upperville, the regiment, although present, was not actually engaged, it on that day being in rear. After the 3d my command consisted of the Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry and the Sixth U. S. Regiment of Regular Cavalry, Capt. W. P. Sanders commanding the latter. On the 4th, at Markham, I was detached with my command and ordered forward by the general commanding to support Brigadier-General Averell in his engagement with the enemy at Markham. Upon my arrival there the enemy had fled, leaving General Averell's brigade in possession of the town. On the following morning I rejoined the brigade with my regiments, and on the column of march brought up the rear. Upon this day the advance of the brigade attacked two brigades of rebel cavalry, commanded by General J. E. B. Stuart. Stuart's forces were in position at Barbee's Cross-Roads. The attack having been made, I received orders from Brigadier-General Pleasonton to move up my command, and drive the enemy on the left. The regiments, moving up at a gallop, were advanced to the front and to the extreme left of the line. The appearance of the regiments on the left at once drew the fire of all the enemy's artillery upon them, and more particularly that of a section posted upon a commanding hill surrounded by a dense wood. This wood was held by the enemy's dismounted cavalry in strong force. My dispositions were quickly made, and three squadrons—two of the Eighth Pennsylvania and one of the Sixth Regulars—of men dismounted and deployed as skirmishers and gallantly advanced, ascending a slope of clear ground to attack the enemy in the wood, and, if possible, capture the section. This section, at a distance of 300 yards, poured load after load upon the line, but without checking it. The enemy's skirmishers were forced to retire, and the left of my line was advanced rapidly to secure the wood in rear of the section. The right of the line, close upon the section, compelled it to retire too soon, the left of the line not having quite reached the wood. Cut off from their horses by the dense wood, these squadrons still pressed on, and only desisted in the pursuit when completely exhausted. Having reached a point in front of the enemy's batteries, and much advanced beyond the center and left of our line, we saw to our right, and somewhat to the rear, a column of two regiments charging the left of the line. This charge was handsomely repulsed by the Eighth New York Cavalry. An attempt was made by a regiment to charge my line of skirmishers, but a well-directed fire from our carbines made it prudent for the enemy to change his plans. After this my command joined the remainder of the brigade in the pursuit of the enemy, driven in confusion from all his positions and fairly beaten. In this affair I had 1 man, Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry, killed, and 2 or 3 wounded. My command took prisoners a commissioned officer, wounded, of the Ninth Virginia [Cavalry], and 6 privates, 1 wounded. At Amissville the regiments were frequently engaged with Stuart's cavalry. A reconnaissance in force made by the enemy at Amissville was first met by the Eighth New York and Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry and a section of Pennington's battery; these under my command. These regiments of cavalry, deployed as skirmishers, handsomely resisted the advance of infantry and cavalry, and, when joined by the other regiments of the brigade, still occupied the front line, and successfully held their position against the superior force of the enemy. After leaving Amissville, the Eighth Pennsylvania and Sixth Regular Cavalry were em

ployed with the other regiments of the brigade in covering the march of the army upon Falmouth. In closing this report of the operations of my command, I would do justice to the officers and enlisted men of it by mentioning that whenever engaged they displayed the greatest gallantry and highest soldierly qualities.

The daily successes of the brigade, in its engagements with Stuart's cavalry, inspired such feelings of enthusiastic soldierly confidence that the enemy had only to be pointed out to be defeated.

Maj. P. Keenan, Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry, Captain Sanders, commanding Sixth U. S. Cavalry, and Lieut. Frank A. Baker, acting regimental adjutant Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry, rendered especial good service.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. McM. GREGG,
Colonel Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

Capt. A. J. COHEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Cavalry Brigade.

No. 4.

Report of Lieut. Col. J. William Hofmann, Fifty-sixth Pennsylvania Infantry, of skirmishes at Union and Upperville.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., FIRST DIV., FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Camp at Upperville, Va., November 4, 1862.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report the operations of the brigade under my command in the actions on the 2d and 3d instant.

In compliance with instructions from General Doubleday, I reported with my command, consisting of the Fifty-sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Major Smith commanding; Ninety-fifth Regiment New York Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel Post commanding; Seventy-sixth Regiment New York Volunteers, Major Livingston commanding; Seventh Indiana Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel Cheek commanding, and the First New Hampshire Battery, Lieutenant Edgell commanding, to General Pleasonton on the morning of the 2d instant. I found General Pleasonton engaged with the enemy in front of the town of Philomont. The enemy was throwing shell with considerable rapidity. We, however, sustained no loss. General Pleasonton directed that two regiments of my brigade should skirmish through the wood, on the left of the road leading to the town of Union. The Fifty-sixth and Ninety-fifth Regiments were detailed for this duty. They were soon recalled, and I was directed by General Pleasonton to take the brigade to the front, advance through the town, and then hold it. The enemy had his cavalry posted in the town at the time, and had his artillery in front of it. After fording the creek and ascending the hill in our front, the brigade was formed in line of battle, and, with skirmishers thrown out, we advanced upon the town. We had proceeded about 200 yards, when General Pleasonton sent for a regiment to support a battery on our left and rear. The Seventy-sixth Regiment was detailed for this purpose. The line, now consisting of 700 men, pressed on through the town, the enemy retiring, on our approach, to a hill 1 mile beyond the town. After passing through the town, I sent the Ninety-fifth Regiment and two companies of the Fifty-sixth to take possession of a strip of wood on the left of the road, and about 300 yards to our front. Two companies of the Seventh

Indiana Regiment were then sent to picket the roads leading into the town. I then sent a request to General Pleasonton to send forward a battery of artillery. General Pleasonton soon arrived in person, and brought the artillery with him. He directed me to again move the brigade to the front, leaving the Seventy-sixth Regiment to picket the roads. As we advanced on the enemy they again opened on us with shell, one of which struck the line of the Seventh Indiana, killing the color-sergeant and 1 color-corporal, and wounding a number of others. We then took possession of a wood beyond the church, on the left of the road, and awaited the arrival of the artillery. The enemy in the mean time continued throwing shell, causing a number of casualties. After our artillery had thrown a few shots at the enemy they again retired to a position three-fourths of a mile farther on, toward the turnpike leading to Upperville. We crossed the ravine in our front, and again advanced in line of battle upon the enemy, who soon reopened on us with shell. As we were crossing an open field, a shell struck the line of the Fifty-sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, killing 2 men of Company G, and mortally wounding 2 others.

I would be doing injustice to this regiment to omit mentioning the prompt manner in which the gap, formed by the loss of the 4 men, was closed; not a single man left the line until permission to do so had been given.

The brigade was placed in the rear of a stone wall, and our artillery soon replied to the enemy. The Ninety-fifth Regiment was ordered to go to the left and front, to support a section of artillery. They were soon re-enforced by the Fifty-sixth Regiment. The enemy were now soon driven from their position, and, it being quite dark, the firing ceased on both sides. The Ninety-fifth and Fifty-sixth Regiments were directed by General Pleasonton to take possession of a hill, covered with wood, on the extreme left and front. They held possession of it during the night. The Seventy-sixth Regiment remained on duty in the town and on the roads leading into it. Thus ended the operations on the 2d instant.

On the morning of the 3d instant I reported to General Pleasonton, who informed me that he had sent word to General Doubleday that the brigade should rejoin the division, but that circumstances now made it desirable that we should remain with him. He directed me to bring up the Seventh Indiana Regiment and the battery, and to hold the hill on which the Ninety-fifth and Fifty-sixth Regiments had bivouacked. While executing this order, General Pleasonton directed the Fifty-sixth Regiment to skirmish through a wood, to the front and right of the hill. Having done this, the Fifty-sixth Regiment remained, as directed, in the wood until evening. When the Seventh Indiana Regiment and the battery had arrived in front, a section of the battery, with the Seventh Regiment as a support, was advanced 1,000 yards to the front, and posted on the crest of a hill. The battery soon opened on the enemy, who was posted in the rear of a large house and barn, on our left and front. The Ninety-fifth Regiment was ordered to take possession of the house, which order they executed in gallant style the instant that the fire of our battery ceased. They held possession of the house during the day. The enemy having retired beyond the range of the guns mentioned, the troops under my command were allowed to rest, excepting, however, those serving with the four guns, under command of Lieutenant Edgell. They continued with the cavalry during the day.

At 4 p. m. I received an order from General Pleasonton to call in the regiments and bring the brigade to Upperville. I did so, and reported

to him at that place at 8 p. m. After being deputed by General Pleasonton to convey his thanks to the officers and men of my command for the good services they had rendered, he directed me to report to General Doubleday.

In reporting the operations of the brigade, I beg to add my own thanks to the officers and men under my command for the prompt manner in which they discharged the duties devolving upon them.

To Captain Ford, assistant quartermaster, and Captain Williams, of the Fifty-sixth Regiment, my acting aide-de-camp, and to Adjutant Chur, of the Fifty-sixth Regiment, acting assistant adjutant-general, my thanks are especially due for the manner in which they conveyed and attended to the execution of my orders.*

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. HOFMANN,
Lieut. Col. Fifty-sixth Regt. Pa. Vols., Comdg. Second Brig.

Captain HALSTEAD,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Doubleday's Division.

No. 5.

Report of Lieut. Col. Horace B. Sargent, First Massachusetts Cavalry, of reconnaissance to, and skirmish at, Snicker's Gap.

HDQRS. CAVALRY ESCORT, FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
Snickersville, Va., November 3, 1862.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report the result of a reconnaissance made by me this day, by command of Brigadier-General Sykes, over the belt of wooded country bordering on the pike leading from this place to the Shenandoah. My orders were, first, to determine the number and the position of any hostile force on this side of the river, in this direction; second, to determine the exact position of the Shenandoah; and, third, if able to reach it, to ascertain, without crossing the river, the rebel force and position on the other side. I left General Sykes' headquarters, after receiving very full and careful instructions from him, with a command, consisting of 46 mounted men of the First Massachusetts Cavalry, 219 of the Seventh Infantry, and a part of the Sixth and Fourteenth Infantry (United States troops); number not yet reported to me.

After sending a lieutenant and 12 men to feel of the wood to the right, I attempted to thread the wood on the left side of the pike road (which was at first open) with the cavalry as skirmishers, but was soon compelled to move by file, having infantry skirmishers in advance. After moving about a mile and debouching upon the road, I met a considerable force of cavalry, variously estimated at from 50 to 100 men, who commenced firing upon the infantry skirmishers in the wood, on the right of the road, who returned the fire. After a few shots, I moved my cavalry upon them at a trot, exchanging fire, until I saw a horseman enter the Shenandoah, when I sent a dozen men to the right, to act as dismounted skirmishers, and charged with the remainder until the rebel horsemen entered the river, when I poured an incessant fire upon them. A severe fire of small-arms opened upon us from every window of a house on the opposite bank and from the shore, which killed a captain and wounded 3 men of my cavalry force, and a severe fire of shell from one or two

* A list of casualties, omitted, shows loss of 5 killed and 23 wounded.

heavy guns on the ridge compelled me to withdraw the cavalry under cover, and advance the infantry skirmishers to protect it, and make the enemy display his force. Some time elapsed after the shelling commenced before the skirmishers were able to come to my support. Those on the right of the road deployed from their cover and made an effective fire; but I regret to say that the Fourteenth Regulars, mishearing or misconstruing the order to move, made a splendidly gallant but disastrous charge in line of battle to the river bank, and only halted and laid down in part, after repeated orders, evidently unheard amid the noise. Several of these brave men fell, dead or mortally wounded; but their charge was apparently understood by the enemy to be an attempt to force the river, and instantly drew the fire of eight guns in position on the crests opposite to the ford, and caused the deployment of one or two regiments of infantry on the opposite bank. The infantry seemed to be drawn in part from behind a ridge on which their guns were placed, and in rear of which I learned there were several regiments. The three objects of my scrutiny being effected, I withdrew the forces from fire as soon as possible, bringing off our dead and wounded.

If I knew the names of all the officers commanding the infantry supporting me, I should be glad to express my thanks for their ready service and efforts to second my wishes.

If it is not improper, I should be glad to bear my testimony to the courage with which my deceased officer, Capt. M. C. Pratt, confronted his fate, and to the gallant behavior of my second officer, Capt. Casper Crowninshield; also Lieutenant Blagden, Lieutenant Davis, and the men of their command; also Lieutenant Forbes.

I have not been able to obtain an official statement of the killed and wounded in this affair, although I am promised one, if possible, to-night.

I have the honor to be, general, your obedient servant,

HORACE BINNEY SARGENT,
Lieut. Col. First Mass. Cav., Comdg. Escort, Fifth Army Corps.

Major-General PORTER,
Commanding Fifth Army Corps.

No. 6.

Report of Capt. John D. O'Connell, Fourteenth U. S. Infantry, of reconnaissance to, and skirmish at, Snicker's Gap.

FIRST BRIGADE OF REGULARS, SYKES' DIVISION,
Camp in Snicker's Gap, Va., November 4, 1862.

COLONEL: In accordance with instructions, I left camp on the 3d instant, in command of the Fourteenth Infantry, consisting of two battalions, the first numbering 178, and the second 121, including commissioned officers, making a total of 299, to join a portion of the Second Brigade of Regulars and some Massachusetts cavalry, in command of Lieutenant-Colonel Sargent, to make a reconnaissance in the direction of the Shenandoah River. Having formed the line of battle, the Fourteenth Infantry occupying the right of the infantry, the cavalry the road and portions of the wood to the front, the infantry front covered by a line of skirmishers, I was directed by Captain Bootes, Sixth Infantry, senior officer of the arm, to march so that my right would be near the road, and hidden from the enemy. We passed over fields and through groves of timber, meeting with but little resistance until arriving near

the crest of the hill overlooking the river, when the enemy's batteries opened lively upon us; but here we were protected in a great measure by the woods. Having arrived on the crest of the hill, I ordered a halt, believing the main body had then the proper position to make the required reconnaissance. I remained in the wood with the regiment, but in a short distance from the road, and seeing some officers on the road whom I took for staff officers, I called for orders, and was answered, "Move forward." I did so. Captain Weed, of the artillery, was near, and must have heard the order. A number of my officers heard it. I moved forward to the river under a heavy fire of artillery and some musketry, the greater part of the latter from hidden positions. I expected to meet a body of the rebel infantry, covered by the river bank. Our skirmishers fired on and, I believe, killed a number of those of the enemy. At the bank of the river I ordered the regiment to lie down, but, finding the left of the line had not come up, believed there was some mistake, and retired without orders to the wood. Here I met Lieutenant-Colonel Sargent, who asked me to send back a flag of truce for the wounded. I did so, and turned over the regiment to Captain Overton, and remained in the rear to see that the wounded were properly attended to.

The following is a list of officers with the regiment: Captain O'Connell, commanding First Battalion and the regiment; Companies A, Lieutenant Henton; B, Lieutenant Walker; C, Lieutenants Collins and Doebler; D, Lieutenant Bellows; F, Captain Smedberg and Lieutenant Sinclair; G, Lieutenants Brodhead and McKibbin; H, Captain Watson and Lieutenant Moroney, and Lieutenant Loosley, adjutant. Second Battalion, commanded by Captain Overton; Companies E and D, Captain O'Beirne; C, Lieutenant Perry; F and B, Lieutenant Porter; G, Captain Locke, and Assistant Surgeon Jaquett. Companies E, First, and H and A, Second Battalion, were left at camp on picket, and Captain Keyes as field officer of the day.

The casualties were as follows: First Battalion, wounded, 11 enlisted men. Second Battalion, 1 commissioned officer, 15 enlisted men wounded; since died, 5 enlisted men. It is feared, from the nature of the wounds, that a number of the wounded will die. A number of the command were struck with stones, thrown by the bursting of shells, &c. Captain Smedberg had his coat shot through.

The regimental officers and men behaved in a manner much to be admired.

It is about 3½ miles to the ford; the road is very good. The river, at and in the vicinity of the ford, is about 6 rods wide, and now fordable. The enemy has about five pieces of artillery on the other side, nearly a quarter of a mile, well supported, I think, by infantry. There are some houses, apparently deserted, on both sides at the ford.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. O'CONNELL,

Captain Fourteenth Infantry, Comdg. Regiment in Field.

Lieutenant-Colonel SARGENT,

First Massachusetts Cavalry, near Hdqrs. Fifth Army Corps.

[Indorsement.]

Respectfully transmitted to headquarters, with the fullest indorsement as to gallant conduct of the Fourteenth U. S. Infantry in the charge referred to. No order to make such a charge was given by me. When I could no longer maintain my few cavalry under fire so severe—it being yet necessary to force information—I ordered the infantry skir-

mishers forward, as stated in my report. The orders to "lie down" and "to retire" were given and reiterated by me. I left my proper command for the purpose, and rode to the water's edge to shout it out; but the noise of shells and musketry from the first made all correct hearing difficult.

HORACE BINNEY SARGENT,
Lieutenant-Colonel First Massachusetts Cavalry.

No. 7.

Reports of Brig. Gen. George D. Bayard, U. S. Army, commanding Cavalry Brigade, of skirmishes at Mountville, Aldie, and near Rappahannock Station.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY BRIGADE,
Camp near Chantilly, October 31, 1862—12 p. m.

The enemy drove in General Stoneman's pickets, and followed those that escaped into Aldie, near which I was encamped. My men were quickly in the saddle, and, led by Major Falls and Captain Sawyer, drove them from the town and pursued them for 2 miles, when, reaching their reserves, our troops were forced back. Colonel Kargé, however, held the hill beyond the town with the cavalry of his brigade and two pieces of artillery. The enemy opened also with two pieces of artillery, and an artillery duel ensued for a short time, when I withdrew 2 miles from the town, to a commanding hill. This I did on account of my being so far in advance of any support, and so that I would be behind the roads leading from Hay Market, Gainesville, Centreville, and White Plains, by which roads my left flank was exposed, and which I had been compelled to strongly picket. My men held the town for an hour after the skirmish, when I concluded to return to camp. I regret to say that Captain Sawyer is badly wounded, and I left about 8 men on the field, as I was unable to bring them away.

The major of the Rhode Island Cavalry reports the loss of a captain and most of his picket.

GEO. D. BAYARD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Major-General SIGEL.]

FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE, VA.,
November 1, 1862.

We drove the enemy out of Aldie. They fell back on their reserves and repulsed our advanced squadron. They had four pieces of artillery, and an artillery duel ensued. Half my forces were used to picket my left flank and secure my rear, leaving me but 1,000 men for action. The enemy did not advance. I was so far from all support that I fell back during the night. Captain Sawyer was wounded, and I lost 8 men, I think, in the charge, and more horses. Where shall I draw my supplies from? Where establish my wagon train? General Sigel is too far to the rear for any support. Cannot I transfer my source of supplies to Leesburg, and mass my train in front of that place? I go to Washington. Answer me at Willard's.

GEO. D. BAYARD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

R. B. MARCY, *Chief of Staff.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
November 1, 1862—noon.

Brigadier-General BAYARD,
Willard's Hotel:

Your dispatch of this morning, from Fairfax Court-House, received. General Pleasonton, with his cavalry, will occupy Philomont to-day. General Reynolds' corps will occupy Purcellville and Hamilton. Reynolds' and Burnside's corps will advance to-morrow to near Aldie and Middleburg. Under these circumstances, the commanding general directs that you march your command toward Aldie, keeping your scouts well out to the front, so as to warn you of any very large force of the enemy, and, if you find you are to encounter too heavy a force, you will turn to the right toward Leesburg, and pass around in the direction of the river, so as to form a junction with this army at the earliest practicable moment. Please send your wagons to Leesburg, from whence you can draw your supplies from White's Ford, or, perhaps, Edwards Ferry. General Stoneman received his supplies from White's Ford. You had better see that sufficient supplies are sent by canal-boats to opposite Leesburg before you leave Washington. Please acknowledge the receipt of this, and inform me when you will probably reach Aldie and Leesburg.

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

NOVEMBER 1, 1862.

General R. B. MARCY,
Chief of General McClellan's Staff:

SIR: Your dispatch is received. I will be in Aldie to-morrow by 1 o'clock. I cannot tell when my train will be in Leesburg; I presume by night. I had yesterday a horse battery from General Sigel's corps. There is another in General Sickles' division. I sent back Sigel's battery this morning, and, therefore, will have to move without artillery, unless a battery is ordered to me. I should like to have the battery from General Sigel's corps.

GEO. D. BAYARD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Cavalry.

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HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY BRIGADE,
Camp at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 10, 1862.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that last evening the enemy opened with two pieces of artillery at a private ford, just above the bridge. After firing about half a dozen shots at the picket there, they moved up to Beverly Ford, and opened there in the same manner, and then withdrew about dark. Nobody hurt. The picket at Beverly Ford reports that their carbines killed 1 officer. I moved up with cavalry and two pieces of artillery, but in both instances they were too quick for me, and withdrew before I could get the pieces in position.

General Taylor's brigade has only 1,000 effective men. I think there should be a brigade of infantry at Bealeton, as my left flank is entirely exposed.

I send down toward Fredericksburg a squadron of cavalry each day. The horses get better fed while they are away from here is the reason that I send so large a force.

Large numbers of my horses are rendered useless by the disease raging among them. My whole command has not more than 1,200 effective horses. General McClellan ordered up Colonel Price's brigade to join me, but I have heard nothing from him. Will you hurry him up? Colonel Kargé has about 600 men stationed where the road to Freeman's Ford comes into the road to this place.

If you send any infantry to Bealeton, I will order my brigade train to stay there. Otherwise I shall order it up here, as Warrenton is too far for it to be stationed.

As I reported to General Reynolds, I have limited my scouting to Sulphur Springs, the Maine cavalry being there.

Will you be so kind as to send me a New York and Washington paper? I have not seen one since I left the latter place.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. D. BAYARD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding U. S. Forces.

General JOHN G. PARKE.

No. 8.

Report of Brig. Gen. A. Sanders Piatt, U. S. Army, of reconnaissance to Manassas Gap, and skirmish.

PIEDMONT, VA., *November* 7, 1862—12.25 a. m.

GENERAL: Your dispatch by signal just received. In compliance therewith, I have to state that, in accordance with the orders received from you, through General Whipple, to make reconnaissance of Manassas Gap, I marched through the gap on the evening of the 5th as far as the cavalry had advanced. We reached that point after dark. The cavalry being in doubt as to the real strength of the enemy, and not being acquainted with the road myself, I deemed it prudent to wait till morning.

On the following morning the cavalry were ordered to join General Averell, and did so. I threw out skirmishers on each side, and, without cavalry, moved forward. In this way we proceeded to the northwest end of the gap, when my advance skirmishers were fired upon by artillery. I immediately placed a section on a commanding point, on the left-hand side of the road, commanding the position occupied by the enemy's artillery, and on the right-hand side another section, commanding the main position of the enemy. Both sections were supported by infantry. I placed one regiment in the center, on the road, so as to be available on either side, or to be rallied upon, if necessary. The infantry were all kept out of sight of the enemy. The artillery of the enemy was soon silenced, and they were forced to retire from their position. Not yet satisfied as to their real strength, I ordered up a skirmishing party on the mountain, to drive in their vedettes, which they did, capturing two cavalry horses. I immediately changed the section on the left of the road, placing it in a commanding position on the right. I ordered up the One hundred and twenty-fourth New York to move on the right, so as to flank their position, and the One hundred and twenty-second on the left, for the same purpose, while the Eighty-sixth New York moved up the center, in front. The One hundred and twenty-second, owing to the inequality of the ground, and not fully understanding the order, failed to come up in time. Finding this, I threw them on the right to support the artillery. After a few well-directed shots,

which wounded 2 or 3 of their men (the enemy's), if not killing some, they were routed from their position. The One hundred and twenty-fourth having reached its point of destination, drove them completely out of the gap, passing to the valley beyond. The enemy changed the position of their guns five times, in order to get the range of my infantry, intending to rake their ranks and then precipitately retire. This they failed to do. Having dispersed them as far as possible with infantry, I made a careful view of the valley from the main point, whence I was able to discover the three camps and park of wagons noticed in my signal report to-day.

I was informed by a citizen, living in the mouth of the gap, where the enemy was posted, that General Hill's forces were at Front Royal, and he himself being present in the gap at the commencement of the skirmish.

Having received an order from General Whipple to join him at Waterloo, if the force in the gap did not require the presence of my brigade, which I did not think it did, as I look upon the enemy there as a strong outpost, to prevent an attack in the valley without notice to them, and being relieved by a squadron of cavalry reporting to me, and being without provisions, tents, or blankets for my men, I gave what instructions I deemed necessary to the cavalry officer, and marched back to this point.

En route, at Markham, I met Generals Pleasonton's and Averell's trains, where I was able to obtain provisions for one company. This company I left for the better protection of the train, ordering them to report to me if anything occurred.

Here I await further orders, and am, general, your obedient servant,

A. SANDERS PIATT,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN,
Commanding.

No. 9.

Report of Lieut. Col. James S. Fillebrown, Tenth Maine Infantry, of affair near Snickersville.

HEADQUARTERS TENTH MAINE REGIMENT,
Berlin, [Md.], November 9, 1862.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that First Lieut. C. R. Denning, commanding one section each of Thompson's and Matthews' batteries, attached to General Hooker's command, also 1 wagon of General Ricketts' headquarters, 3 wagons connected with the batteries, 1 ambulance, about 60 horses, and 40 men, was yesterday attacked by the enemy near Snickersville, and, being without cannoneers, was obliged to retire, firing only one gun, and is now on this side of the river. I have caused one section of guns to be put in position on the hill to the rear of my camp, which will command the road opposite some 2 miles out, and also the bridge. The other I have at the bridge, to dispute the passage there. Captain Schofield, in command of detachment of Engineer Corps, has instructions to protect the ford above, and the officer in command of fatigue party, of the One hundred and twenty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, below the town; while one company of this regiment, on the

opposite side of the river guarding stores, have instructions to act as a picket guard in case of an attack.

Should any of General Stuart's force propose to make us a visit, we are prepared to give him or them a warm reception. The train of convalescents left here this morning about 12 o'clock.

I am, very respectfully, colonel, your obedient servant,

J. S. FILLEBROWN,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Tenth Maine Regiment.

Lieut. Col. H. C. RODGERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Twelfth Army Corps.

No. 10.

Report of General Robert E. Lee, C. S. Army, of action at Corbin's Cross-Roads, near Amissville.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
November 10, 1862.

SIR: Finding that the enemy had apparently halted in his advance, I directed General Stuart to move with his cavalry, penetrate the line of pickets, and endeavor to ascertain his disposition. Accordingly, this morning, with Lee's brigade and two regiments of infantry, he drove them back to Amissville, causing them to withdraw from Washington and to recall a party that was apparently proceeding down the river below Rappahannock Station. Upon reaching Amissville the enemy advanced against him three brigades of infantry, which caused him to retire. This was done in good order, and his loss during the day was 4 wounded. A few of the enemy were killed and more wounded. He ascertained that none of their infantry was established this side of the Rappahannock, but saw large encampments beyond Warrenton, which were said to be Sigel's.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

Hon. GEORGE W. RANDOLPH,
Secretary of War, Richmond, Va.

No. 11.

Report of Maj. Gen. J. E. B. Stuart, C. S. Army, commanding cavalry, of operations October 30–*November* 6.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
February 27, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the cavalry division from October 30, 1862, when I crossed the Blue Ridge, to November 6, 1862, when my command recrossed the Rappahannock, including notices of operations along that front subsequent to that time:

On October 30, 1862, it having been ascertained that the enemy had crossed the Potomac in force in the vicinity of Leesburg, I was directed by the commanding general to cross at once with one brigade of my command into Loudoun, with a view to watch the enemy's movements,

and to delay his progress while our army was changing its position, so as to confront him on the Rappahannock.

At this time General Longstreet was moving his corps by way of Front Royal to Culpeper. Jones' brigade was left to bring up Jackson's rear in the valley, while Hampton's brigade, then in the vicinity of Martinsburg, was ordered to join me near Upperville by November 3.

I crossed with Fitz. Lee's brigade, under Col. Williams C. Wickham (Brig. Gen. Fitz. Lee having been disabled), and six pieces of the Stuart Horse Artillery, under Maj. John Pelham, at Castleman's Ferry and Snicker's Gap. This brigade had been much diminished and its efficiency greatly impaired by the "greased heel" and sore tongue, at that time prevailing among the horses, and some of the regiments scarcely numbered 100 men for duty, the aggregate of the brigade for duty being less than 1,000. Proceeding in the direction of Middleburg, I bivouacked that night near Bloomfield.

Having ascertained during the night that there was a force of the enemy at Mountville, where the Snickersville turnpike crosses Goose Creek, I started on the morning of the 31st with the command for that point. Pursuing an unfrequented road, I succeeded in surprising the enemy, who were in force of about 100, and dispersing the whole without difficulty; killed and captured nearly the whole number, among the former Captain Gove, of the First Rhode Island Cavalry. The attack was made by the Ninth Virginia, in advance, supported by the Third, which last continued the pursuit of the fugitives several miles, to Aldie. Here, the enemy being in force, the Third Virginia retired to the hill overlooking the town until re-enforced by the rest of the command The Fourth Virginia, now in advance, pushed on toward the village, meeting midway a column of the enemy charging up the lane. After a brief and fierce conflict, the leading squadron of the enemy was put to flight, and driven pell-mell down the narrow lane upon the next squadron, which was moving up at a gallop. The collision between these two bodies resulted in serious damage to both, and the whole was soon put to flight and driven into the village. The enemy's artillery, which crowned the heights adjoining the village, now opened upon our advancing columns, and compelled us to discontinue the pursuit. Our pursuit had been too rapid for the artillery to keep pace, but it finally came up, and was put in position on the heights overlooking the village, and opened a destructive fire upon the enemy, compelling him to abandon his position. At this time I was deterred from further attack by information that the enemy was advancing from the direction of Mountville, which I had just left, and which was completely in my rear. I therefore retired just at dark, by way of Middleburg, to a point a few miles beyond that place, where we encamped for the night.

It was subsequently ascertained that General Bayard was in command of the enemy's forces, and that they retreated, without halting, to Fairfax Court-House, and that the reported advance from Mountville was a mistake.

The enemy suffered heavily in killed and wounded. Our own loss was very slight. In the camp captured at Mountville several flags, numbers of saddles, valises, blankets, oil-cloths, and other valuable articles were captured, which the enemy had abandoned in their hasty flight.

During November 1, a portion of my command being near Union, a point midway between the two turnpikes, it was ascertained that the enemy was advancing from the direction of Leesburg and debouching upon the turnpike at Philomont, a few miles above Mountville. Our

pickets having been attacked at that point, the brigade was moved through Union to their support. At this time General D. H. Hill, with his division, was in the vicinity of Upperville and Paris, and my command was so disposed as to cover his front. I immediately took position on the Union Heights to check the enemy's advance if he were in heavy force, or, if only a force of cavalry, to attack him. The enemy spent the remainder of the day in reconnoitering, displaying very little force, and in the skirmishing which took place our lines were advanced to the vicinity of Philomont. The playing of bands and other indications rendered it almost certain that there was a large force of infantry present. The command, having encamped for the night near their former position, moved early next morning (November 2) to reoccupy the line of battle held the previous day.

About 8 o'clock, the enemy began to deploy in our front both infantry and cavalry, with six or eight pieces of artillery. Our dispositions were made to receive him by posting artillery advantageously, and the cavalry dismounted behind the stone fences, which were here very numerous, and, consequently, afforded the enemy as good shelter as ourselves. Having to watch all the avenues leading to my rear, my effective force for fighting was very much diminished, but the Stuart Horse Artillery, under the incomparable Pelham, supported by the cavalry sharpshooters, made a gallant and obstinate resistance, maintaining their ground for the greater part of the day, both suffering heavily, one of our caissons exploding from the enemy's shot. It was during this engagement that Major Pelham conducted a howitzer some distance beyond support to a neighboring hill and opened a masked fire upon a body of the enemy's cavalry in the valley beneath, putting them to flight, capturing their flag and various articles—their arms, equipments, and horses, as well as some prisoners—sustaining in this extraordinary feat no loss whatever. The enemy finally enveloped our position with his superior numbers, both infantry and cavalry, so as to compel our withdrawal; but every hill-top and every foot of ground was disputed, so that the enemy made progress of less than a mile during the day. The enemy were held at bay until dark at Seaton's Hill, which they assailed with great determination, but were each time signally repulsed by the well-directed fire of the Horse Artillery. Major Pelham, directing one of the shots himself at the color-bearer of an infantry regiment, struck him down at a distance of 800 yards. During this withdrawal, Captain Bullock, of the Fifth Virginia Cavalry, by great presence of mind and bravery, saved himself from capture in a very perilous position.

At night I bivouacked the command east of Upperville, with the view of occupying as a line of battle the ground along the creek below the town. Some few of our wounded, who were so much disabled that they could not be moved, were left in hospital near Union, with surgeons and nurses.

Captain Blackford, of the Engineers, had been sent with a reconnoitering party to the Blue Ridge, to take a view of the enemy from that elevation. He reported immense trains of wagons coming from Leesburg toward Union, which, together with what had been developed in front, convinced me that it was McClellan's army on a forward movement. My instructions in case of such a movement were to move along the east side of the ridge, keeping in front of the enemy, and delaying his progress as much as possible; but in an interview with General D. H. Hill, at Upperville, he expressed a great desire that I should retire through Ashby's Gap, as it was, he said, of the greatest importance that the enemy should be delayed there in order to enable Jackson's corps to *get away. I acquiesced* in this arrangement, as I knew that I could

detach part of the command to keep along east of the Blue Ridge while the rest was thus occupied, especially as Hampton's brigade was then expected.

On the morning of November 3, about 9 a. m., the enemy advanced on our new position with cavalry, infantry, and artillery, moving simultaneously by all the roads and fords. His progress was obstinately and successfully resisted for nearly the entire day.

Before the position was yielded, Col. Williams C. Wickham, commanding the brigade, who during all these operations had displayed great zeal, ability, and bravery, was struck in the neck by a fragment of a shell, which deprived me for the time being of his valuable services. He was succeeded in the command by Col. T. L. Rosser, of the Fifth Virginia Cavalry.

Breathed's battery, of the Stuart Horse Artillery, added to its many laurels on these hard-fought fields, and was materially assisted by a battery from General D. H. Hill's command, which had been sent to re-enforce me.

Late in the afternoon, the enemy having moved so as to turn my left flank, I withdrew through Upperville, sending the First and Fifth Virginia Cavalry to Piedmont, so as to constitute a rear guard for our trains, which had passed on that road. With the remainder of the command I took up successive positions, resisting the enemy's advance from Upperville to the gap, near Paris. Upon arriving at this gap I found a small infantry force, with some artillery, posted on the heights, left by General D. H. Hill to report to me. One of these guns was a Whitworth, under Captain Hardaway, which, at a single shot, drove away a battery of the enemy, posted near Upperville, 3 or 4 miles off. General D. H. Hill had previously left, with the main portion of his command, by the Front Royal road. The enemy manifested at nightfall no intention of advancing on my front, but, anticipating a flank movement by a portion of their force on the road leading from Upperville to Piedmont Station, on the Manassas Gap Railroad, I directed Colonel Rosser to repair to the latter point, intending to make another stand at this point the next morning, with the re-enforcement of Hampton's brigade. The Fifth Virginia Cavalry, Major [B. B.] Douglas commanding, and the First Virginia Cavalry, by misconstruction of my orders, left Piedmont that evening, and as Colonel Rosser approached it from Paris after dark the place was found in possession of the enemy, Colonel Rosser encountering the enemy's picket between the two points, and moving so as to interpose his command between Markham and Piedmont. Finding, upon my arrival at Paris, that General Jackson was not in motion, and that his headquarters were at Millwood, I presumed that his plans had been changed since my instructions from the commanding general. I therefore repaired to Millwood to ascertain. Upon arriving there, I was informed by General Jackson that, instead of following General Longstreet, he would remain in the valley, so as to be upon McClellan's flank. A determined stand, therefore, at Paris Gap being unnecessary, I directed the infantry and artillery there of General D. H. Hill's command to proceed to rejoin him at Front Royal, while the cavalry picket, under Captain [W. B.] Wooldridge, Fourth Virginia Cavalry, was to retire, on the enemy's approach, by the same route.

Hampton's brigade, having reached Millwood, was, on the morning of the 4th, ordered to join the other brigade at Markham, while I proceeded on the same morning by a nearer route to the same point. The enemy had, however, gained possession of that point before I reached it, our forces retiring toward Barbee's Cross-Roads. I proceeded, therefore, to Linden, where I found Hampton's brigade, and diverted its line

of march toward Barbee's Cross-Roads, where it arrived late in the night of the 4th. General D. H. Hill was holding the gap at Linden at this time with some infantry and artillery, with which I left a detachment of the Phillips Legion Cavalry. I learned that Colonel Rosser had moved from his position at Markham that evening, the enemy having advanced upon him with such a force as to compel him to withdraw, without, however, any serious loss. In this engagement Captain Henry's battery, of the Stuart Horse Artillery, behaved with the most signal gallantry.

On the morning of the 5th, I determined to give battle to the enemy's cavalry, should he advance, at Barbee's Cross-Roads. Dispositions were made accordingly, Lee's brigade being on our right and Hampton's on the left. The crest of the hill immediately north of the town was occupied by our artillery and sharpshooters, with a view to rake the enemy's column as it moved up the road; but the main position for defense was just at the cross-roads, where the main body was held in reserve.

Toward 9 a. m. the enemy advanced, and a fierce engagement of artillery and sharpshooters ensued, lasting for some hours. The enemy at length approached under cover of ravines and woods, and my command held the position near the cross-roads, where our artillery had complete control of the approaches. At this juncture I received information that the enemy was in Warrenton. This information, together with the delay and lack of vigor in the enemy's attack at this point, led me to believe that this was only a demonstration to divert my attention from his move on Warrenton. I accordingly gave orders to Hampton and Rosser to withdraw, the former by the Flint Hill road, the latter by the Orleans road, as the withdrawal of both by the same route would have been next to impossible. In withdrawing, there was a sharp conflict between the First North Carolina Cavalry, under Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon, and the enemy on the left, that regiment suffering a good deal. Many interesting particulars of this engagement will be found in the accompanying report of Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon, as well as the casualties attending his command.* Other reports have not been furnished. The enemy made no pursuit.

Upon arriving at Orleans, 7 miles distant, it was ascertained that the report of the occupation of Warrenton by the enemy was a mistake. The enemy had attacked the place, but had been gallantly repulsed by a portion of the Second North Carolina Cavalry, under Lieutenant-Colonel [W. H.] Payne, of the Fourth Virginia Cavalry. Lee's brigade bivouacked that night in the neighborhood of Orleans.

On the next morning, November 6, I sent a portion of the command, under Colonel Rosser, to occupy Warrenton, and crossed the Rappahannock at Waterloo Bridge. Rosser, having reached Warrenton, found that the enemy was advancing on his rear as well as front, and was therefore compelled to leave the place. Meeting the enemy in his path, he skillfully eluded him, bringing off his little band, without loss, to the south side of the Rappahannock.

Leaving Hampton's brigade to cover the front of Sperryville, with his advance posts at Gaines' Cross-Roads and Amissville, I moved with Lee's brigade to Jeffersonton, keeping outposts on the Rappahannock. Our cavalry kept in constant contact with the enemy, not a day passing without a conflict. In one of these, near Gaines' Cross-Roads, a portion of Hampton's command behaved with great gallantry, and routed the enemy. In this engagement Major [W. G.] Delony, of the Cobb Legion, was wounded.

* Report of casualties not found.

The enemy moved over two brigades of infantry to Jeffersonton, and kept a large force of cavalry, with a strong infantry support, at Amissville. With a view to dislodge the latter, I concerted a simultaneous attack with Hampton's and Lee's brigades on the enemy there, supported by two regiments of infantry, under Col. Carnot Posey, of the Sixteenth Mississippi. Hampton did not receive the orders in time to co-operate, but the remainder of the force advanced upon the enemy, dislodged him from his position, and he was rapidly retiring when a large force of infantry came to his relief. The command was, therefore, leisurely returned to camp.

The army of McClellan now occupied Warrenton and its vicinity, with strong infantry outposts on the Rappahannock, and Longstreet's corps occupied Culpeper County, with my cavalry interposed between him and the enemy, along the Rappahannock and in the forks of the Hazel and Aestham Rivers.

In all these operations I deem it my duty to bear testimony to the gallantry and patient endurance of the cavalry, fighting every day most unequal conflicts, and successfully opposing for an extraordinary period the onward march of McClellan.

The Stuart Horse Artillery comes in for a full share of this praise, and its gallant commander (Maj. John Pelham) exhibited a skill and courage which I have never seen surpassed. On this occasion I was more than ever struck with that extraordinary coolness and mastery of the situation which more eminently characterized this youthful officer than any other artillerist who has attracted my attention. His *coup d'œil* was accurate and comprehensive, his choice of ground made with the eye of military genius, and his dispositions always such in retiring as to render it impossible for the enemy to press us without being severely punished for his temerity. His guns only retired from one position to assume another, and open upon the enemy with a fire so destructive that it threw their ranks into confusion and arrested their farther progress.

I regret that it is not in my power to furnish a complete list of casualties.

My thanks are due to Brigadier-General Hampton and Colonels Wickham and Rosser for the zeal and ability displayed.

I was greatly indebted to my staff for valuable aid, particularly Maj. Norman R. Fitzhugh, assistant adjutant-general, and to those already mentioned in the body of the report.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. E. B. STUART,
Major-General.

No. 12.

Report of Lieut. Col. J. B. Gordon, First North Carolina Cavalry, of action at Barbee's Cross-Roads.

BRANDY STATION, VA., *November* 22, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the part enacted by the First North Carolina Cavalry during the cavalry fight at Barbee's Cross-Roads, on the 5th instant:

About 12 o'clock, I was ordered, through courier from General Hampton, to send one squadron to the cross-roads, 1 mile from camp, to act as sharpshooters. In a few minutes afterward I was ordered by General

Hampton in person to move the remainder of the command (four squadrons, 275 men) up to support the Cobb Legion, which was near the battery, three-fourths of a mile distant, but to place the regiment in such position as not to be seen by the enemy, and so as to be protected from their artillery. In moving up the road toward the point designated (half a mile), I saw the enemy in a large body on my left, on the opposite side of the field, some 600 yards across. I discovered that I could be flanked and cut off in moving farther up. I therefore moved in the direction of the enemy, placing the command in a depression in the field, which protected us from their sharpshooters and artillery. The enemy, discovering a portion of the men, sent out some mounted skirmishers, who commenced firing at the column. I dismounted a few men and placed them on the crest of the hill in front, where they soon drove back the enemy's skirmishers. I sent a courier to General Hampton, reporting the position of the enemy. As he came up, a squadron of Yankee cavalry dashed up along a stone fence in front. I asked him if I should charge them, stating to him at the same time that there was a large body of the enemy upon my right, behind a stone fence, and that they had sharpshooters also posted there. He replied no, there was no stone fence there; that he had been there during the morning, and that it was open. He then ordered me to charge, the regiment being in a column of squadrons. I asked him if I should charge in squadron form. He replied yes, and that he would support me with the Second South Carolina Regiment. I ordered the charge. The men moved out promptly, going rapidly at the men we could see. The enemy fled rapidly as soon as they discovered that we were charging them, passing through a narrow opening in the stone fence and going over a hill in rear. As we got near the fence we encountered a broad ditch, concealed by grass and weeds, into which a number of horses fell, dismounting the riders. I ordered the men in front to pass through the opening in the fence in pursuit. A few only had passed when we received a withering fire from 150 dismounted men and one piece of artillery, placed behind the stone fence on our right flank, running at an angle from the one in front. From this fire a number of men and horses were shot down. Seeing no chance to get at the enemy, and being exposed to a terrible fire from the sharpshooters and artillery (which were near by), I ordered the regiment to retire from that position by the left-about wheel. As the squadrons were wheeling, to my surprise I saw a large body of cavalry charging upon us from the right, which had been concealed from view by a hill. The regiment fell back across the hill to the point where it started, where it reformed, with the exception of some of the men who went into the road against orders. The enemy dashed up boldly, but did not enter the column, except 3, who were captured or killed. The Second South Carolina Regiment did not come to my support, as promised. I have learned since that it was blocked in the road by the Cobb Legion. Major Delony, of the Legion, came up with a few men, and he, in connection with Captain Cowles and Lieutenant Siler, of my command, made a dash at the enemy, when they ran back.

I lost in this affair 4 men killed and 17 wounded and captured. The captured men were dismounted at the ditch. The enemy report a loss of 4 men killed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. GORDON,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. T. G. BARKER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Hampton's Brigade.

No. 13.

Report of Maj. Elijah V. White, Virginia Cavalry Battalion, of skirmish at Philomont.

NOVEMBER 14, 1862.

COLONEL: I desire to bring before your notice and the commanding general the gallant conduct of the following-named privates, members of Company A, of my battalion, viz: Mortimer W. Palmer, R. Henry Simpson, David J. Lee, and Robert A. Ritacor, who, on the 9th instant, charged and drove out of the town of Philomont, Loudoun County, Va., 50 Yankee cavalry, wounding 1 Yankee, capturing 2 negroes and 3 wagons from the rear of a long train, which they brought safely into camp. This daring and heroic deed was performed at a distance of 13 miles from any Confederate force, and about fifteen minutes after a regiment of infantry of the enemy had passed through the place, by these four daring and gallant fellows. I think such conspicuous and brave conduct deserves the notice of their country and brethren in arms.

Very respectfully,

ELIJAH V. WHITE,
Major, Commanding Cavalry Battalion.

Col. T. T. MUNFORD,
Commanding Cavalry Brigade.

No. 14.

Report of Col. Thomas L. Rosser, Fifth Virginia Cavalry, commanding Lee's brigade, of action at Corbin's Cross-Roads, near Amissville.

HEADQUARTERS LEE'S BRIGADE,
November 13, 1862—8.30 p. m.

GENERAL: I have just returned, and have seen that your instructions are carried out. I went within three-quarters of a mile of Waterloo Bridge; saw a small squad of the enemy a short way from the road; sent a small party from the First Virginia in pursuit of them. The enemy, having a regiment in the woods near by, charged this party. As soon as I discovered them, I ordered Colonel [James H.] Drake to charge, which he did so promptly and gallantly that the enemy fled, leaving 12 of their number in Drake's hands, although the whole affair was in full view of thousands of their friends on the other side of the river (across which their cavalry had but a few moments been driven) and in close cannon shot. Darkness coming on, and the enemy's sharpshooters having taken up a strong position in the thick woods in front of me, I thought it best to withdraw, the Fourth and Third having failed to get possession of Amissville (reporting a force there), and this being somewhat in my rear. I saw two regiments of cavalry near Waterloo and a strong infantry picket, and learned, from a source thought to be entirely reliable, that the enemy was erecting a temporary bridge at Waterloo by felling trees across the river and forming a bridge upon them. They were over after corn this evening, and I came near capturing their wagons. I am positive that they have only cavalry on this side, except small infantry force for picket. I left a picket at Jefferson and near Amissville. I left Drake on the other side of the river as a support to the pickets.

Scouts report Sigel between Warrenton and Waterloo. Burnside is at Warrenton.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. L. ROSSER,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

General J. E. B. STUART,
Commanding Cavalry.

P. S.—Upon the expedition I lost 3 or 4 horses only, having none of my men injured or captured. I captured about 30 prisoners.

T. L. R.

OCTOBER 29, 1862.—Capture of Confederate pickets opposite Williamsport, Md.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Brig. Gen. William W. Averell, U. S. Army, commanding Cavalry Brigade.
No. 2.—Brig. Gen. John R. Kenly, U. S. Army, commanding Maryland Brigade.

No. 1.

Report of Brig. Gen. William W. Averell, U. S. Army, commanding Cavalry Brigade.

WILLIAMSPORT, *October* 29, 1862—4.30 p. m.

SIR: My brigade arrived in the vicinity of this place about 2.30 p. m. After a short consultation with General Kenly, concluded to capture enemy's pickets on other side of river before crossing. Lieutenant McMachan, of the First Maryland Cavalry, with 15 men, crossed above, in order to get behind the pickets. After he had safely crossed, without being discovered, a flag of truce appeared, covering 6 persons, among whom was the late Colonel Brien. Just as the business of the flag was concluded, and it had started on its return, Lieutenant McMachan dashed upon the picket of 6 men and brought it off before its reserve could interfere. He did not interfere with the flag or the persons under it. General Hampton stated by the flag "that it was not to affect any military operations only on the pike, and, on that, it should only cover the party carrying it." The prisoners belong to the First North Carolina Cavalry, Hampton's brigade. They were reviewed yesterday by General Stuart, they say, this side of Martinsburg. Hampton's brigade is composed of infantry, cavalry, and artillery. There are four regiments of cavalry; they do not know how much infantry; of artillery, one says they have several batteries; another says but one. That force, I have not the slightest doubt, is between me and Martinsburg, and is much stronger than mine. Had I another regiment of cavalry, or were my horses in better condition, I would not hesitate to attack, and will, anyhow, if the general commanding desires it. With regard to the main body of the enemy, the prisoners know nothing since Saturday; they say they do not know that it has moved.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. W. AVERELL,
Brigadier-General, Volunteers.

[Lieut.] Col. OLIVER D. GREENE,
Chief of Staff, Sixth Corps, Army of the Potomac.

No. 2.

Report of Brig. Gen. John R. Kenly, U. S. Army, commanding Maryland Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS,
Williamsport, November 3, 1862.

GENERAL: I have the honor to forward, for your consideration, the inclosed papers, relating to the capture of 6 rebels by my orders on the 29th ultimo, viz:

No. 1. My official report of the capture to Lieut. Col. O. D. Greene, chief of staff and assistant adjutant-general, Sixth Army Corps.

No. 2. Maj. C. H. Russell's report to me of the capture, inclosing Lieut. Henry McMachan's report to him.

No. 3. An abstract of the statements made by the prisoners after their capture.

No. 4. A letter from Brig. Gen. Wade Hampton, of the rebel army, in relation to the capture.

No. 5. My answer to the letter referred to as No. 4.

No. 6. A letter from Brig. Gen. Wade Hampton, on the same subject.

No. 7. My answer to the letter referred to as No. 6.

No. 8. The report of Lieutenant Smith, First North Carolina Cavalry, of the rebel army, to General Hampton, of the capture of the 6 men of his picket.

I beg leave to report that, after my refusal to surrender the prisoners, Captain Cowles, of the rebel army, who handed me in person the letter marked No. 6, said that he was directed by General Hampton to request me, in case of my refusal to deliver up the prisoners, to forward the matter for the consideration of your headquarters, which I accordingly do. I still hold the prisoners.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN R. KENLY,
Brigadier-General, Maryland Brig., Comdg. at Williamsport.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Army of the Potomac, Washington.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

HEADQUARTERS,
Williamsport, Va., October 29, 1862.

I have the honor to report that Brigadier-General Averell, commanding First Brigade of Cavalry, arrived at my post at this 1.30 p. m. After making known to me his object, and upon consultation, it was determined to attempt the capture of the enemy's pickets on the opposite side of the river. I ordered Maj. C. H. Russell, commanding squadron First Maryland Cavalry, to have it done, and it was handsomely effected by Lieutenant McMachan, of his command, with 15 men. About one hour and a half after the order was given Major Russell, I was informed that a flag of truce was on the Virginia shore. I sent for Captain Mobley, Seventh Maryland Regiment, provost-marshal of this town, and instructed him to receive the flag on that shore. It was, however, crossing the river when he reached the river bank. He received the flag on this shore, and gave to the officer in charge a letter to L. T. Brien, esq., from his wife. The officer notified Captain Mobley that the flag of truce did not cover operations off from the turnpike, and only on it to the party with the flag; and this he was instructed to say by General Hampton. After the flag, with its party, had crossed the river, Lieutenant

McMachan dashed from the wood and captured the pickets. No one with the flag was molested. I desire to report to you that when General Averell and I determined to capture the pickets, neither of us had any idea that a flag of truce was approaching.

From the prisoners I learned that Hampton's brigade of cavalry, with a battery or so of artillery, was lying between the river and Martinsburg. His brigade consists of the First North Carolina, Tenth Virginia, Phillips' Legion, and Cobb's Legion of Cavalry, all of which were reviewed by General Stuart yesterday. I have not a doubt that this force is where it is represented to be.

I beg to report that within half an hour after the capture of the pickets they were replaced from their reserve, which was lying at the time of the capture some few hundred yards off.

I have the honor to be, &c., very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN R. KENLY,
Brigadier-General, Maryland Brigade.

Lieut. Col. OLIVER D. GREENE,
Asst. Adjt. Gen. and Chief of Staff, Sixth Corps, Hagerstown.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

HEADQUARTERS SQUADRON FIRST MARYLAND CAVALRY,
Williamsport, Md., October 31, 1862.

Brig. Gen. JOHN R. KENLY,
Commanding U. S. Forces at Williamsport and vicinity:

SIR: I have the honor to inclose and forward to you the report of Lieutenant McMachan, who was sent, according to your orders, by me to capture the enemy's picket, stationed across the river, opposite Williamsport.

I saw the picket captured, and know that the men captured by my lieutenant had no connection with the party bearing the flag of truce mentioned by him; nor did the flag of truce in any way possible cover or protect the picket captured.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. H. RUSSELL,
Major, Commanding Squadron First Maryland Cavalry.

[Sub-inclosure.]

WILLIAMSPORT, [MD.], *October* 31, 1862.

SIR: In accordance with orders received from you on the 29th instant, I proceeded across the Potomac, with 15 men, on purpose to capture the enemy's picket, stationed on the neck opposite Williamsport.

Crossing the river at Sharpless' Warehouse, I kept the woods until I struck the Williamsport and Martinsburg turnpike, beyond the picket station. I then dashed down, and succeeded in the capture of the entire picket (6 in number). At the same time I came in contact with a party of the enemy bearing a flag of truce, which I permitted to pass unmolested.

I knew nothing of the flag of truce until I surprised it in dashing down upon the picket, nor did any one in the Federal service know anything of it until I was too far on the excursion to be recalled.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY McMACHAN,
Commanding Company I, First Maryland Cavalry.

Maj. CHARLES H. RUSSELL.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

William H. Johnson, from Ashe County, North Carolina, private Company A, First North Carolina Cavalry.—Had been sent after forage, and was looking over the river to Williamsport, and was just going to start back when captured. Christian Burkett was with Johnson after forage. The other men were regular pickets, and on duty when captured.

Christian Burkett, Ashe County, North Carolina, private Company A, First North Carolina Cavalry.—Was regularly detailed for picket, but was not on post when captured. Had been after forage with Johnson, and was looking over the river when captured.

A. J. Miller, Ashe County, North Carolina, private Company A, First North Carolina Cavalry.—Regularly detailed for picket duty, and was on post with J. S. Parsons when captured. Our whole company was on picket duty that day. James Ray and S. C. Parsons coming to the river when captured.

John S. Parsons, Alleghany County, North Carolina, private Company A, First North Carolina Cavalry.—Was regularly detailed for picket duty, and was on post at the time captured. A. J. Miller was captured on post at the same time. S. C. Parsons and James Ray were coming to relieve us when they were captured.

James Ray, Ashe County, North Carolina, private Company A, First North Carolina Cavalry.—Was regularly detailed for picket duty, and was on my way with Solomon [C.] Parsons to relieve John [S.] Parsons and [A.] J. Miller, who were on post at the time of our capture.

Solomon C. Parsons, Company A, First North Carolina Cavalry.—Was regularly detailed for picket duty, and was on my way with Ray to relieve the party on post when captured. Miller and John S. Parsons were on the post we were to relieve.

[Indorsement.]

The statements made within are the correct statements made by the parties themselves this day in relation to their capture whilst on picket duty.

ED. M. MOBLEY,
Captain, Provost-Marshal.

WILLIAMSPORT, VA., *November* 1, 1862.

[Inclosure No. 4. Not found.]

[Inclosure No. 5.]

HEADQUARTERS,
Williamsport, Va., October 30, 1862.

Brig. Gen. WADE HAMPTON:

GENERAL: I fear that you have been misinformed as to the facts attending the capture on yesterday of 6 cavalrymen belonging to your command. I desire to say to you, general, that I had ordered the capture of your pickets more than one hour before the party bearing the flag came in sight, and that my party was over the river to effect the capture for nearly the same length of time before the appearance of the truce party. The pickets were taken in full view of many persons. Two of the captured men were taken on the field, but one of them admitted here

that he rode toward the flag to claim its protection, but was not of the party. All who came over were respected.

I examined three of the men, and not one of them claimed that he was of the flag party, and your note of this morning gives me the first intimation that any one of the prisoners was not on post or on the relief, or acting as courier to the pickets.

From the tenor of your note, a misunderstanding must have occurred between the party in charge of the flag and my officer. He reported to me that he had written down at the time the language used by him, which was that he was instructed by you to say, "that the flag of truce did not cover operations off from the turnpike, and only on it to the party with the flag." This was read by me before I knew of the success of my party over the river. I believe, general, that the men were fairly taken. Unquestionably the pickets were, and I must hold them.

If, upon examination, I find that one of these has a shadow of a claim to the protection of the flag, I will release him.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN R. KENLY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding at Williamsport.

[Inclosure No. 6.]

HEADQUARTERS,
Martinsburg, [Va.], November 1, 1862.

Brigadier-General KENLY:

GENERAL: I beg to acknowledge your letter of the 30th ultimo, in reference to the 6 men who were captured on the day previous. As I desired to obtain the fullest information as to all the facts attending this capture, I have delayed my answer to your letter until I could procure from Lieutenant Smith, who bore the flag of truce, a statement of the affair. This paper you will find inclosed, and I hope that it will induce a reconsideration of the determination you express not to deliver up the captured men.

The fact that you had ordered an attempt to capture the pickets before the flag came in sight does not at all change the aspect of the affair. My understanding of the conditions of the truce was, that in the first place no one should be entitled to the protection of the flag but the party along with it; and, in the next, that all operations on the road by which this flag was transmitted (the Williamsport pike) should be suspended. In other words, that a truce extended during the passage of the flag on the Williamsport road. There can be no question but that the capture of these men would have been entirely unauthorized, and contrary to all the laws which govern flags of truce, if no notification had been given by me as to what I regarded as the limits of the ground protected by the truce. Had no limits been assigned, all operations on the line would have ceased. But knowing the extent of this line, and that a party of my men were on a scout, I feared that by some accident there might seem to be on my part a violation of the sacred obligations which guard a flag of truce. To prevent this, I gave the notice that the truce extended only to the Williamsport pike; operations elsewhere not to be governed by it. The fact that the pickets were not literally on the pike is a matter of no consequence. Their post was on the Williamsport road, opposite the town, and if they were in the edge of the field, it was only for the purposes of better observation. The men all saw the flag of truce, and they supposed its presence was a protection.

I send Captain Cowles to present this dispatch to you, and I trust that you will acquiesce in the justice of my demand for the release of the prisoners.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WADE HAMPTON,
Brigadier-General.

[Inclosure No. 7.]

HEADQUARTERS,
Williamsport, Va., November 1, 1862.

Brig. Gen. WADE HAMPTON:

GENERAL: I am too young a soldier to discuss with you the points embraced in your communication to me of to-day. Recognizing to their fullest extent all the sacred obligations which guard a flag of truce, and solicitous to learn what they are, I shall hold the prisoners captured, by my order on the 29th ultimo, until I am advised in the premises by the Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the United States, to whom I shall submit the facts.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN R. KENLY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Post.

[Inclosure No. 8.]

OCTOBER 31, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the facts concerning the capture of 6 men under my charge on picket on the Williamsport pike near the Potomac:

In pursuance to your order to Captain Cowles, I was detailed, with 6 of my men, to bear a flag of truce to Williamsport, escorting two ladies and one paroled prisoner. I was met by a captain and lieutenant of the Federal Army. I at once made the communication you ordered, viz, that the flag should interfere with operations on the pike only. This done, the baggage belonging to the ladies was put out on the bank of the river, and the paroled prisoner delivered to the captain. The captain said he should send some of his men across the canal for the baggage, and should claim protection under the flag against the fire of our pickets. I assured him that his men should not be molested in the discharge of that duty. I recrossed the river, and just as I got to my outside picket post, I was met by a party of Federal cavalry, who at once demanded the surrender of the pickets. At the same time they dashed upon my party and commenced examining the escort for arms. They halted two of the escort, who were in the rear, to whose relief I had to go before they would let them pass. The men they captured were picketing the pike, a part of them on post, the others going to relieve those who were on post. The post was some 60 yards from the pike, commanding a better view of the crossing of the river than could be had on the pike.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN L. SMITH,
Lieutenant Company A, First North Carolina Cavalry.

General HAMPTON.

OCTOBER 29, 1862.—Skirmish near Petersburg, W. Va.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Brig. Gen. Benjamin F. Kelley, U. S. Army.
No. 2.—Lieut. Col. James Quirk, Twenty-third Illinois Infantry.

No. 1.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Benjamin F. Kelley, U. S. Army.

CUMBERLAND, MD.,
October 29, 1862—10.40 p. m.

I ordered Lieutenant-Colonel Quirk, of the Twenty-third Illinois, to take the Ringgold Cavalry and two guns of Rourke's battery and pursue the party that took the cattle in Hardy County. He left New Creek last night at dark. By a rapid march all night, he overtook the enemy at daylight this morning, attacked him, recaptured 170 head of cattle, and took 16 prisoners and 20 horses.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

Brig. Gen. R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

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CUMBERLAND, MD.,
October 29, 1862—10.40 p. m.

A cavalry force came into Hardy County night before last and stole a large lot of cattle, and started them for the rebel army. I ordered Lieutenant-Colonel Quirk, of the Twenty-third Illinois, to take the cavalry at New Creek and two guns of Rourke's battery and pursue them. He moved last evening, and, by a rapid march all night, overtook the enemy this morning at daylight, attacked him, captured 170 head of cattle, and took 16 prisoners and 20 horses.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

Major BASCOM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 2.

Report of Lieut. Col. James Quirk, Twenty-third Illinois Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS IRISH BRIGADE,
Camp Jessie, New Creek, Va., October 30, 1862.

CAPTAIN: One hour after the reception, and in pursuance of, orders from brigade headquarters, I left this camp at 5.30 p. m., in command of Company A, Lieutenant Hart; Company C, Captain Young; Company D, Captain Work; Ringgold Pennsylvania Cavalry, numbering 150 men, and one section of Rourke's battery, commanded by Capt. John Rourke.

I arrived with my command at Greenland Gap (21 miles) at 11 p. m., where I was informed that the enemy (Stuart's cavalry), 400 strong, with

about 200 head of cattle, crossed the mountain, near Greenland, at 2 o'clock that afternoon. We then immediately advanced in pursuit through the gap, along the Ridgeville road, determined, if possible, to intercept them before they reached the crossing of that road, 5 miles from Petersburg. When we arrived within 3 miles of the crossing, I halted the detachment, and sent forward Lieutenant Hart and 10 of his men to ascertain whether the enemy had passed the crossing, and ascertained, from a reliable source, that the enemy, consisting of from 300 to 500 of Stuart's cavalry (Lee's brigade), were encamped within 2 miles back of the crossing, on the other road.

At daylight we advanced upon the enemy, and, when within 700 yards, I ordered Captain Rourke to the front with his guns, when a few well-directed shot and shell, fired by Captain Rourke in person, threw the enemy into confusion, and caused them to flee into the woods. I then ordered the cavalry to charge, which order was promptly and gallantly executed, particularly by Company A, Lieutenant Hart. After 16 of the enemy were captured, being unable to find any more of them, I ordered the cattle to be collected and driven, with the greatest possible dispatch, toward our own camp, especially as I was apprehensive of an attack by Imboden, who was reported with a force of 700 men at Petersburg, only 5 miles distant.

I am glad to inform you we met with no loss, while that of the enemy is known to have been at least 3 men killed and 16 taken prisoners, and we captured 19 horses and 160 head of cattle.

I have been informed by one of the prisoners that the enemy's force consisted of 2 picked men from each company of Lee's brigade, of Stuart's cavalry.

The success of the expedition is owing to the rapidity of our movements (we having advanced some 35 miles during the night), and to the cheerful and active co-operation of the officers and men comprising the detachment.

Lieut. John A. Ayres, of my regiment, acting adjutant of the detachment, rendered me valuable and efficient aid.

This report is respectfully submitted.

I am, captain, very respectfully, yours,

JAMES QUIRK,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Captain MELVIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NOVEMBER 5–14, 1862.*—Operations in Augusta, Bath, and Highland Counties, Va., and Pendleton and Pocahontas Counties, W. Va.

Report of Brig. Gen. Robert H. Milroy, U. S. Army.

HUTTONSVILLE, VA., *November* 14, 1862.

Just arrived here on my return from Monterey, Huntersville, McDowell, and Franklin. Have swept the counties of Highland, Pocahontas, Pendleton, and parts of Augusta and Bath. Captured 45 prisoners, including 3 captains and 1 lieutenant; also 75 head of cattle and 25 horses.

*See, November 8–14, 1862, Imboden's expedition from Hardy County into Tucker County, W. Va., pp. 156–160.

Colonel Latham, with 500 men, still after Imboden. Balance of troops on expedition will be here this evening. The One hundred and twenty-third Ohio here. The Second and Tenth Virginia and One hundred and sixteenth Ohio and batteries at Beverly. All this country to the Shenandoah Mountains clear of rebels and guerrillas. One regiment, three companies of Mountain Rangers, and one battery will be sufficient to hold this country, from Monterey to Sutton. I can take nine regiments and two batteries to Cumberland. Shall I do so? Second Lieut. Mark Poore is acting ordnance officer for my division. Clear, pleasant day here.

R. H. MILROY,
Brigadier-General.

Major-General COX.

NOVEMBER 8–14, 1862.—Imboden's expedition from Hardy County into Tucker County, W. Va., and capture of Saint George.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Col. J. D. Imboden, First Virginia Partisan Rangers, with congratulatory letter from General Lee.

No. 2.—Brig. Gen. Benjamin F. Kelley, U. S. Army, of the capture of Saint George, W. Va.

No. 1.

Report of Col. J. D. Imboden, First Virginia Partisan Rangers, with congratulatory letter from General Lee.

CAMP WASHINGTON,
On Shenandoah Mountain, November 18, 1862.

GENERAL: Having received some overcoats and blankets for my men on the night of the 6th instant, I set out from my camp on South Fork, in Hardy County, at 2 p. m. on the 7th, for Cheat River Bridge, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. It was snowing hard at the time. I reached the eastern base of the Alleghany, 6 miles north of the mouth of Seneca, at midnight and halted until daybreak. I then began the ascent of the mountain with 310 well-mounted men, expecting to reach Saint George, 38 miles distant, early in the night of the 8th. Our only road was an obscure and rarely used cattle-path, leading directly across the main Alleghany and along the southern border of the famous wilderness, known as Canaan, and from Red Creek and the Blackwater to the Dry Fork of Cheat. We were compelled to walk and lead our horses entirely across the mountain, the snow-storm continuing in unabated violence all day. So formidable were our difficulties, that night overtook us on the Dry Fork, only about 18 or 20 miles from our starting-place in the morning. I was compelled to halt and await the rising of the moon. Precisely at midnight we remounted our horses, and at the moment of starting met a gentleman of high respectability, a resident of Tucker, who gave me the startling intelligence, afterward fully verified, that a regiment of Yankee infantry, 600 strong, had that day passed up Dry Fork toward Seneca, and were then encamped 8 or 10 miles in my rear, they having gone up Dry Fork as I came down Red Creek, and that Milroy had gone with 4,000 men from Beverly toward Monterey. I hesitated about going forward, knowing that my escape from the coun-

try would be extremely difficult, perhaps impossible, as soon as it was known to the enemy that I was there; but my horses being too much exhausted to return without being fed, I resolved to press on to Saint George, surprise and capture Captain Hall and his company stationed there, procure supplies, and then determine my future course. The snow and sleet storm still raged furiously and impeded our progress greatly, but I succeeded in reaching Saint George just after day-break on the 9th, dismounted nearly all my men, surrounded the town, and after the exchange of a few shots, with no damage to either side, Capt. William Hall, commanding Company F, Sixth [West] Virginia Regiment, U. S. Army, surrendered unconditionally. He had but 31 effective men, armed with the best Enfield rifles. He was quartered in the court-house, a new brick building, with the doors and windows strongly barricaded with logs, and might have given us a good deal of trouble. Not being able to bring the prisoners away, I paroled them all, and have sent the certificate direct to the adjutant-general. The arms and equipments I brought away safely, and some of my men being badly off for overcoats and blankets, and the weather terribly severe, I took those the prisoners had and supplied my men, and thus far retaliated for the burning done by the enemy at Cacapon Bridge in October.

My horses now began to show great distress, and my captains, with a single exception, opposed going any farther. I, moreover, ascertained beyond a doubt that the Union people above Saint George had dispatched two messengers to Beverly, where Milroy had left about 2.000 men. I had but two routes to escape by. One was to go forward to Rowlesburg, destroy the railroad bridge, and cross over into Pennsylvania, and attempt to get back to Virginia by a road crossing between New Creek and Cumberland, and take the chances of escaping Kelley's large cavalry force in Hampshire and Hardy. I believed this to be utterly impracticable in the broken-down condition of our horses, and on account of the snow, which enabled the enemy to track us. The other route was to return to the Dry Fork and fall in the rear of Milroy, and follow him until I reached a point where I could pass him in the night. I believed this to be the only possible means of saving my little command, especially as I knew that Kelley would be on the *qui vive* for me at every pass in his vicinity, as subsequently turned out to be the fact. Another cause of hesitancy about advancing was the fact that the snow-storm had delayed my arrival at Saint George twelve hours beyond what I expected, and would have made me arrive at Rowlesburg late in the evening, where I could do nothing in the darkness of the night, and by morning re-enforcements would be there from New Creek or Clarksburg, to drive me back up Cheat River, to be cut off by the troops from Beverly. I, therefore, at 10 a. m., began to retrace my steps, and by 9 o'clock at night I crossed Dry Fork, below the mouth of Glade Creek, and halted until midnight, when I resumed the march along a path up Glade Creek, which I had cut through the wilderness in my expedition of last August.

At 4 p. m. I reached a place 10 miles east of Beverly, and there spent the night of the 10th. This was the first night's rest for men or horses. At this place a man came into camp who had been in Beverly that day, through whom I learned that there was high excitement at Beverly, and that my force was reputed to be large, and to consist of infantry and cavalry. I also learned that Milroy's baggage-train was probably at Camp Bartow, on Greenbrier River, and resolved to attack it and escape through Pocahontas and Bath by flanking him. With this view, I set out through the unbroken forest on the morning of the 11th, and traveled all day, by the aid of a mountain guide of great skill and a compass, on the course

of south 35° east, reaching a settlement about 5 p. m., at a place called the Upper Sinks, on the head-waters of Greenbrier, and 11 miles distant from Camp Bartow.

On the morning of the 12th, 6 of my horses were unable to proceed farther, and were left with a careful man to bring them away in eight or ten days, the riders agreeing to follow on foot. The day was dark and rainy when I set out for Camp Bartow, relying on guide and compass to get through the wilderness. Before noon my guide was bewildered, and we were lost in one of the darkest and most impenetrable pine forests of the Alleghany. After accomplishing but 4 miles, I was compelled to retrace my steps to our old camp at the Sinks.

On the morning of the 13th, the sun shone out bright and cloudless, but I knew it was then too late to go to Camp Bartow, so I set out to cross the Alleghany by a path that strikes the head of the North Fork about the Pendleton and Highland line. At 3 p. m. I emerged from the wilderness, sending 2 men in advance to gain intelligence of the enemy. From a citizen and a prisoner, a few hours before discharged by Milroy at Hightown, in Highland, I ascertained that he had that morning fallen back toward Camp Bartow in great haste, to intercept me, sending his cavalry down toward Huntersville to head me off if I should have passed, and that Colonel Latham, with 500 infantry and two field guns and about 30 cavalry, was at Circleville, 6 miles below, on the lookout for me in that direction, and that his scouts had just gone down the road from Crab Bottom. I also learned that about 1,300 men had moved a few hours before from the forks of waters down the South Branch toward Franklin. All these statements were afterward found to be true. I halted an hour at the first house, and gave my weary horses the first grain they had tasted since the 9th, and about sunset struck into a path leading across a high mountain in rear of Latham, and about 10 p. m. I came upon a camp of the 1,300 men who had gone down South Branch. The fires were still burning, but the men had left a few hours before. I followed them toward Franklin until I reached a gap, which enabled me to cross over to the South Fork, where I halted at 3 o'clock in the morning, and then learned the facts in regard to the fight my infantry under Lieutenant-Colonel [R. L.] Doyle had had with Kelley's forces on the morning of the 9th, of which he has sent you a report.

On the 14th I reached Augusta Springs, through North River Gap.

I know that I have trespassed greatly on your time, and feel conscious that in results this expedition is comparatively insignificant; but the original object of the undertaking was so important that a failure to accomplish it, when seemingly within my reach, requires, to justify it, a full statement of all the facts. These I have given you, as briefly as possible. Had I been informed of Milroy's movements before I left Hardy, I should never have crossed the Alleghany. As it was, I think I should have succeeded but for the snow-storm, which lasted three days, and caused much suffering to men and horses. Our escape, under all the circumstances, without the loss of a man, is felt and acknowledged by all to be truly providential. Except the identical route we came, there is no other pass in which I would not have encountered largely superior forces, and almost certainly have lost all my horses, even if my men had escaped on foot. I am now informed that every avenue of escape from Circleville to New Creek was strongly guarded by the joint forces of Milroy and Kelley, and that the former fell back from Highland to insure our capture and protect his train. If you are familiar with that country you will not be surprised to learn that it will be several weeks before my horses regain their strength and vigor.

I have no doubt now that Milroy's original purpose was to move secretly and rapidly to this point, seize Shenandoah Mountain, and, if he found the way open, make a dash upon Staunton and destroy the railroad and stores at that post. For ten days before he left Beverly, he had stopped all communication across Cheat Mountain in this direction. His movements as far as Highland were very rapid when he heard of our being in his rear. He then fell back precipitately. He arrested everybody as he came east, but discharged many citizens the day he fell back. He surprised and captured Captain [W. H.] Harness and 8 of his cavalry on Jackson's River. These, together with 12 or 15 citizens, are all the prisoners he took away. He burned some houses in Highland and plundered the people of all the horses and cattle he could find. In a day or two I will give you further intelligence in regard to him.

Apologizing again for the great length of this report and letter, I am, general, most sincerely and respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. IMBODEN,
Colonel, Commanding First Virginia Partisan Rangers.

Lieut. Gen. THOMAS J. JACKSON.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
November 26, 1862.

Lieutenant-General THOMAS J. JACKSON,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: I have received and read with much interest the report of Col. J. D. Imboden of his operations during the late expedition to Cheat River Bridge. I appreciate the extraordinary difficulties encountered by Colonel Imboden, and commend the energy and skill displayed by him in the management of his command. Although the principal object in view could not be accomplished, the undertaking was attended with valuable results. You will please communicate what I have said to Colonel Imboden, and inform him that it is my desire that he will not lose sight of this important enterprise, and that I hope on some future occasion his efforts will meet with the success they deserve.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

No. 2.

Report of Brig. Gen. Benjamin F. Kelley, U. S. Army, of the capture of Saint George, W. Va.

NOVEMBER —, 1862.

MAJOR: I have the honor to report to the general commanding the district, that, on the 9th instant, the rebel Colonel Imboden, with a force of about 300 infantry, made his appearance at Saint George, Tucker County., Va, garrisoned by a small detachment of my troops, consisting of Capt. William Hall, Company F, Sixth Virginia Infantry, and 33 enlisted men.

The enemy appeared about 7 o'clock in the morning; sent in a flag of truce to Captain Hall, demanding an unconditional surrender of his command. Captain Hall requested ten minutes for consideration, and

was allowed five. Finding every avenue for retreating in the possession of the enemy's pickets, and surrounded by a much superior force, he deemed it advisable to comply with Colonel Imboden's summons, and accordingly surrendered, as follows: Of the whole number composing the detachment, Captain Hall and 28 of his men took a parole not to take up arms until regularly exchanged.

Imboden also took possession of all the arms, oil-cloth blankets, overcoats, cooking utensils, 1 horse and bridle, and about 530 rations.

Captain Hall represents the force of Colonel Imboden as being well armed and clothed. The arms in their possession were principally Sharps' breech-loading rifles.

Inclosed please find a list of the names of those taken prisoner and paroled.* Three of the men were overlooked and did not sign the parole. Those paroled are ordered to report at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. G. M. BASCOM, *Asst. Adjt. Gen., Charleston, Va.*

NOVEMBER 9, 1862.—Reconnaissance from Bolivar Heights to Rippon, W. Va.

Reports of Brig. Gen. John W. Geary, U. S. Army.

RIPPON, SIX MILES FROM BERRYVILLE, VA.,
November 9, 1862—1.15 p. m.

GENERAL: My researches show that both the Generals Hill and General Jackson have crossed the mountains at Front Royal, leaving on this side five regiments of cavalry and eight or ten pieces of artillery, part of which I have had to contend with to-day. Considerable infantry is also said to be beyond Berryville. Having no cavalry, and being compelled to move with the greatest caution, I conclude that my advance thus far accomplishes for the present the object of the reconnaissance, and I am about to return.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. W. GEARY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Major-General SLOCUM,
Commanding Twelfth Army Corps.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, TWELFTH ARMY CORPS,
Bolivar Heights, Va., November 10, 1862.

COLONEL: In accordance with the directions of the general commanding, of the evening of November 8, for me to make a reconnaissance with the available force of my division, I started on the following morning with 2,500 infantry from the three brigades, and two sections each from Knap's, Hampton's, and McGilvery's batteries. At daylight we reached Halltown, from which vicinity we drove about 50 cavalry pickets, the first encountered. Moving actively forward, we approached a position but recently occupied by 50 or 60 others in bivouac, about mid-

* Nominal list, omitted, shows 1 officer and 28 enlisted men captured.

way between Halltown and Charlestown, from which place we routed the Twelfth Virginia Cavalry. A small force of infantry was in proximity to their rear, south of the town. They retired to each of the numerous successive belts of woods, separated by fields, from which they were compelled by our artillery and infantry to respectively fall back. Our want of cavalry was here greatly demonstrated, as, with a force of mounted men, we could have captured nearly the entire party. We pushed them under fire rapidly until they reached their place of encampment, near Rippon, 5 miles north of Berryville, at a strategic point of the road, where it is crossed by that leading from Bunker Hill. The camps gave evidence that four or five regiments of cavalry and several pieces of artillery had been quartered there, corroborative of my previous information, which announced that Chew's and a portion of another battery had been there several days, and still occupied their position. We vigorously attacked the encampment, pouring in a heavy fire from several points, compelling them to leave precipitately toward Berryville, leaving their fires burning, bread baking, several unsaddled horses, and a number of beef cattle. With a cavalry force I could have pursued them to Berryville, but an infantry pursuit would have effected nothing, and, the object of the reconnaissance having been accomplished, and finding no inducement to prolong the time originally ordered, the column returned.

My investigations proved conclusively that there are not more than 3,000 or 4,000 men in the valley this side of Front Royal. The two Generals Hill have left the valley and gone southward, by way of Front Royal. Jackson left Bunker Hill about October 30 or 31, proceeding to Berryville; thence, on the following day, to the vicinity of Millwood and White Post, and, on the 3d or 4th, to Front Royal. I am satisfied that the force remaining consists of about five regiments of cavalry, with about eight pieces of artillery, and the infantry is covered by about three or four regiments.

The recent raid through Snicker's Gap to Snickersville was made by portions of the troops about Berryville, and those which were routed near Rippon yesterday.

Upon this expedition I was accompanied by Colonel Ruger, of the First, and Brigadier-General Jackson, of the Second Brigade, to whom I am indebted for much valuable assistance.

The officers and men exhibited, with but few exceptions, good conduct, gallantry, and an alacrity to engage the enemy. The small cavalry party, 12 in number, is deserving of much praise for the performance of the duties to which it was assigned.

We returned the same evening, after a round march of 28 miles, accomplished with much promptness.

I observed that nearly all the corn within a large circuit had been consumed by the rebels, and they are still engaged in hauling wheat and flour up the valley toward Staunton. The country wears a deplorable aspect, being devastated almost to the last degree. The inhabitants are impoverished, and most of them have not the resources to carry them through the winter, in their present condition.

The horses, cattle, and other property captured have been duly turned over to the division quartermaster and commissary. The prisoners have been delivered to the provost-marshal at Harper's Ferry. Their names are contained in the appendix.

No casualties occurred on our side, except 1 man of the One hundred and forty-ninth New York Volunteers accidentally shot through the arm.

Hoping the results of the reconnaissance thus submitted may be sanctioned with your approbation, I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. W. GEARY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. H. C. RODGERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Twelfth Army Corps.

NOVEMBER 9, 1862.—Skirmish at Fredericksburg, Va.

REPORTS.

No. 1. Capt. Ulric Dahlgren, U. S. Army, Aide-de-Camp.
No. 2. Proceedings of Confederate Court of Inquiry.

No. 1.

Report of Capt. Ulric Dahlgren, U. S. Army, Aide-de-Camp.

HDQRS. ELEVENTH CORPS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Gainesville, Va., November 10, 1862.

GENERAL: Agreeably to your orders, I started from Gainesville, on the morning of the 8th instant, to Fredericksburg, to ascertain the force of the enemy at that place, and then to examine the Aquia Creek and Fredericksburg Railroad on the return. I left Gainesville with 60 men of the First Indiana, General Sigel's body-guard, and went to Bristoe Station to obtain an additional force of 100 men from the Sixth Ohio Cavalry; but, finding they had moved to Catlett's Station, I went to that point, where we found them. After a slight delay in preparing, we moved and traveled all night, stopping once an hour or so, to feed and water the horses. We arrived at Fredericksburg about 7.30 a. m. Although our object was to be there before daylight, it was impossible to do so, the distance being too great, and the roads and the weather unfavorable. At Fredericksburg I found the river too high to ford at the regular fording places, and not wishing to expose my men by crossing them in small detachments on a ferry-boat, I sent R. P. Brown, your scout, to find some place where we could cross, which he soon discovered above the bridge, among the rocks, to all appearances impassable, but at which place we managed to cross one man at a time. My intention was to send the First Indiana Cavalry through the town, while the Sixth Ohio would guard the crossing-place and secure our retreat. After crossing with the Indiana cavalry, under Captain Sharra, I could plainly see the rebels gathering together to meet us, and not wishing to give them time to collect, started for them before the Sixth Ohio were over, leaving directions for them, and supposing that they would be over by the time I would fall back, if necessary. We found the city full of soldiers, who were almost entirely surprised, and made many prisoners, whom we sent to the ford, where I supposed the Sixth Ohio to be. It being nearly a mile from Falmouth through Fredericksburg, and not wishing to run my horses so far, I sent Lieutenant Carr with a detachment ahead, to dash through the town and see where the enemy were concentrated. Lieutenant Carr gallantly drove several detachments before him until they reached the main body. Having now found where

the enemy were posted, I ordered Captain Sharra to drive them away, which he did in the most effectual and gallant manner, charging a much larger force, and driving them whenever they stood. The fighting was of the most desperate nature, our men using their sabers, and the enemy, in several instances, clubbing our men with their carbines. While the fight was going on, it was reported to me that the enemy had possession of the ford, the Sixth Ohio not having crossed to hold it. On hearing this, I ordered our men to fall back, and, after a few moments' consultation with Captain Sharra, decided to force a passage; but upon reaching the ford, found they had also left, not wishing to stand another charge.

After seeing the command all over and on the road home, I started with 12 men for Aquia Creek, to examine the railroad to that point, which we found in tolerable condition, excepting the bridges over the Potomac and Accokeek Creeks, which we burned. At Accokeek Creek we captured the enemy's picket, of 4 men, our surprise having been so effectually accomplished that not one of the pickets was aware of our entering Fredericksburg. The enemy's loss was considerable, but it is impossible to state the exact number. I know of 3 being killed, several wounded, and 39 prisoners. Our loss, 1 killed and 4 missing. We also captured two wagon loads of gray cloth, about to be sent south. The enemy's forces consisted of five companies of the Fifteenth Virginia [Battalion] and three companies of the Ninth Virginia.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, general, your most obedient servant,

ULRIC DAHLGREN,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

Maj. Gen. FRANZ SIGEL,
Commanding Eleventh Army Corps.

[Indorsement.]

HDQRS. DEFENSES WASHINGTON SOUTH OF THE POTOMAC,
Arlington, Va., November 13, 1862.

Respectfully forwarded. A very gallant affair. The burning of the bridges was very unnecessary.

S. P. HEINTZELMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

No. 2.

Proceedings of Confederate Court of Inquiry.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 9. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA, *January* 24, 1863.

I. Proceedings of a court of inquiry, convened in the town of Fredericksburg, at the clerk's office, on the morning of Monday, 12th of January, 1863, by virtue of the following Special Order:

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 4. } HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA, *January* 4, 1863.

* * * * * * *

VIII. A court of inquiry, to consist of Col. Williams C. Wickham, Fourth Virginia Cavalry; Major Waller, Ninth Virginia Cavalry, and Capt. G. B. Cuthbert, Second

South Carolina Volunteers, will assemble in Fredericksburg, or its vicinity, on Tuesday, the 6th of January, 1863, or as soon thereafter as practicable, to examine into, and report, and express an opinion upon circumstances connected with unresisted Yankee raid of 9th November, 1862, into Fredericksburg, Va.

By command of General Lee:

W. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

II. The court met pursuant to the above order, and, after mature investigation and deliberation, is of the opinion that there was great negligence on the part of the pickets in allowing a surprise; that there was an absolute want of discipline, if not want of courage, evinced upon the part of the men of the then Fifteenth Battalion; that the officers seemed to have done their duty in trying to get the men to stand, but utterly failed.

Captain Simpson's command acted very well in attacking the rear guard of the Yankees, and driving them back, and the failure on his part to attack the main body when he had them at the advantage of being in their rear, and of their being scattered in the pursuit of the flying men of the Fifteenth Battalion, can only be accounted for by the fact that that portion of the command had only arrived in town the night before, and was ignorant of the localities. Some excuse for the conduct of Colonel Critcher's command can be found in the fact that it had nearly, during the whole period of its organization, been engaged in provost duty in Richmond, the most demoralizing of all cavalry duty; that its equipment was very indifferent, and that, when relieved of provost duty, the amount of labor put upon it was such as effectually to prevent the commander from putting it in a state of discipline. The behavior of these troops upon this occasion grew, doubtless, out of a panic, which, under such circumstances, might, and in all probability would, affect any raw and undisciplined troops.

Respectfully submitted.

WILLIAMS C. WICKHAM,
Colonel Fourth Virginia Cavalry.
THOMAS WALLER,
Major Ninth Virginia Cavalry.
G. B. CUTHBERT,
Captain Company I, Second South Carolina Volunteers.

III. The foregoing proceedings and findings of the court of inquiry are approved, and the opinion confirmed. No further action in the case being deemed necessary, the court is dissolved.

By command of General R. E. Lee:

W. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NOVEMBER 9, 1862.—Skirmish on the South Fork of the Potomac, W. Va.

Report of Brig. Gen. Benjamin F. Kelley, U. S. Army.

MOOREFIELD, HARDY COUNTY, VA., *November* 10,
Via New Creek, November 11, 1862.

I left New Creek on Saturday morning, the 8th instant, and, after a continuous march of twenty-four hours, a distance of about 60 miles, reached Imboden's camp,* on the South Fork, 18 miles south of this

* But see Imboden's report, p. 156.

place, at 6.30 o'clock yesterday morning. We attacked him at once, and routed him completely, killing and wounding many of the enemy, capturing his camp, 50 prisoners, a quantity of arms, 350 fat hogs, a large number of horses, cattle, wagons, &c. The infantry were routed and entirely dispersed, fleeing to the mountains. Their cavalry were, unfortunately, far away, on an expedition, or our success would have been complete. We burned their camp and returned to this place this evening.

I have with me a detachment of the First New York Cavalry; the Ringgold Battalion, under the command of Captain Keys; the Washington Cavalry, commanded by Captain Greenfield; Rourke's battery, and three companies of the Twenty-third Illinois Infantry, under command of Major Moore. The infantry companies are carried in wagons. My troops cannot be surpassed for patient endurance on the march, or for gallant bearing when in action.

Our attack was so unexpected and impetuous that our loss is trifling, 3 or 4 men slightly, and 1 severely, wounded; none killed.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. G. M. BASCOM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NOVEMBER 9–11, 1862.—Expedition into Greenbrier County, W. Va.

Report of Capt. G. W. Gilmore.

CAMP SUMMERVILLE, VA.,
November 12, 1862.

SIR: I herewith submit a report of my expedition into Greenbrier County:

On the 9th instant, proceeding agreeably to order, I bivouacked 3 miles beyond Gauley River.

On the 10th, moving on, I marched all day without interruption, but learned that General Jenkins, with 2,500 men, in addition to Colonel Dunn's force, occupied the country before me, stationed as follows: Colonel Dunn's command between Lewisburg and Frankfort; the Fourteenth Regiment Virginia Cavalry at Williamsburg; one regiment of cavalry at Meadow Bluff (pasturing horses), with a battalion of 400 cavalry on the Wilderness road as a guard; a small force at White Sulphur, and General Jenkins, with the remainder of his command, on Muddy Creek, 8 miles from Lewisburg. I, however, pushed forward until within 3 miles of Williamsburg, where I came upon a wagon train belonging to General Jenkins' command. They were encamped for the night, intending to load with wheat the following day. I surrounded and captured the whole, consisting of prisoners and property, as follows: 9 prisoners, named J. L. Evans, captain and acting assistant commissary; William L. Evans, wagon-master; 2 wagoners (enlisted men); 3 wagoners (citizens); 2 negro wagoners, and 2 citizens who were pressed and interested with the grain. The property taken, as follows: 7 wagons, 23 horses, 4 mules, and 24 sets of harness.

After setting fire to and destroying the wagons and the grain, with the building it was stored in, I set out on my return, meeting Captain Smith, with his command, on Cherry River, 10 miles from Gauley River Ford.

I arrived in this camp, *with the above* prisoners and property, at 5

p. m. on the 11th instant. I found the roads very bad, impassable for wagons; grain very scarce; could procure but two feeds for my horses while gone. The grain destroyed was about 250 bushels of wheat.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. W. GILMORE,
Captain, Commanding Expedition.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE CROOK,
Commanding Kanawha Division.

NOVEMBER 10-12, 1862.—Operations along the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, Va.

Report of Brig. Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, U. S. Army.

HDQRS. SICKLES' DIVISION, THIRD ARMY CORPS,
Camp at Manassas Junction, November 12, 1862.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report the operations of my command since my last communication, dated the 10th instant.

The line of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad is divided into four principal commands, as follows: First, from Burke's Station to Bull Run Bridge, including the post at Centreville and a provost guard at Fairfax Court-House, Brigadier-General Carr commanding. His force comprises the First Massachusetts, Second New Hampshire, and Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania. Second, from Bull Run Bridge to Manassas, Third Brigade, General Patterson commanding. His force includes two batteries occupying redoubts Nos. 1 and 2 at Manassas. Third, from Manassas to Kettle Run, Second Brigade, Col. George B. Hall commanding, to whom Smith's battery (Lieutenant Nairn commanding) reports. Of Colonel Hall's command, the First and Fifth Excelsior are at Bristoe, with a battery and supply details for the posts and patrols to Kettle Run. The Second and Fourth Excelsior and One hundred and twentieth New York form a reserve at Manassas. Fourth, from Kettle Run to Warrenton Junction, Colonel Blaisdell commanding, Provisional Brigade, Eleventh and Sixteenth Massachusetts and Third Excelsior, with Clark's battery. Posts are established at all stations, bridges, causeways, culverts, and high embankments along the line, and the intervals between the posts are vigilantly patroled day and night. Major Remington's squadron (127), of Scott's cavalry, watches the fords of the Occoquan and patrols the roads from the Accotink to Bull Run. Major Remington reports direct to Brigadier-General Carr, at Fairfax. Major Stedman's squadron (100), of the Sixth Ohio Cavalry, patrols the principal roads from Bull Run to Cedar Run Bridge, watching the fords of Cedar Run. He has a post at Brentsville, and his camp is between Broad Run and Kettle Run. Of this squadron, 25 men, with a lieutenant, report to Colonel Blaisdell, at Warrenton Junction, for vedette and patrol duty on his line. The cavalry patrols are mainly on the left of the railroad, toward the Occoquan and the Rappahannock. Colonel Marston, Second New Hampshire, commanding at Centreville, reports that, of the supply trains (500 wagons) from Alexandria, for which I was directed to furnish an escort, one train passed through Centreville at noon on the 8th instant, and two trains, of about the same number each, passed his post at sunrise on the 10th instant. Colonel Marston furnished escorts for these several trains, and they were safely conducted beyond Gainesville, when the escort was relieved.

Captain Carr, commanding the escort, heard, from sources, perhaps, not entitled to much notice, that Jackson was expected to come in our rear and occupy the old battle-field of Bull Run. The rumor comes from citizens and contrabands in that vicinity.

In this relation I may mention a circumstance informally communicated to me by Colonel Marston. He was informed by a lady, residing near Centreville, that, about two weeks ago, two regiments of rebel cavalry passed to the right of Centreville and crossed Bull Run, going in the direction of Manassas and Gainesville. She saw these troops, and knew their force and character from the report of her son, who belonged to one of the regiments.

I respectfully request that an engineer officer be sent here for a day or two, that I may have the aid of his professional judgment in designating such of the works in the vicinity as may be most available for the defense of the place. Some changes will be required in those occupied, and the others it may be thought expedient to destroy.

Brigadier-General Ingalls, chief quartermaster, Army of the Potomac, has relieved Captain Rusling, assistant quartermaster, from duty as depot quartermaster at Manassas, and ordered him to resume his duties as division quartermaster.

Colonel Blaisdell, commanding post at Warrenton Junction, reports that, no guard having been provided for the railroad toward Warrenton, he has posted guards at four bridges and three other points in that direction, the last point being at a cross-road, within 1 mile of Warrenton. The commanding officer of these posts reports the railroad in bad condition between Warrenton Junction and Warrenton, many of the ties being much injured. Colonel Blaisdell also reports a number of wagon trains at Warrenton Junction, for forage and quartermaster's stores for the respective divisions of the army advancing toward the Rappahannock, but that no depot quartermaster is there, nor any one in authority to represent the quartermaster's department, and, consequently, the trains lie there idle, and are not supplied. The commissary department is established, and the duties performed. I respectfully suggest that the interests of the service require that a depot quartermaster should be immediately sent to Warrenton Junction, to attend to the requisitions for troops now moving in that direction.

I have great pleasure in bringing to the notice of the general commanding the energetic and efficient services of Col. William Blaisdell, Eleventh Massachusetts, and of Colonel Lloyd, Sixth Ohio Cavalry. In the discharge of their arduous duties these officers, with their respective commands, have displayed great zeal and activity.

I take leave to allude again to the necessity for some additional regiments for the Third, or New Jersey, Brigade. There are now only 1,900 men for duty out of six regiments in that brigade. General Stockton, the adjutant-general of New Jersey, informs me that there is no probability that the State will fill up those regiments. There are several unassigned new regiments from New Jersey near Washington. Of these, the Fourteenth, Colonel Truex commanding, is at Frederick, or at Monocacy Bridge. This is said to be an excellent regiment, with good officers. Also, the Thirtieth, Colonel Donaldson, and the Thirty-first, Colonel Berthoud; besides the Eleventh, Colonel McAllister. All near Washington or Alexandria. I respectfully suggest that some of these regiments be assigned to the New Jersey Brigade (Third), of this division, and that the skeleton regiments, now here, be detached for consolidation and reorganization.

There is a large quantity of seasoned fuel, say 600 or 700 cords, piled up within my lines. Some of it is near the railroad, and a large quan-

tity was cut last year for our service, under the superintendence of the Sanitary Commission. Some disposition should be made of it, I respectfully suggest, so that it may not be wasted. There are also about 500 log-houses, used by the enemy when in winter quarters here. I am called upon to furnish teams and wagons to haul wood for the use of the railroad at and near Warrenton Junction. I have furnished them temporarily, as it was reported that the need was urgent. Shall I continue to do so?

I regret to report that the railroad management on this road exhibits the lack of executive capacity, or the presence of incompetent agents. Of this the reports of Captain Rusling, assistant quartermaster, herewith transmitted, furnish additional evidence.

Having been informed yesterday that Major-General McClellan would proceed from Warrenton to Washington by railroad, I directed the troops of the division to be paraded at their respective posts, and to receive our late commander with the honors appropriate to his rank. Major-General Hooker arrived at Manassas about 1 p. m., on his way to Warrenton. Soon after the departure of General McClellan's train for Washington, General Hooker proceeded to his destination, and was received at this camp, at Bristoe, and Warrenton Junction with similar honors.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

D. E. SICKLES,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. CHAUNCEY MCKEEVER,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Headquarters Defenses of Washington.

CORRESPONDENCE, ORDERS, AND RETURNS RELATING TO OPERATIONS IN NORTHERN VIRGINIA, WEST VIRGINIA, MARYLAND, AND PENNSYLVANIA, FROM SEPTEMBER 3 TO NOVEMBER 14, 1862.

UNION CORRESPONDENCE, ETC.

NEW YORK, *September* 2, 1862.
(Received 4.55 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Our National War Committee has just passed a resolution earnestly recommending the Department to recall the militia regiments from this city which have recently returned from Washington. We believe they will go at a moment's notice. This committee will advance any extraordinary expenses necessary. Please answer.

GEO. D. OPDYKE, *Chairman.*
DAVID DUDLEY FIELD.
CHAS. H. MARSHALL.
A. C. RICHARDS.
CHAS. GOULD.
PETER COOPER.
P. W. WETMORE.
ISAAC DAYTON.
WILLIAM ORTON.
HENRY G. STEBBINS.
JNO. A. STEPHENS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September* 2, 1862.

Hon. D. D. FIELD and others, *New York:*

The New York militia regiments were requested to remain when the danger was more imminent than at present, but declined to do so. Under these circumstances they will not be recalled.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

[SEPTEMBER 2–24, 1862.—For correspondence between Halleck and Dix, in reference to re-enforcements from the Peninsula for Army of the Potomac, see Series I, Vol. XVIII.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September* 3, 1862.

Ordered, that the General-in-Chief, Major-General Halleck, immediately commence, and proceed with all possible dispatch, to organize an army for active operations, from all the material within and coming within his control, independent of the forces he may deem necessary for the defense of Washington, when such active army shall take the field.*

By order of the President:

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

[Indorsement.]

Copy delivered to Major-General Halleck, September 3, 1862, at 10 p. m.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, *September* 3, 1862.

Major-General MCCLELLAN, *Commanding, &c.:*

There is every probability that the enemy, baffled in his intended capture of Washington, will cross the Potomac, and make a raid into Maryland or Pennsylvania. A movable army must be immediately organized to meet him again in the field. You will, therefore, report the approximate force of each corps of the three armies now in the vicinity of Washington, which can be prepared in the next two days to take the field, and have them supplied and ready for that service.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

AQUIA, VA., *September* 3, 1862.

Major-General MCCLELLAN:

Have just ordered six regiments of infantry to embark, and hope to get off everything to-day but one regiment of infantry (and one of cavalry as rear guard), to enable us to get the teams. Railroad transportation if the transports arrive, as I suppose. [*Sic.*]

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

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* The original is in President Lincoln's handwriting.

AQUIA, VA., *September* 3, 1862—10.30 a. m.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN:

Have you anything new? Shall I make any different arrangements from those indicated in my telegram? I have thought it best to remain here until the last. Do you wish it otherwise? All quiet in our front.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, September 3, 1862.

Major-General BURNSIDE,
Aquia Creek, Va.:

General McClellan directs me to say that the army has fallen back in front of Washington. All going well at present. You can carry out your own plans, but he wishes you to hurry things up as rapidly as possible.

A. V. COLBURN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

AQUIA, VA., *September* 3, 1862—1 p. m.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN,
Washington, D. C.:

It is impossible for us to make a speedy embarkation unless our vessels are returned from Alexandria more promptly.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

UPTON'S HILL, VA., *September* 3, 1862.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Major Titus, Twelfth Pennsylvania Cavalry, paroled prisoner, reports that on Monday he was near Gum Springs, a few miles southeast of Aldie. On that day the rebel forces marched past, from 3 a. m. till dark, all day. The force was very large. The soldiers said they were bound for Harper's Ferry. On yesterday he was north of Centreville, on the Little River pike. Rebels would not let him pass by that road to Fairfax, but sent him around by Centreville, and thence to Fairfax. Saw troops, artillery, &c., in the triangle of Little River and Warrenton pikes—(Stuart's cavalry, headquarters at Fairfax). Mr. Boyd, a Treasury clerk, one of the nurses with the wounded, was taken. He reports the same refusal to allow him to pass along the Little River pike this way, and they sent him around also by Centreville. He saw lights of camp along the road for a distance, as he judged, of 2 miles from the point where he was stopped toward Fairfax. Heard it was Jackson's force. Lieutenant Schermerhorn, of the Twenty-first New York, an escaped prisoner, also saw the force between the Little River pike and Warrenton pike, and thinks it was the principal body of the enemy. All these persons are ordered to report at your headquarters, and a careful examination may be advantageous.

J. D. COX,
[*Brigadier-General.*]

UPTON'S HILL, VA.,
September 3, 1862—4.35 p. m.

GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN,
Major-General, Commanding:

Lieut. Byron Schermerhorn, Company D, Twenty-first New York Volunteers, has just arrived, having made his escape from the enemy. He reports the main rebel army as lying on the Little River pike, about 4 miles from Fairfax Court-House. Last night they received orders to cook three days' rations. Their artillery train is said to be very large. The wagon train is parked near the position of the troops, in rear. The soldiers all speak of marching to Washington.

JNO. P. HATCH,
Brigadier-General.

ALEXANDRIA, *September* 3, 1862—9.45 a. m.

President LINCOLN:

Since the abandonment of Fairfax we are cut off from all sources of information. We are not operating any portion of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, but are preparing to send supplies by the Loudoun and Hampshire Railroad. Everything quiet about Alexandria. No firing heard. I would send out an engine if there was prospect of obtaining information thereby, but there is none.

H. HAUPT.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD CORPS,
Washington, September 3, 1862—11.30 a. m.

Maj. CHAUNCEY MCKEEVER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Please place our troops with the left, on the river, and extending as far as Sedgwick's division did. Get in the reports and requisitions for the supplies and equipments they want.

General McClellan will be down in a few hours; meet him at the telegraph office.

General Franklin has some orders for me; get them and act on them. If anything more is wanted, telegraph to me at 275 H street.

S. P. HEINTZELMAN,
Major-General.

ALEXANDRIA, VA., *September* 3, 1862—10 a. m.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN:

Under instructions, I have just arrived. From the commencement of the retreat of the army on Little River turnpike, nothing happened to check the retreat. We received and gave a few shells at Fairfax Court-House and this side of there. My command consists of Couch's division, Patrick's and Hinks' brigades, and Bayard's cavalry, with the exception of a portion of the latter. This corps is awaiting orders.

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General.

CAMP NEAR FORT ALBANY,
September 3, [1862]—7 a. m.

General R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff, Army of the Potomac, Washington:

The Eighth Illinois reported to General Cox last evening, according to orders. The Eighth Pennsylvania I have ordered to this camp. Yesterday ten companies of the Sixth Cavalry and ambulance train of my brigade disembarked, and are now in camp. There are only four companies of the First Cavalry to arrive to complete the Second Brigade.

Please mention to the general that I went to Upton's Hill last evening with a squadron, as directed, and followed him beyond Falls Church. My detention was due to the roads being blocked up by troops and wagons coming in toward Alexandria.

The ground I have selected is very good for camping cavalry, but trains are constantly stopping upon it. Cannot these teams be ordered elsewhere?

A. PLEASONTON,
Brigadier-General.

SEPTEMBER 3, [1862]—8.20 a. m.

General R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff, Washington:

At 4.30, my squadron in front of Langley reports between Scott's Run and Difficult Creek, at Spring Vale and Dranesville, considerable numbers of the enemy's cavalry are said to be stationed. Numbers of Union men are coming into our lines from that direction, and report the impression is that the enemy is going to cross the Potomac at Walker's Landing. The river is forded there very easily, and artillery can be taken over, the bottom being hard. A great number of wagons were heard going in that direction yesterday. No enemy is reported on the Langley and Vienna road.

A. PLEASONTON.

ARLINGTON, VA.,
September 3, 1862—9 p. m.

General S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Captain Sears reports that he has, this evening, placed the pickets at Padgett's Tavern, within 2 miles of the rebel pickets. A rebel captain and lieutenant delivered to this 70 paroled prisoners. They report rebels in force between Annandale and Fairfax Court-House. Arrangements have been made with Generals Cox and Woodbury to form communications by patrol on each side, General Woodbury having a strong picket at Olivet Chapel.

A. W. WHIPPLE,
Brigadier-General.

EDWARDS FERRY, VA.,
September 3, 1862—1.30 p. m.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

If possible, send me one or two pieces of artillery, as they are needed *at this point* at present. I crossed over the river this morning. Saw

35 prisoners of war, who were taken from Captain Hunter and Curll's company. They state, also, that Captain Hunter and Lieutenant Milling and Lieutenant Gallagher are prisoners in the rebels' hands, who will not let them go until they find out whether they belong to General Pope's army or not. There are now in Leesburg one large regiment of cavalry and one of infantry, and they expect more this evening; so, if they should come to the river to cross, and I have one or two pieces of cannon, I will assure your honor they shall not come over.

W. H. H. YONTZ,
Captain, Comdg. Company E and Post at Edwards Ferry.

FORT MONROE, *September* 3, 1862.

General M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General, Washington:

I have no doubt Colonel Ingalls' sickness has much retarded the discharge and return of transports. The first week we had as many as could be loaded and unloaded; after which many of those best adapted to our purposes were transferred to other service. Had it not been for this interruption, everything connected with the Army of the Potomac would have been embarked in less than two weeks. Yesterday afternoon a large number of transports again arrived, and last night and today a very large business has been done. There is yet to embark only 4,800 horses, 320 wagons, and 80 ambulances. If the transports are promptly returned, as I now think from my dispatches they will be, we can finish on Saturday.

JOHN TUCKER,
Assistant Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, September 3, 1862.

Major-General WOOL, *Baltimore, Md.:*

The Secretary of War directs that the paroled prisoners at Point of Rocks be sent to Cumberland, and a camp established at that place. There are strong indications that the enemy intend to cross the Potomac below, and cut off Harper's Ferry.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

POINT OF ROCKS,
September 3, 1862—9.25 p. m. (Received 9.50 p. m.)

Major-General WOOL, *Baltimore:*

The paroled prisoners are still here, and will remain till morning, for want of transportation. Reliable information has just been received here that 400 rebel cavalry came to Waterford at 3 o'clock this p. m., and placed the town under martial law, and have posted pickets on Hillsborough and Lovettsville road. There is also a small force at Leesburg, with pickets placed half a mile on this side. It is also reported that the rebel wagon trains are at Gum Spring, only guarded by about 200 cavalry.

JOHN FASKIN,
Lieut. Col. Eighty-seventh Regt Ohio Vols., in Command.

BALTIMORE, MD., *September* 3, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

From Colonel Miles: Jackson, it is said, is outflanking Pope, and his army is within 7 miles of Leesburg. He further says that Captain Cole reports that he was attacked by at least 800 cavalry. I presume this was in Loudoun County. Captain Means and his company broke and ran.

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major-General.

HARPER'S FERRY, *September* 3, 1862.

Major-General WOOL:

The Twelfth New York State Militia are greatly dissatisfied at not being discharged. I recommend to let them go.

D. S. MILES,
Colonel Second Infantry.

HARPER'S FERRY, VA.,
September 3, 1862—8.30 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Brigadier-General White, with his command, arrived here from Winchester late this afternoon. All my troops from Winchester road are here. Report from Point of Rocks says the enemy's cavalry is in Hillborough and Lovettsville. A paroled prisoner from Leesburg says he saw infantry and artillery there this morning, and was told it was a division of 12,000 men; that their pickets extended to Ball's Bluff.

D. S. MILES,
Colonel Second Infantry.

WHEELING, VA., *September* [*October ?*] 3, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

It is of the utmost importance that about eight regiments be sent to Clarksburg, that the rebels on Kanawha may be attacked via Louisville and the Gauley. They have 10,000 troops and 40 cannon at Charleston, working and transporting salt east.

F. H. PEIRPOINT.

HEADQUARTERS,
Washington, D. C., September 4, [1862]—12.30 p. m.
(Received 1.45 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Commander-in-Chief:

GENERAL: Banks' corps is on the march, per Rockville, Poolesville, &c., to watch and check the enemy should he attempt to cross the Potomac below the Point of Rocks.

Sumner is in position near Tennallytown. Couch's division is probably by this time concentrated at Chain Bridge.

Have ordered more cavalry and a battery to Edwards Ferry. The troops are being rested and refitted, as well as circumstances will permit. No time has been lost in doing this. I am not quite well enough

to ride out to-day, except in case of necessity, but have sent my aides in all directions. The shelling of the canal-boats is an old amusement of the rebels; it is probably a pretty strong proof that they do not intend to cross at Edwards Ferry.

Very respectfully, yours,

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, *September* 4, 1862.

Major-General McCLELLAN, *Commanding, &c.:*

Captain Yontz, at 11 a. m., reports that the enemy is shelling boats at Edwards Ferry. If cavalry and artillery have not already been sent to that place, send some immediately. No details are given of enemy's forces.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS,
Washington, September 4, 1862.

General R. E. LEE,
Or Officer Comdg. Troops in front of United States Lines:

GENERAL: I have sent Surgeon Moore, of the army, with a flag of truce to the front, accompanied by a burial party, for the purpose of interring the dead who may lie upon the field of the late battle near Bull Run. I request the courtesy of your permission to Surgeon Moore to perform the duties to which he has been assigned.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

AQUIA CREEK, VA.,
September 4, 1862—5 p. m.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE B. McCLELLAN:

By morning I will have loaded all my troops, excepting a rear guard of one regiment of infantry and about 50 cavalry; also all the teams, wagons, quartermaster's stores, beef cattle, and a large portion of subsistence. There are seven engines and sixty cars; the majority of them poor. Two of the engines are very good. It would take about four days to load them if we had proper transportation. The cars should be loaded on barges, but they have not arrived. The engines could be removed on ferry-boats. Shall I remain with the rear guard until all are secured, or shall I destroy them, or shall I leave the commanders of the rear guard to secure that, that I may at once proceed to Washington?

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

AQUIA, VA., *September* 4, 1862—11.15 p. m.

Major-General McCLELLAN:

The last of my command, excepting the rear guard, will soon be off. I will leave definite instructions with the officer in command and be with you in the morning. The locomotives shall be saved if possible.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General, Commanding.

UPTON'S HILL, VA.,
September 4, 1862—2.30 a. m.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN:

Evidence accumulates that the main body of the rebels have gone in the direction of Leesburg.

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

UPTON'S HILL, VA.,
September 4, 1862—3.45 p. m.

General R. B. MARCY, *Chief of Staff:*

Some rebel cavalry, with horse artillery, are feeling the front of General Pleasonton's lines. I sent forward a regiment of infantry and section of artillery to support him in front of Falls Church. This section is all I have out of the forts.

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General.

UPTON'S HILL, VA.,
September 4, 1862—5.40 p. m.

Col. A. V. COLBURN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The rebel force was on the hill just above Pimmit Run, on Leesburg pike. They drove in General Pleasonton's pickets to that point. The movements appear to be a feint. I saw cavalry and two pieces of light artillery. Should not estimate the force large. General Pleasonton is supported by Patrick's brigade and one regiment of mine. General Patrick has a battery with them. I informed General Pleasonton that it was not regarded desirable to engage the enemy far in front of this position. He will keep some cavalry well forward and watch the movement. In answer to the general's question, Captain Barnes' company, Fourth New York Heavy Artillery, is in Fort Ramsay, and is strong enough to man all the heavy guns there. I think it very desirable to arm Fort Buffalo with, say, 20-pounder Parrotts. I have two 20-pounders and two 10-pounders in it now, but would like very much to have a battery of 20-pounders there besides. If furnished with horses they could be easily moved and protected.

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General.

UPTON'S HILL, VA.,
September 4, 1862—6.45 p. m.

A. V. COLBURN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The firing upon General Pleasonton's command was from, possibly, three pieces of light artillery. The small-arm fighting was confined to the head of the enemy's column, deployed as skirmishers, with some dismounted men or infantry, it is not certain which. The pickets of Pleasonton's command, Eighth Illinois and Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry, skirmished with them. We lost 2 men shot. The force of the enemy did not come beyond the edge of the woods, 1½ or 2 miles above Falls Church, and no large numbers were actually seen. The reports *sent* by General Pleasonton were necessarily those brought in by his

men. A regiment of cavalry, with two light pieces, rapidly handled, would account for all the demonstration I could see with my glass, but there may have been more. General Pleasonton's cavalry being ordered away, we shall not have cavalry to scout the country till General Buford's arrive. Scouts report all quiet toward Fairfax and Little River pike.

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

CAMP NEAR FORT ALBANY, VA.,
September 4, 1862—5 a. m.

Brig. Gen. R. B. MARCY, *Chief of Staff:*

I have waited here to see the general, who sent me word he would be here for that purpose some time in the night. Shall be off with what force I have, viz, Sixth Cavalry and two other companies, as soon as possible, to Falls Church, from whence I shall scout as directed. My headquarters will be at Falls Church. It is the best point, for reasons explained to Captain Custer last night. An express is just in from Langley, from my squadron there. It is scouting toward Dranesville, and also in the direction of Vienna. No enemy heard from yet. My expresses have great difficulty in getting through the different commands, being constantly stopped. There is no need of stopping them within our lines. It will be well to have the telegraph extended to Falls Church, and send me some of the Signal Corps, for service ahead of that point. Lieutenants Clark and Camp, who were with me at Haxall's, are very good. Please have supplies for my command ordered to be forwarded by railroad to a point opposite Falls Church, where I can make my depot.

A. PLEASONTON,
Brigadier-General of Cavalry.

NEAR FORT ALBANY, VA.,
September 4, 1862—8.20 a. m.

General R. B. MARCY, *Chief of Staff:*

At 4.30, my squadron, in front of Langley, reports that between Scott's Run and Difficult Creek, at Spring Vale and Dranesville, considerable numbers of the enemy's cavalry are said to be stationed. Numbers of Union men are coming into our lines from that direction, and report that the impression is that the enemy is going to cross the Potomac at Walker's Landing. The river there is forded very easily, and artillery can be taken over the bottom by hand. A great number of wagons were heard going in that direction yesterday. No enemy is reported on the Langley and Vienna roads.

A. PLEASONTON,
Brigadier-General.

FALLS CHURCH, VA.,
September 4, 1862—12.45 p. m.

General R. B. MARCY, *Chief of Staff:*

Captain Cram, Sixth Cavalry, of scout toward Dranesville, reports, from Scott's Run, having just *sent into* General Sigel two of our infantry,

taken prisoners yesterday morning on the Fairfax road, and in the afternoon sent to Dranesville, and brought over Difficult Bridge at sunset. The enemy's advanced pickets, on the Leesburg and Georgetown turnpike, are three-fourths of a mile this side of Difficult Creek. This picket is 15 men strong. At the bridge on Difficult Creek there is a regiment of Mississippi cavalry, called the Jeff. Davis Legion. The paroled infantrymen say they saw three regiments of cavalry, and the rebels told them they were 15,000 strong, under Stuart and Hampton. The rebels marched from the Alexandria turnpike to Dranesville, by a church, the Southern Church, above Young's toll-gate, and took the road by Jackson's Mill into the Georgetown turnpike. Difficult Creek is nearly 3 miles from Scott's Run. Spring Vale is nearly 4 miles beyond Difficult Creek. Dranesville is 2 miles beyond Spring Vale. Have heard nothing yet from scouts in the direction of Fairfax or Vienna.

A. PLEASONTON,
Brigadier-General.

FALLS CHURCH, VA.,
September 4, 1862—1.30 p. m.

Brigadier-General MARCY, *Chief of Staff:*

The squadron on the Vienna road reports the enemy to be approaching from that direction in some force. Had 1 man badly wounded in skirmish. There is also a force of the Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry, under the lieutenant-colonel, on same road. My own opinion is, the enemy is only making a show of force to conceal his movements on the Upper Potomac. Please let me have the horse batteries promised as soon as they can be spared.

A. PLEASONTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
Hall's Hill, Va., September 4, 1862—4.30 p. m.

Major-General MCCLELLAN:

General Morell reports as follows, from Minor's Hill:

The enemy has commenced an attack upon our pickets with artillery, infantry, and cavalry. I am going to the front. Cannot you have telegraph pushed to Vanderwerken's to-night?

F. J. PORTER,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
Hall's Hill, Va., September 4, 1862—9.30 p. m.

General MARCY:

Chaplain [E. P.] Walton, of Fifth Virginia Regiment, Jackson's forces, was brought just now from my picket line, having been taken making his way to his rebel friends. He states he was captured near Gainesville and sent in, but not being a prisoner of war, was released to be returned. He has a pass from General Wadsworth, dated September 2, to go in direction of Manassas. Thinking it not prudent that at this time he should be permitted to pass direct to the enemy, I have retained him, and ask for instructions.

F. J. PORTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
Hall's Hill, Va., September 4, 1862—9.30 p. m.

General R. B. MARCY:

The picket line for the troops was established yesterday on its old line, running from Barret's to Kerley's [Kirby's]. No picket on the right or left could be found till to-day. Those on the left are not out far enough, and at present do not connect now on the right. I respectfully suggest that a staff officer be sent along our lines, to establish the picket lines and the proper connections between corps. I also suggest that the point hence to Langley is too far for me to guard with my small corps. I also request that some cavalry may be assigned me, for patrol and messenger purposes connected with the outposts. Stragglers from every corps line the roads, and I would suggest that cavalry patrols be sent upon them, to notify these men how to find their regiments, and to stop the fast driving of teamsters, now breaking down their animals.

F. J. PORTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 1.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
September 4, 1862.

Reynolds' division, at present serving with McDowell's corps, will at once rejoin Porter's corps, relieving Ricketts' division at Hall's Hill. The latter will occupy the ground now held by the former.

By command of Major-General McClellan:

[S. WILLIAMS,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

POINT OF ROCKS, *September* 4, 1862.

Maj. Gen. JOHN E. WOOL, *Baltimore:*

The captain commanding at Edwards Ferry reports the enemy in view, drawn up at Ball's Bluff. Messenger just in; in what strength does not say. John Seiber, just from Leesburg, reports that enemy have been passing through Leesburg since 12 o'clock last night up the pike toward Winchester, under command of Longstreet; that their force is a very large one. The men were worn out and hungry, and said they were going over the river into Maryland. He said he counted sixty pieces of artillery. Captain Means has just got here. He knows Seiber, and says he is perfectly reliable. Captain Bamford, of the Maryland regiment, also knows him to be a Union man and reliable.

HENRY B. BANNING,
Colonel Seventy-eighth Ohio Volunteer Militia.

CAMDEN STATION,
Baltimore, Md., September 4, 1862—11.30 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Colonel Miles telegraphs, at 10.12 this p. m., that Colonel Banning, at Point of Rocks, states that the enemy, 30,000 strong, has passed below Point of Rocks. *It is also reported* that their cavalry are at Ope-

quon, within 3 miles of Martinsburg, indicating a general and heavy movement. What support, besides the troops under command of General Wool, can be relied upon?

J. W. GARRETT,
President Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

HARPER'S FERRY, VA.,
September 4, 1862—12 noon.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*
Major-General WOOL, *Baltimore, Md.:*

I am convinced that the various reports of infantry coming up to Leesburg and through Manassas Gap into the Valley of the Shenandoah are without foundation of truth, originated by the marching of paroled prisoners in the direction named. Information from Leesburg this morning says there is only some cavalry there. A paroled officer, Lieutenant Wells, of Michigan cavalry, informs me that General Fitzhugh Lee was killed; Ewell lost a leg, and that Colonel Brodhead, Michigan cavalry, was killed on last Saturday.

D. S. MILES,
Colonel Second Infantry.

HARPER'S FERRY, VA.,
September 4, 1862—8.20 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK:

Cole scouted to-day as far as Lovettsville, in Loudoun County, without seeing or hearing of the enemy. Captain Foote, Eighth [New York] Cavalry, has just returned from Charlestown, where he has been on a scout with a squadron of cavalry. A mile beyond Charlestown he discovered about five companies of the enemy's cavalry, who retired. Soon after, he was fired on by infantry. He estimated the number of infantry to be about 2,000. He returned the fire, killing 1 and wounding 2; had 3 horses wounded. A man from Leesburg reports that all day yesterday the enemy's troops were passing through that town westward, but he did not see any artillery.

D. S. MILES,
Colonel Second Infantry.

HARPER'S FERRY, VA.,
September 4, 1862—8.20 p. m.

Major-Generals HALLECK and WOOL:

Colonel Banning, at Point of Rocks, reports that the enemy has passed the Potomac south of him in force, and advancing on him.

D. S. MILES,
Colonel Second Infantry.

HARPER'S FERRY, VA.,
September 4, 1862—10 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*
Major-General WOOL, *Baltimore:*

Colonel Banning, 3 miles west of Point of Rocks, reports that he has

abandoned the place; that 30,000 of the enemy have crossed the Potomac, and are marching on him. I have ordered him to halt and obstruct the road, and that I would support him.*

D. S. MILES,
Colonel Second Infantry.

BALTIMORE, [*September*] 4, 1862—10.30.

Colonel MILES,
Commanding Harper's Ferry:

Send the paroled prisoners, as soon as you can obtain cars, to Cumberland. General White will either repair to this place or join the Army of the Potomac; but his troops and supplies will remain at Harper's Ferry until further orders, and you will dispose of them as circumstances may require. I have sent a regiment and a section of artillery to Monocacy Bridge. Answer immediately.

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major-General.

[SEPTEMBER] 4, [1862.]

Colonel MILES, *Harper's Ferry:*

You will retain at Harper's Ferry, Va., all the troops there. Brigadier-General White can take his commissary with him, but he will be assigned to duty as commissary of the post.

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore, September 4, 1862.

Brigadier-General WHITE, *Harper's Ferry:*

GENERAL: You will repair to Martinsburg, Va., and take command of the troops at and near that station, instead of repairing to this city, as previously directed. You will adopt the most active and energetic measures to protect and defend that place and the road occupied by troops under your command. The most sleepless energy is expected.

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major-General.

BALTIMORE, [*September* —, 1862]—10.30.

Col. W. G. WARD,
[*Twelfth Regt. New York State Militia*], *Harper's Ferry:*

I thank you for your telegram. Surely your regiment will not desire to leave at the present, when their general asks them to remain a few days. They would not be well received at New York if they should return at this moment. They would be branded as cowards. I am not willing that they should lose their good name, when but a few days' delay will entitle them to carry the proud name of brave soldiers. You and your officers, who consent to remain, merit the thanks of myself and of the whole country.

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major-General.

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*See *Wool to Miles, same date*, Part I, p. 522.

HARPER'S FERRY, *September* 4, 1862.

Maj. Gen. JOHN E. WOOL, *Baltimore:*

Your dispatch received. In reply, I must most respectfully but earnestly urge that my command be sent home on Saturday next at very latest. It is, as before urged, of the utmost importance, to enable me to control my regiment, that a day should be named for their return. A few days is too indefinite. Please answer, naming the day when they will be sent home.

W. G. WARD,
Colonel Twelfth New York State Militia.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore, September 4, 1862.

Col. DIXON S. MILES,
Commanding at Harper's Ferry:

COLONEL: I have received your dispatch* stating that the report about the advance of the enemy, as before reported, is unfounded. I understand that Winchester has been abandoned without the approach or presence of an enemy, and that it has not been occupied by the rebels. Answer immediately.

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major-General.

CONFIDENTIAL.] WASHINGTON, *September* 5, 1862.

Major-General MCCLELLAN, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: The President has directed that General Pope be relieved and report to War Department; that Hooker be assigned to command of Porter's corps, and that Franklin's corps be temporarily attached to Heintzelman's. The orders will be issued this afternoon. Generals Porter and Franklin are to be relieved from duty till the charges against them are examined. I give you this memorandum in advance of the orders, so that you may act accordingly in putting forces in the field.

Very respectfully,

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

WASHINGTON, *September* 5, 1862.

Major-General MCCLELLAN, *Commanding, &c.:*

I think there can now be no doubt that the enemy are crossing the Potomac in force, and that you had better dispatch General Sumner and additional forces to follow. If you agree with me, let our troops move immediately.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

ARLINGTON, *September* 5, 1862—12.05 p. m.

General MARCY:

Your order to have my command ready to march with three days' rations received. Please inform me what is my command, and where it is. General McClellan has ordered my troops to take post at vari—

* See Miles to Halleck and Wool, September 4, 12 m., p. 180.

ous places, and I have never been notified in a single instance of their positions. He has communicated directly with them, and I know, and can know, nothing of their whereabouts.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

ARLINGTON, *September* 5, [1862]—12.05 p. m.

Major-General HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

I have just received an order from General McClellan to have my command in readiness to march with three days' rations and further details of the march. What is my command, and where is it? McClellan has scattered it about in all directions, and has not informed me of the position of a single regiment. Am I to take the field and under McClellan's orders?

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September* 5, 1862.

Major-General POPE, *Arlington:*

The armies of the Potomac and Virginia being consolidated, you will report for orders to the Secretary of War.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS,
Washington, September 5, 1862—11.30 p. m.

Major-General MCDOWELL,
Or Senior Officer with his Corps, Ball's Cross-Roads:

General Cox has been ordered to march as soon as he is relieved by troops from your command. The commanding general directs that you at once send a force to relieve his pickets. Please acknowledge receipt of this dispatch.

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

ALEXANDRIA, VA., *September* 5, 1862.

General R. B. MARCY, *Chief of Staff:*

My regiment is not disembarked. Arrived here after dark. Don't know whether it would be better to disembark here or at Washington, but rather incline to the latter. I expect the Fifth United States and Fourth Pennsylvania to be here to-morrow night. Tidball's battery will probably be here to-morrow.

WM. W. AVERELL,
Colonel, Commanding.

UPTON'S HILL, VA.,
September 5, 1862—1.30 a. m.

Col. A. V. COLBURN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

General Pleasonton had gone when I came out. The roads, I am informed, are carefully picketed with infantry, with cavalry vedettes in

front, and as I do not know the roads, I shall have to wait for morning before placing force. The Jersey regiment is on the Leesburg pike with General Patrick, 100 strong. The Pennsylvania cavalry, 200 strong, on the Columbia pike. The Rhode Island, 450 strong, I shall take over to Minor's Hill, and hold the Harris Light, 400, in reserve near Upton's Hill. They will be posted by the earliest light.

GEO. D. BAYARD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Cavalry Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS KANAWHA DIVISION,
Upton's Hill, Va., September 5, 1862—1.25 p. m.

A. V. COLBURN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Cavalry scouts on the Leesburg pike report seeing a picket of 4 cavalrymen on Court-House Hill at 8 o'clock this morning. Four miles out on Fairfax road from Falls Church no pickets seen, but bugles heard. Infantry and artillery are reported as moving off last night. Two regiments of cavalry remaining within 3 miles of Falls Church last night, and moving off this morning.

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

FORT LYON, *September* 5, 1862—1 p. m.

Major-General HEINTZELMAN, *Washington:*

You are ordered to hold your command in readiness to march with three days' rations. General Hooker is still here in command, so that I cannot issue any orders until you arrive.

CHAUNCEY MCKEEVER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT LYON, VA., *September* 5, 1862.

Brig. Gen. R. B. MARCY, *Chief of Staff:*

Your dispatch to General Heintzelman has been presented to me.* It is my duty to report that Kearny's and my division are in no condition to march, and, from their great losses in battle, are in no condition to engage the enemy. I have lost all of my valuable officers, and what my division did not lose on James River was destroyed in our late detour into the country. Kearny's is not much better. All of my batteries, I am informed, have been ordered elsewhere; they are not with me.

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General.

SUGAR LOAF MOUNTAIN, MD.—9 a. m.,
Via Frederick, Md.—3.30 p. m.
(Received September 5, 1862—6.25 p. m.)

Major-General BANKS,
Commanding Second Corps, Army of Virginia:

The enemy crossed the Potomac at Noland's Ferry last evening. Pickets of Maulsby's regiment stationed at the aqueduct. After firing

*Not found. But see McKeever to Heintzelman, above.

off their ammunition, passed here *en route* to Frederick. They report that pickets of an Ohio regiment at the ferry retreated without firing a gun. The river is easily fordable at that point. I can see about 2,000 of the enemy upon this side, scattered along from the aqueduct to Noland's Ferry; judge they are cavalry. Can see two guns in position upon opposite side of the river. Cannot discover the enemy in force at that point, nor near Leesburg, though such reports are current.

MINER,
Signal Officer, Banks' Division.

DARNESTOWN, MD.,
September 5, 1862—11.30 a. m.

General R. B. MARCY, *Chief of Staff:*

Just arrived, having explored the river road thoroughly. It is picketed some 4 miles out with infantry, and no attempt will be made to cross below Seneca. The main part of my force and a battery came to this place by the way of Rockville. I could not find Buford's cavalry at Chain Bridge. The Massachusetts regiment is now picketing all the fords. Longstreet crossed over last night with cavalry, and attacked the First Massachusetts Cavalry (one company) at Monocacy Ford. They attempted to make a bridge, to cross artillery, but gave it up. From what I see of this country, I do not think they will cross the Potomac in large force below Harper's Ferry. The Massachusetts regiment report 4 or 5 killed and some 10 or 15 prisoners. Longstreet has returned to the other side, and the enemy has been shelling Edwards Ferry to-day. Colonel Carter, Third Indiana Cavalry, has reported with a battery. I shall send, for the present, one squadron to Poolesville, to examine and report affairs there.

A. PLEASONTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Cavalry.

DARNESTOWN, MD.,
September 5, 1862—5 p. m.

General R. B. MARCY:

My pickets at Poolesville report 3,000 infantry on that side of the river, and that the enemy seems to be massing his troops in the vicinity of Ball's Bluff and Edwards Ferry, where he thinks they will cross. They have taken two or three canal-boats and have blown up the aqueduct.

A. PLEASONTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Cavalry.

MUDDY BRANCH, ROCKVILLE TURNPIKE, MD.,
September 5, 1862—6.30 p. m.

General R. B. MARCY:

Banks' corps has not made its appearance to-day. I suppose it has taken the river road, which is a very long one. Should it take post at Darnestown, I can open the communication to Rockville, but I do not think the corps can maintain itself at Darnestown. One of Banks' staff officers told me to-day that his corps is not over 5,000 strong. This is

too small a force at that point, with its flank exposed on the Frederick road. I want more cavalry. Send Averell to me as soon as he can come; also Tidball's battery. The next two or three days will be busy, and my cavalry cannot do all the work necessary here.

A. PLEASONTON,
Brigadier-General.

MUDDY BRANCH, MD.,
September 5, 1862—7 p. m.

General R. B. MARCY:

Signal officer of Banks' corps reports from Sugar Loaf Mountain:

The enemy crossed at Noland's Ferry last evening. The river is easily fordable at that point. Saw about 2,000 of the enemy on this side, scattered along from the aqueduct to Noland's Ferry. Think they are cavalry. Saw two guns in position on opposite side of the river, at Noland's Ferry. Cannot discover the enemy in force at that point, nor near Leesburg. Such reports are, however, current.

A. PLEASONTON,
Brigadier-General.

MUDDY BRANCH, MD.,
September 5, 1862—11.30 p. m.

General R. B. MARCY, *Chief of Staff:*

Captain Crowninshield, First Massachusetts Cavalry, just in from Edwards Ferry, reports no enemy there. Saw dust of enemy at White's Ferry, 7 miles above. From direction of dust it is thought the enemy is moving toward Frederick. He has a large force on this side of the river. A rebel deserter told Captain Crowninshield that Jackson, Longstreet, Smith, and Hill were crossing, and that they had sixty pieces of cannon, and a force of between 30,000 and 45,000 men. Banks' corps is some 4 miles to the rear of me, on this road, and Sumner was moving up this evening. My pickets are about 2 miles beyond Darnestown at this time. One Captain Chamberlain, of the First Massachusetts Cavalry, is missing, and some 21 men prisoners. One killed and 1 badly wounded in skirmish to-day.

A. PLEASONTON,
Brigadier-General.

HALL'S HILL, VA., *September* 5, 1862.

General R. B. MARCY:

The enemy's infantry again appeared this afternoon on our picket line in sufficient force to drive in small parties on Barret's Hill. The enemy boasted of their intention to have and hold it to-day. All quiet to-night. I had insufficient force to furnish the picket line, hence the late hour at which I was informed of this approach, the report having to be brought by footmen. The pickets are about 4 miles out.

F. J. PORTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HALL'S HILL, VA.,
September 5, 1862—11.50 p. m.

Brigadier-General MARCY:

I request that the picket line in McDowell's front be made to connect with mine at Barret's, on the turnpike, and the old line of last winter

be re-established. Mine is at Barret's. His commences at the railroad depot at Falls Church, thus exposing all the roads toward Fairfax to the possession of the enemy, and permitting him to come in and cut behind me before detection. One man was shot in this way to-day. I have asked General McDowell to re-establish the old lines, but I think a staff officer should be sent to do it. The commanding officer on picket says the enemy have been making much noise with one piece to-day, by running it about over the roads, as if trying to create the impression he was going to do something. He says the cavalry are badly posted. One of them was shot to-day.

F. J. PORTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HALL'S HILL,
September 5, 1862—12 midnight.

General MCDOWELL:

My picket line is now formed, and the left rests on Barret's Hill. Yours commences at the railroad depot, and runs down the pike toward Falls Church and then crosses. The enemy to-day came in by Klock's and can come down the dirt road and cut in behind me unobserved. May I request of you to re-establish the old picket line of last winter, connecting with mine on the pike at Barret's Hill? If we do not hold the latter we may as well retire to Falls Church, and I shall be compelled to draw in my left. The troops now picketing on this part of your line are new, and a staff officer knowing the ground must make the connection.

F. J. PORTER.
Major-General, Commanding.

DARNESTOWN, MD.,
September 5, 1862—9.30 p. m.

Maj. Gen. N. P. BANKS:

I have just returned from Barnesville; found the enemy's pickets there. Enemy reported to have crossed the river at Monocacy, 30,000 strong. Enemy at Poolesville and Sugar Loaf.

W. W. ROWLEY,
Signal Officer.

POOLESVILLE, MD.,
September 5, 1862—1.50 a. m.

Col. L. C. BAKER,
277 *Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C.:*

A captain of the First Michigan Cavalry reports the rebels crossing the Potomac in considerable numbers at 11 p. m., at the mouth of the Monocacy Creek. Have taken several prisoners and killed 4 or 5. Were building a bridge for their artillery to cross. Will report more fully to-morrow. Our forces, only 400 or 500, are ready to march from Edwards Ferry. When will they be re-enforced? I saw clouds of dust between Dranesville and Leesburg, and suppose the rebels or baggage train must have occasioned it. They were moving toward Leesburg.

W. P. THOMPSON.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. OF THE ARMY, ADJT. GEN.'S OFFICE,
No. 223. } *Washington, September* 5, 1862.

* * * * * * *

III. By direction of the President of the United States, Maj. Gen. Joseph Hooker is assigned to the command of the Fifth Army Corps. The Sixth Army Corps is temporarily attached to the Third, under Major-General Heintzelman.

Major-Generals Fitz John Porter and William B. Franklin and Brig. Gen. Charles Griffin are relieved from their respective commands until the charges against them can be investigated by a court of inquiry.

The Armies of the Potomac and Virginia being consolidated, Major-General Pope will report to the Secretary of War as a witness on a court of inquiry.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Halleck:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS,
No. 2. } *Washington, September* 5, 1862.

Col. Henry J. Hunt, aide-de-camp, is announced as chief of artillery at these headquarters, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General McClellan:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HARPER'S FERRY, VA.,
September 5, 1862—10.15 a. m.

Major-General WOOL, *Baltimore:*

I have already telegraphed you this morning, but fear that the enemy has possession. This will be sent in cipher, and also via Wheeling. Colonel Banning reports A. P. Hill's division (30,000) crossed the Potomac before dark last night; kept crossing all night, and are now crossing at a higher ford, about 3 miles from Point of Rocks. They have cut the canal at Seven-Mile level. As Banning's force would be cut off if he staid longer, I have ordered him to retreat slowly.

D. S. MILES,
Colonel Second Infantry.

BALTIMORE, MD., *September* 5, 1862.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Colonel Cram, whom I sent up the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to ascertain, if possible, the truth of the various rumors and reports, informs me by telegraph that 1,000 cavalry crossed the Potomac 2½ miles east of Point of Rocks, at 4 a. m. Two companies of Colonel Banning's command, at Point of Rocks, this morning, about 8 o'clock, fired into a rebel picket of some 200, this side of the river. He is informed that two pieces of artillery have crossed. Colonel Miles, at Harper's Ferry, reports that a large force is crossing 3 miles east of Point of Rocks. The telegraph

lines appear as yet to be undisturbed. The enemy have cut the canal to let out water. Reliable persons say the Potomac can be forded at almost every point. My troops are all new, and unacquainted with the duties required of them. It is especially so with the officers. I am doing all that I can to improve them. It was reported to Mr. Garrett, president of the railroad, that about 5,000 men passed during the night at the mouth of the Monocacy River. They fired on pickets with infantry and artillery. I have two regiments here, arming themselves, but the officers and men are wholly ignorant of their duties. They will be of no use in the field. I propose to place them at Washington Junction and Relay House. Telegram just received from Colonel Cram, dated Monocacy, 12 m., says he has reason to believe that 30,000 rebels crossed at the mouth of the Monocacy River last night. Two brigades of rebels are reported to be at Charlestown, 8 miles from Harper's Ferry. Another dispatch to Mr. Garrett says the enemy has crossed the river, at or near the mouth of the Monocacy, 30,000 strong, and more to come, under command of General Hill. Answer.

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, September 5, 1862.

Major-General WOOL, *Baltimore, Md.:*

I find it impossible to get this army into the field again in large force for a day or two. In the mean time Harper's Ferry may be attacked and overwhelmed. I leave all dispositions there to your experience and local knowledge. I beg leave, however, to suggest the propriety of withdrawing all our forces in that vicinity to Maryland Heights. I have no personal knowledge of the ground, and merely make the suggestion to you.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, September 6, 1862.

Major-General MCCLELLAN,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: You need not wait for the change of commanders, but move McDowell's corps at once. I think the change will be made this afternoon. I will try immediately.

Yours, &c.,

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

P. S.—Hooker has been assigned to Porter's corps, and it has been directed that Reno be assigned to McDowell's.

H. W. H.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
September 6, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK:

GENERAL: General Sumner reports the enemy moving toward Rockville. It will save a great deal of trouble and invaluable time if you

will suspend the operation of the order in regard to Franklin and Porter until I can see my way out of this difficulty. I wish to move Franklin's corps to the front at once. To prevent a change in Burnside's command while on the march, I would urgently recommend that Hooker be assigned to McDowell's corps. The Secretary told me he would cheerfully agree to anything of this kind that met your approval, and I really feel it necessary for me to ask for these things at once.

Very truly, yours,

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, *September* 6, 1862.

General D. P. WOODBURY,
Commanding Engineer Brigade:

I understand from General Marcy that you, at my request, have been placed in engineering charge over the Eastern Branch, or command. I do not know how the order is made out, but it can be arranged either way you prefer. That line requires to be made as defensible as possible, in view of possible early attack. Mr. Gunnell is having woods cleared in front of Forts Meigs, Baker, &c. I could wish the interval between Forts Meigs and Mahan, and Fort Mahan and the bridge, better obstructed. That side of attack would hardly be chosen, unless with the expectation of seizing the bridges before we could destroy them.

I hope you will take up the matter with interest, as this is the time of our need.

Yours, &c.,

J. G. BARNARD,
Brigadier-General.

WASHINGTON, *September* 6, 1862.

General S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

GENERAL: As has been reported on several occasions, by memorandum or otherwise, to the commanding general, there is an immense deal of work to be done to make our defensive lines north of the Potomac respectably strong. Large areas of timber must be felled, several new works built, and, in addition, a connecting series of rifle-pits is desirable.

The new regiments recently assigned to army corps, by Special Orders, No. 3, have been got into position with a view to this work. Colonel Haskin's letter of this date will show how they are employed. Several have been specially assigned to the forts, and have made great progress as gunners. Others have been put where wood-cutting was needed.

The order will materially retard the progress of these operations.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. G. BARNARD,
Brigadier-General.

WASHINGTON, *September* 6, 1862.

Major-General HEINTZELMAN:

The commanding general directs that you at once order Major-General Hooker to proceed to Upton's Hill, and assume command of

the army corps hitherto commanded by Major-General McDowell. It is important that this be communicated to General Hooker at once, as General McDowell's corps is under orders to march, and is now perhaps in motion.

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, *September* 6, 1862—2 a. m.

Brig. Gen. R. B. MARCY, *Chief of Staff:*

Your dispatch of 11.30 p. m. of yesterday just received, and orders issued for General Cox's pickets to be relieved. My headquarters are at Arlington.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, *September* 6, 1862—4.05 p. m.
(Received 5.30 p. m.)

Major-General McDOWELL,
Or Senior Officer Comdg. First Army Corps, Upton's Hill:

General McClellan directs that you move your corps at once to this side of the river, by the Long and Aqueduct Bridges, taking the Seventh street road to Leesborough, or its vicinity. It is important that this movement be made promptly.

A. V. COLBURN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD CORPS,
Near Arlington House, September 6, 1862—5.30 p. m.

Colonel COLBURN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Washington:

I have received your telegram, directed to Upton's Hill, ordering the movement of Third Corps to Leesborough. As I am informed at the War Department that I am relieved from the command of this corps, I have turned over the order to the second in command—General Ricketts.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General.

SEPTEMBER 6, 1862—7.50 p. m.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Washington:

Shall the divisions of the Third Corps, ordered to move to Leesborough, quit the forts at Upton's Hill before they are dismantled and the ammunition removed? Will you please give the order direct, as I move my headquarters to Washington?

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY,
September 6, 1862.

Major-General MCDOWELL, *Arlington:*

General Porter has been instructed to relieve the pickets of the Third Corps immediately, and to remove the heavy guns from Upton's Hill during the night, leaving an advance guard in the works there to hold it against an attack of pickets or inferior force.

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS CORPS D'ARMÉE,
Arlington, [*September*] 6, 1862—6.45 p. m.

Brigadier-General KING,
Or Commanding Officer of his Division, Upton's Hill:

Call in your pickets and put your division in march immediately for Leesborough or vicinity, via Aqueduct Bridge and Seventh street road.

By command of Major-General McDowell:

ED. SCHRIVER,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

MUDDY BRANCH, MD., *September* 6, 1862.

Brig. Gen. R. B. MARCY, *Chief of Staff:*

My scouts on the tow-path, the mountain road, and the river road report everything quiet up to 3 a. m. No enemy visible. Should the enemy move in the direction of Washington from his present position, it will be by the Frederick road, his right resting on the Darnestown road; but some of my cavalry are so nervous I cannot make much out of their reports. My pickets on the Poolesville road are at Seneca Creek. They have just reported everything quiet on that road, and the enemy not in sight.

A. PLEASONTON,
Brigadier-General.

MUDDY BRANCH, MD.,
September 6, 1862—8.30 a. m.

General R. B. MARCY, *Chief of Staff:*

I have just learned that Lee's corps, said to number 30,000, crossed above yesterday, and moved down in the direction of Poolesville; and that Jackson is to move by the Frederick road, the design being an attack on Washington. This looks probable, for a flank movement by them to Baltimore would expose them fatally. Should this be the case, our point of defense must be Rockville and Brookville, and the line between them, connecting with Offutt's, Leesborough, and Tennallytown, would be the route for our troops and supplies. If this is the enemy's programme, his design will be to turn our right or pierce our center. He cannot go through on our left, by the Potomac River, on account of the broken country. This simplifies matters, and shows Brookville and Rockville should be well looked after. Please send me some cavalry, to scout in front of Brookville. I have one squadron there now, but want more that I can rely on. Brookville, Mechanicsville, and Rockville are in about the same line. Send Averell's brigade, with a battery, *to Middle*brook, on the Rockville and Frederick road, and let them re-

port to me from that place, as it will save time. Middlebrook, Darnestown, and Seneca Bridge, on the road from Brookville to Clarksburg, must be my position until driven in or re-enforced. Let Buford's brigade be sent to Seneca Bridge. These dispositions will completely cover the front, until the general can complete his arrangements. I have two regiments at Darnestown, and shall send a section of artillery there.

A. PLEASONTON,
Brigadier-General.

MUDDY BRANCH, MD.,
September 6, 1862—11 a. m.

General R. B. MARCY, *Chief of Staff:*

Report from picket states the enemy to be advancing in considerable force from Poolesville to Seneca Mill. This indicates a movement on this road to try, possibly, to turn my left. If this report is corroborated I shall take up a position a mile farther back, to cover the road coming from the river at that point. I have a regiment, First New York Cavalry, at Middlebrook, and a squadron of First Cavalry at Seneca Bridge, leading out from Mechanicsville.

A. PLEASONTON,
Brigadier-General.

MUDDY BRANCH, MD., *September* 6, 1862.

Brig. Gen. R. B. MARCY, *Chief of Staff:*

Just heard from the squadron of the First Cavalry at Mechanicsville. Is picketing at Unity and Cracklinton, with pickets on the road to Seneca Bridge. No enemy there. Unity is on the main road to Damascus, and also to Cooksville, on the Frederick and Baltimore turnpike. As soon as that regiment arrives at Mechanicsville, my orders are there for it to be established in the above-mentioned places. Some firing was heard on the Rockville and Frederick road this evening. I think the enemy was shelling my pickets near Clarksburg. Have not yet heard from them.

A. PLEASONTON,
Brigadier-General.

MUDDY BRANCH, MD.,
September 6, 1862—11.45 a. m.

Brig. Gen. R. B. MARCY, *Chief of Staff:*

Mr. Dawson, Union man, and collector of this district, has just informed me that the troops at Poolesville are under A. P. Hill, and that it is thought he has some 30,000 men. He says my map of the country is very correct. Will send you a copy as soon as it can be traced.

A. PLEASONTON,
Brigadier-General.

MUDDY BRANCH, MD.,
September 6, 1862—1 p. m.

General R. B. MARCY, *Chief of Staff:*

I have sent three regiments of cavalry over on the Frederick road, at Gaithersburg. This makes four regiments on that road, with pickets

out to Clarksburg. These regiments I have ordered to scout over the road to the Frederick and Baltimore turnpike, and keep me informed of the enemy's movements. My position here is not very good. I shall move back a couple of miles, to cover some roads now in my rear. Two regiments are still at Darnestown. All quiet at last accounts.

A. PLEASONTON,
Brigadier-General.

MUDDY BRANCH, MD.,
September 6, 1862—2 p. m.

General R. B. MARCY:

Dispatch of 11.40 a. m. received. When the regiment arrives at Mechanicsville, I shall have the country thoroughly picketed from the Potomac, at Seneca Mill, to Cooksville, on the Baltimore and Frederick turnpike. My stations are: Darnestown, two regiments; Middlebrook, one regiment; Brookville, one regiment; and the pickets extend to Clarksburg, Seneca Bridge, on the road to Poolesville, and near Edwards Ferry. The enemy crossed yesterday at Spinkle's Ferry and Conrad's Ferry. At these points they crossed large forces of all arms. I have the Potomac, below Edwards Ferry, thoroughly picketed. The regiment to report to me at Rockville I shall post at Brookville, to scout the country and picket on our right and front. At this point I have two batteries and three regiments, doing picket and station duty. General Sumner has some forces within 2 miles of my rear, and I have kept him posted about matters in front. Cannot spare map, but will give you a tracing if you will send me some tracing paper. Your dispatch of 2 p. m. received. Just heard from front that large clouds of dust are seen about Sugar Loaf Mountain.

A. PLEASONTON,
Brigadier-General.

MUDDY BRANCH, MD.,
September 6, 1862—8.30 p. m.

General R. B. MARCY, *Chief of Staff:*

Just heard from First New York Cavalry at Middlebrook, which has four companies at Clarksburg, picketing the roads in that vicinity, and at Neilsville. Colonel McReynolds reports that he has heard from two respectable Union citizens, one of them who left Barnesville before daylight this morning, that the rebels have a large force in and around Barnesville (some 30,000 or 40,000 men), under Jackson; that they had, at noon to-day, extended their pickets to within 3 miles of Clarksburg, and that the loyal citizens had been compelled to take down their Union flags, by the threats of their rebel neighbors, who boastingly said the rebels would occupy Clarksburg to-night. It is 6 miles from Clarksburg to Middlebrook. I think the firing to-night was at Clarksburg, on my pickets. Can you hurry up that regiment at Mechanicsville?

A. PLEASONTON,
Brigadier-General.

MUDDY BRANCH, MD.,
September 6, 1862—9.30 p. m.

Brig. Gen. R. B. MARCY, *Chief of Staff:*

The pickets have just sent in a man, who left Leesburg this a. m. and crossed the river at Point of Rocks. He says there are no troops

at Leesburg, and at Barnesville only two regiments of cavalry. That the army (some 60,000 strong, so the soldiers told him) was under Jackson, and are going to Baltimore. That the enemy has left Barnesville for Baltimore has been reported from another source. The man from Leesburg states that the rebel soldiers are running over the country, hunting something to eat, and are a hard-looking set, with a large number of stragglers. I can hardly think they are pushing for Baltimore yet. This man is an Irishman, and has been exempt from conscription before this, but now the rebels declare they will take everybody.

A. PLEASONTON,
Brigadier-General.

HALL'S HILL, VA.,
September 6, 1862—12.15 a. m.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS:

GENERAL: The consolidated reports from the divisions have not yet been received, but can expect five in the morning. The following is an approximate return sent in: Morell's division—Berdan's Sharpshooters, 14 officers, 411 enlisted men; Martin's battery, C, Massachusetts artillery, 8 officers, 154 enlisted men; Hazlett's battery, D, Fifth Artillery, 3 officers, 107 enlisted men; Waterman's battery, C, Rhode Island artillery, 5 officers, 154 enlisted men. Total, 30 officers, 826 enlisted men. Martindale's brigade, about 1,100; Butterfield's brigade, about 1,000; General Piatt's brigade, 58 officers, 1,457 enlisted men; Griffin's brigade, 1,700; Sykes' division, 168 officers, 3,652 enlisted men. Many of these men are recruits and convalescents, not yet equipped.

F. J. PORTER,
Major-General.

HALL'S HILL, *September* 6, 1862.

Major-General MCDOWELL:

Please let me know when you will move. What force will be required at the Seminary? What force at Upton's Hill?

F. J. PORTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD CORPS,
Arlington, September 6, 1862—6.45 p. m. (Received 7.55 p. m.)

Major-General PORTER, *Hall's Hill:*

Knowing nothing of the plans of the general commanding, I am unable to answer your questions contained in the telegram.

IRVIN MCDOWELL,
Major-General.

FORT CORCORAN, *September* 6, 1862.

Colonel MCQUADE,
Commanding Upton's Hill:

You must hold the works against any attack of skirmishers or inferior forces, and withdraw only on attack or indication of determined attack by superior forces.

F. J. PORTER,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD CORPS,
Near Arlington, Va., September 6, 1862—7.30 a. m.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

As directed in your telegram of 5th instant, I send the following: The strength of King's division is 7,357 officers and men, of whom 699 are sick; Ricketts' division is 5,088, of whom 499 are sick; Reynolds' division, 4,047. No return of the cavalry brigade, composed of five skeleton regiments, has yet come to hand. General McDowell is absent for a moment from camp.

ED. SCHRIVER,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

NEAR ROCKVILLE, MD., *September* 6, 1862.

General R. B. MARCY:

I am in position with Banks' and my own corps on strong ground. I have heard nothing from the front for the last two hours. They (the enemy) cannot be advancing or I must have heard of it. I think it too late for them to make an attack to-night, if they intend doing so at all. General Couch reports all quiet.

E. V. SUMNER,
Major-General.

CAMP NEAR ROCKVILLE, MD.,
September 6, 1862.

Brig. Gen. R. B. MARCY, *Chief of Staff:*

A spy, in whom I have confidence, has just returned from Poolesville. He reports the enemy has passed Poolesville, and has taken the direction of Frederick. From the best information he could obtain, he estimates their force at about 50,000.

E. V. SUMNER,
Major-General.

AQUIA, VA., *September* 6, 1862—7.30 a. m.

General AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE:

All the engines and valuable property are on board of transports. The cars cannot be removed. I have them on the dock. I propose setting them on fire, destroying cars, wharf, and buildings. Shall I destroy everything? The rebel scouts are all around us. I have had all the troops fall back to this point, and will have them and all the good commissary stores on board within two hours. The rebels captured 7 of the Vermont cavalry and 3 stragglers from my regiment yesterday evening.

THOS. WELSH,
Colonel.

WASHINGTON, *September* 6, 1862.

Col. THOMAS WELSH, *Aquia:*

If the cars and remaining property can be destroyed without de-

stroying the buildings and wharf, do so; if not, destroy everything. Embark your command at once and report to me at this place, Willard's Hotel, or Leesborough, 10 miles north of Washington.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 224. } WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJT. GEN.'S OFFICE, *Washington, September* 6, 1862.

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XIII. Major-General McDowell, at his own request, is hereby relieved from the command of the Third Army Corps, and Major-General Reno is, by direction of the President, assigned to the command.

* * * * * * *

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 3. } HEADQUARTERS, *Washington, September* 6, 1862.

I. The following-mentioned new regiments are distributed as hereinafter indicated, and will proceed forthwith to join their respective corps and stations, viz:

BURNSIDE'S CORPS, at Leesborough, 6 miles out Seventh street.

15th Connecticut.	17th Michigan.
16th Connecticut.	20th Michigan.
35th Massachusetts.	9th New Hampshire.

FRANKLIN'S CORPS, near Theological Seminary, Va.

18th Maine.	136th Pennsylvania.
19th Maine.	137th Pennsylvania.
[121st Pennsylvania.*]	

HEINTZELMAN'S CORPS, near Fort Lyon.

11th New Jersey.	120th New York.
15th New Jersey.	141st Pennsylvania.
117th New York.	149th Pennsylvania.

SUMNER'S CORPS, at Rockville, Md.

14th Connecticut.	130th Pennsylvania.
108th New York.	132d Pennsylvania.

BANKS' CORPS.

24th Michigan.	128th New York.
13th New Jersey.	124th Pennsylvania.
107th New York.	125th Pennsylvania.

F. J. PORTER'S CORPS.

12lst New York.	118th Pennsylvania.
6:th Pennsylvania.	119th Pennsylvania.
114th Pennsylvania.†	142d Pennsylvania.

* Assigned September 7.
† *Assigned to Banks' corps by subsequent order of same date.*

COUCH'S DIVISION.

122d New York.
116th Pennsylvania.*
139th Pennsylvania.

* * * * * * *

XVII. Maj. Gen. Joseph Hooker is assigned to the command of the Third Corps, Army of Virginia, lately commanded by Major-General McDowell. He will assume command immediately.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General McClellan:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BALTIMORE, MD.,
September 6, 1862—1.15 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK:

The following telegram just received from Mr. Diffey, supervisor of trains, Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, dated Plane No. 4:

Just returned from within half a mile of Monocacy Bridge. Was informed at Monrovia to keep a good lookout. We felt our way with engine to near Reel's Mill, where I left engine and car and started afoot. When within about a half a mile of the bridge I met Joel Riggs, foreman of repairs, who was sent by Mr. Mantz to meet me, and to say that the enemy were advancing to Frederick in large force, by the Georgetown road, and that 5,000 had then passed, and still more were following, as far as they could see. Telegraph lines are cut at the east end of the bridge. Mooney, operator at Monocacy, taken to Frederick a prisoner. They are very quiet and orderly. Many barefoot and clothes much worn out. This information is correct. After meeting Riggs, I deemed it prudent to return and not venture any farther. I have way-trains here, and will send mail-train back from Monrovia.

The above telegram was addressed to Mr. Smith, master of transportation, Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. I have no force in this city to meet the rebels.

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, September 6, 1862.

Maj. Gen. JOHN E. WOOL,
Baltimore, Md.:

General Halleck directs me to say to you that you have full power for every emergency, and must exercise it for the maintenance of order in the city. He will inform you of military movements.

W. P. JONES.

MARTINSBURG, *September* 6, 1862.

General CULLUM, *Chief of Staff:*

I reported my arrival at Harper's Ferry to General Halleck, and shortly afterward I received orders from Major-General Wool to repair to this post, leaving my command and some six other regiments, under Colonel Miles, at Harper's Ferry, very much to my astonishment and regret. I respectfully ask to be restored to my command, if consistent with the public interests.

JULIUS WHITE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

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*Assigned, September 7, to the Defenses of Washington.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D. C., September 6, 1862.

Brig. Gen. JULIUS WHITE,
Harper's Ferry, Va.:

No order from General Halleck has been given to you to go to Martinsburg.

G. W. CULLUM,
Chief of Staff.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. OF THE ARMY, ADJT. GEN.'S OFFICE,
No. 225. } *Washington, September* 6, 1862.

* * * * * * *

IV. Brig. Gen. John R. Kenly, U. S. Volunteers, will report in person to Maj. Gen. John E. Wool, U. S. Army, to organize and command a brigade of new troops.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Halleck:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MUDDY BRANCH, MD.,
September 7, 1862—7 a. m.

General R. B. MARCY:

It is so important to have a regiment of cavalry at Unity, Cooksville, and Damascus, that I shall send one from here, unless you can assure me there will be one at Mechanicsville very soon. This will make me short-handed here, but the right flank is, I think, now the one to be looked after. Please reply.

A. PLEASONTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

MUDDY BRANCH, MD.,
September 7, 1862—7.15 a. m.

Brig. Gen. R. B. MARCY, *Chief of Staff:*

The following are the distances of the different places in front of our lines from each other, viz:

Rockville to Darnestown, 9 miles; Darnestown to Poolesville, 9 miles; Muddy Branch to Darnestown, 4 miles; Muddy Branch to Middlebrook, 8 miles—across the country, 4 miles; Middlebrook to Clarksburg, 6 miles; Poolesville to Conrad's Ferry, 5 miles; Poolesville to Edwards Ferry, 5 miles; Rockville to Mechanicsville, 10 miles; Mechanicsville to Brookville, 2 miles; Brookville to Unity, 6 miles; Unity to Cooksville, 9 miles; Unity to Frederick, 28 miles. Cooksville is on the Frederick and Baltimore turnpike, 2½ miles from railroad; Cracklinton is 4½ miles from Unity; Cracklinton is 4½ miles from Seneca Bridge; Middlebrook is 5 miles from Cracklinton; Unity to Damascus, 9 miles; Barnesville to Clarksburg, 9 miles; Barnesville to Clopper Mill, 14 miles; Gaithersburg to Clopper Mill, 5 miles; Mechanicsville to Sandy Spring, 3 miles; Mechanicsville to Washington, through Leesborough, 17 miles. The river road is very long and broken to Darnestown, after you leave the aqueduct.

A. PLEASONTON,
Brigadier-General.

MUDDY BRANCH, MD.,
September 7, 1862—10.15 a. m.

General R. B. MARCY:

I think I ought to be over at Mechanicsville. It is more central than this, and the right of our lines wants fixing up. I ought to be connected with that point by telegraph. Can you order the telegraph extended from Rockville to Mechanicsville? It can be done in two days, and will be of great service. I can then go there, and by that time Averell's brigade, and Tidball's and Gibson's batteries ought to be there to continue and support my line as far as Cooksville, on Baltimore and Frederick turnpike. From the time the rebels —— I judge they are massing in large force, or have abandoned their original design. All reports agree that Baltimore is their destination. Please let me know if the general agrees to my idea of change of position, and whether I can get the other forces named.

A. PLEASONTON,
Brigadier-General.

MUDDY BRANCH, MD.,
September 7, 1862—11.30 a. m.

General R. B. MARCY:

An Englishman, taken by our pickets at Clarksburg, states he is just through Leesburg, yesterday, and crossed the river about 8 miles from Leesburg, with Longstreet's division, which turned up the river on the tow-path, between river and canal. Had a good deal of artillery and many wagons. Was told that Jackson's division had moved on ahead of Longstreet. Stated the rebel soldiers to be badly cared for, many of them without shoes. I have sent the man, with two others, to the Provost-Marshal-General.

A. PLEASONTON,
Brigadier-General.

MUDDY BRANCH, MD.,
September 7, 1862.

General R. B. MARCY, *Chief of Staff:*

Clarksburg is still in possession of my pickets. The firing last night was on the Potomac, higher up. A man who came into Clarksburg, from Point of Rocks, states that the rebels have there 5,000 cavalry and 35,000 men, and are going to Baltimore, by way of Damascus, Clarksburg, and Cooksville. The rebels say they intend to clear us out here as they go along. I have ordered colonel of First New York to send a squadron to report to First Cavalry, to assist in scouting the country to Damascus and Cooksville.

A. PLEASONTON,
Brigadier-General.

MUDDY BRANCH, MD.,
September 7, 1862—2.30 p. m.

General R. B. MARCY:

Dispatch of 2.15 p. m. received. I anticipated some delay in the regiment's movements on Mechanicsville, and sent another squadron to that point this morning. Have picketed Cooksville, and just heard from

there that all was quiet. Paroled prisoners say the rebels are moving on the road to Frederick, and are tearing up the rails on the road as they go. I hear that night before last the rebels had 50,000 men at Dranesville. This body may be kept there, to cross in this direction after we get engaged elsewhere. I will have them watched. The enemy have possession of Sugar Loaf Mountain, and have a signal station there. All quiet throughout my line up to 10 o'clock this morning.

A. PLEASONTON,
Brigadier-General.

WASHINGTON, *September* 7, 1862.

Major-General MCCLELLAN,
Commanding, &c.:

I have just seen General Pleasonton's dispatch of 2.30. Until we can get better advices about the numbers of the enemy at Dranesville, I think we must be very cautious about stripping too much the forts on the Virginia side. It may be the enemy's object to draw off the mass of our forces and then attempt to attack from the Virginia side of the Potomac. Think of this. I will see you as soon as I can.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

MUDDY BRANCH, MD.,
September 7, 1862—6.40 p. m.

General R. B. MARCY:

Have just received the report of Colonel Farnsworth, Eighth Illinois Cavalry, of his occupation of Poolesville to-day. He drove the rebels, some 60 in number, from the town, capturing 3. One was badly wounded, and this man he paroled. The two others I sent to the Provost-Marshal-General. They belong to the Fifth Virginia Cavalry, Colonel Rosser. The most of the rebel cavalry went to Barnesville yesterday. A colored man reported to Colonel Farnsworth that he went to Barnesville yesterday, to carry ladies, who wanted to see the rebels. They told the ladies they were going to Frederick, and from thence to Baltimore. The rebel train finished crossing the river at Conrad's Ferry this morning, and passed in the direction of Frederick. This is probably the end of all that are coming over. Colonel Farnsworth has done very well, and shown good judgment.

A. PLEASONTON,
Brigadier-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., September 7, 1862—8.20 p. m.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN,
Commanding:

It being suggested that some of your cavalry have no carbines, I call your attention to the fact that there are 2,000 and upward, with accouterments and ammunition, ready for issue at the Washington Arsenal.

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War.

ROCKVILLE, MD., *September* 7, 1862.

General R. B. MARCY:

All quiet in front this morning. I would respectfully request that I may be re-enforced, in readiness to advance upon the communications of the enemy when it is deemed proper that I should do so.

E. V. SUMNER,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Washington, September 7, 1862.

Maj. Gen. S. P. HEINTZELMAN,
Commanding Third Corps, Fort Lyon:

Maj. Gen. FITZ JOHN PORTER,
Commanding Fifth Corps, Fort Corcoran:

Brig. Gen. J. P. SLOUGH, *Alexandria:*

General McClellan has been informed that the rebels intend making a raid to-night on Alexandria. Little reliance is placed on the information, but it is nevertheless suggested that it may be well, as a matter of precaution, to have your pickets, &c., more than usually on the alert.

By command:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 4. } HEADQUARTERS, *Washington, September* 7, 1862.

I. Brig. Gen. D. P. Woodbury is assigned to the command of all the forts beyond the Eastern Branch, north of the Potomac.

During the absence of the major-general commanding from Washington, the immediate command of the defenses of the capital is assigned to Major-General Banks, who, while exercising said command, will be relieved temporarily from the command of his corps.

II. Brig. Gen. S. D. Sturgis is temporarily relieved from duty with Porter's corps, and ordered to report to General Burnside.

* * * * * * *

VIII. Col. George D. Ruggles, additional aide-de-camp, having reported to these headquarters, in compliance with instructions from the General-in-Chief, is announced as attached to the staff of the general commanding, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

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By command of Major-General McClellan:

[S. WILLIAMS,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1. } HDQRS. THIRD CORPS, ARMY OF VIRGINIA, *Leesborough, Md., September* 7, 1862.

In conformity with Special Orders, No. 3, dated Headquarters Washington, September 6, 1862, the undersigned assumes command of the Third Corps of the Army of Virginia. Until further orders, the following-named officers are announced as members of the staff: Maj. Joseph Dickinson, assistant adjutant-general; Capts. William H. Lawrence, *William L. Candler*, and A. Moore, aides de-camp; Lieut. Col. Fred.

Myers, chief of quartermaster's department; Lieut. Col. J. M. Sanderson, chief of commissary department; Maj. D. C. Houston, chief engineer; Maj. D. Tillson, chief of artillery and ordnance; Surg. D. L. Magruder, chief of medical department. They will report at headquarters without delay.

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding Third Corps.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, September 7, 1862.

Brig. Gen. ANDREW PORTER:

GENERAL: You are assigned to duty in Pennsylvania to organize volunteers, and will report to Governor Curtin, at Harrisburg.

By order of Major-General Halleck:

J. C. KELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Indorsements.]

DEAR MARCY: Here is the order from General Halleck. Please show it to the general, for any emendations he may think best.

Your friend,

A. P.

SEPTEMBER 7, 1862.

I would respectfully suggest to General H[alleck] that it would be well to place General Porter in command of the troops now being raised in Pennsylvania, and to intrust to his charge the defense of Harrisburg and its approaches. I have fully explained to him the situation of affairs, and, in a general way, my intentions. He will do all that can be done to resist the advance of the enemy. I would also suggest that one of Peck's batteries and at least a squadron of good cavalry be placed under his orders.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General.

HARRISBURG, PA., *September* 7, 1862—2 a. m.

Maj. Gen. JOHN E. WOOL:

The following particulars have just come to hand. What can be done for the protection of our border?

CHAMBERSBURG, 6*th*.

ANDREW G. CURTIN:

Received full particulars concerning invasion of Maryland. Rebels arrived at Frederick City to-day at 11 o'clock, consisting of cavalry, 350; 19 pieces of cannon—1 howitzer (6-pounder), 6 10-pounder rifled cannon, and 12 ordinary pieces. Whole force seen amounted to 3,500. Were shoeless, unclad, taking possession of all stores having shoes, army goods, or other supplies, paying for the same Confederate scrip. Announced their destination Baltimore. Crossed at Noland's Ford. Jackson told an intimate friend of mine, living at Poolesville, he designed crossing into Pennsylvania, through Adams, York, and Lancaster, to Philadelphia. I believe he designs to invade Cumberland Valley, to procure supplies. Large numbers of persons came up on train to-night from Hagerstown.

A. G. CURTIN.

(Copy for *Hon. E. M. Stanton.)*

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., September 7, 1862.

Governor CURTIN, *Harrisburg:*

Your telegram of this date has been placed in the hands of the General-in-Chief for such action as the exigency in his opinion may require. The attention of the military authorities is clearly directed to the movements of the enemy, and every effort will be made to overcome him.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore, September 7, 1862.

ANDREW G. CURTIN,
Governor of Pennsylvania, Harrisburg, Pa.:

GOVERNOR: Your dispatch has been received. I have no forces at my disposal with which to re-enforce any point. I have instructed General White to defend himself to the last extremity. No forces have appeared in the neighborhood of Martinsburg, except a small force of about 200, a few of whom were killed and a few taken prisoners. As to the number of troops that have arrived at Frederick there are conflicting reports. Several reports say there are 30,000. The last report from Harper's Ferry states that the forces that appeared at the Point of Rocks had recrossed to Virginia, and that General Hill was fortifying himself at a point 5 miles from Berlin, on the opposite side of the river. I have sent out to ascertain, and shall be able to inform you in the course of the morning if the rumors are true. I do not doubt but that a rebel force has crossed, and is in the neighborhood of Frederick, but how large it is impossible to say from reports received. What they have done at Washington, or intend to do, I am unable to say.

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major-General.

HARRISBURG, *September 7, 1862—5 p. m.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Our information is that Jackson occupies Frederick in force, and is preparing to move north. We are organizing militia and arming to meet him. I suggest that, if possible, you send some artillery to this valley, and stop battery which will be here from Chambersburg at 7 o'clock this evening, *en route* for Baltimore.

A. G. CURTIN,
Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
September 7, 1862—7.30 p. m.

Governor CURTIN, *Harrisburg:*

You are authorized to detain the battery mentioned in your telegram just received. I will immediately consult Generals Halleck and McClellan in respect to sending you more artillery and troops. It is now more than probable the enemy will be struck long before they can reach Harrisburg.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

BALTIMORE, MD.,
September 7, 1862—7.30 a. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK:

Colonel Dennis, at Gettysburg, communicates the following information, from undoubted authority:

Brig. Gen. B. [T.] Johnson, with 5,000 infantry, came into Frederick about 12 m. yesterday. General Jackson followed with 25,000 at 2.30 p. m. Three batteries of artillery only were seen. Johnson's brigade encamped a mile north of the city; his troops much jaded. He said he would be there only one day; then for Pennsylvania or Baltimore. General Bragg was advancing up the Shenandoah Valley for Pennsylvania, with 40,000 troops.

Colonel Dennis' informant said, when he asked where the cavalry was, the reply was that they would be heard from in Pennsylvania. Johnson came into Frederick over Georgetown Bridge, 3 miles south of Frederick.

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major-General.

MARTINSBURG, VA.,
September 7, 1862—8 a. m.

Major-General WOOL:

Five hundred rebel cavalry attacked my outposts this morning. It may be the advance of a larger force.

JULIUS WHITE,
Brigadier-General.

MARTINSBURG, VA.,
September 7, 1862—10 a. m.

Major-General WOOL:

My outposts are attacked. I do not yet know whether the attack is formidable or not. Will advise you as soon as I know. You may rely on your orders being executed, and if you have frequent reports from me, you must not think we are excited, though our troops are all raw. I shall obey the order to fight, though with no hope of support.

JULIUS WHITE,
Brigadier-General.

MARTINSBURG, VA.,
September 7, 1862—11 a. m.

Maj. Gen. JOHN E. WOOL:

No reliable news. The enemy (one division) is in front of Berlin. My impression is that it is a foraging party covering left flank of their army, which has crossed, and is still crossing, into Maryland, below Point of Rocks. Three brigades are marching on you, so I was informed several days ago. It may turn out true. A long range of camp-fires was seen in your direction this morning. I will send up to the observatory to look out for dust, and I will inform you.

D. S. MILES.

I send you the above copy of a dispatch from Colonel Miles, Harper's Ferry. His position will not be attacked. I respectfully suggest that he support this post with a re-enforcement of four regiments of infantry and two batteries. I have but three 6-pounder guns.

JULIUS WHITE,
Brigadier-General.

(Same to Halleck.)

SEPTEMBER 7, 1862—9.15 p. m.

Major-General WOOL, *Baltimore:*

Your telegram this evening has been received, and the General-in-Chief informs me that you have already received directions in respect to the Harrisburg train. I hope your officers and men are animated by your own gallant spirit, and that we shall have neither flights nor surrender in your command.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HARRISBURG, PA., *September* 7, 1862.

E. M. STANTON:

The guard upon the Northern Central Railroad consists of but two companies. Not at all sufficient to protect the bridges in Maryland. If an attempt should be made to destroy them, will you increase the force?

J. D. CAMERON,
Vice-President.

HANOVER, PA., via BALTIMORE,
September 7, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Enemy, eight regiments infantry and one cavalry, with twelve pieces of artillery, encamped 2 miles north of Frederick yesterday evening. Scouts have been north 15 miles and east toward Baltimore 20 miles. They say their destination is Harrisburg, more probably Baltimore. I most earnestly solicit orders to join the army in such position as you may think fit, and leave for myself, aide, and horse to proceed to Baltimore by the next train. I will await orders here, having been compelled to leave Frederick to avoid capture.

JAMES COOPER,
Brigadier-General.

WASHINGTON, *September* 7, 1862.

Brigadier-General COOPER, *Hanover, Pa.:*

Your telegram received this evening has been referred to the General-in-Chief, who thinks that you may be able to render more service at Harrisburg than elsewhere at the present moment. You are, therefore, directed to proceed to Harrisburg and report to Governor Curtin for any duty that may be required in organizing the militia.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

BALTIMORE, MD.,
September 7, 1862—11.30 a. m.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Our inventory of rolling-stock being completed east of the Monocacy, we are able to estimate that, beginning after four hours' notice, we can take 28,000 men in one convoy of train from Washington to Baltimore *or Elys*ville or vicinity, and can repeat the operation in from eighteen to

twenty-four hours, if desired, and provided no serious accident should interfere. This number of men would be reduced in proportion to the number of horses required to be taken, and if latter should be 2,000 it would reduce number of men we could carry to 20,000. We can take fifty or sixty pieces of artillery, with their usual accompaniment, besides the men named, if required. It will only be necessary that the troops should load and unload the cars quickly, and in such numbers to each car as we designate. This movement can be extended by using Government cars at Alexandria and those roads north of Baltimore as may be required. Elysville is mentioned because it is the point on our line, 21 miles from Baltimore and 44 from Washington, by rail, at which our forces are still posted for protection of two important iron bridges over Patapsco. We are not yet advised of any injury whatever to our roads. It will, therefore, be a purely military question as to what extent beyond Elysville the road should be used. We have no advices thus far as of any west of Frederick County. We received a dispatch at 10 last night from Berlin, 5 miles east of Harper's Ferry, via Wheeling and Pittsburgh, to effect that our troops at Point of Rocks had fallen back to that place as a precaution. This shows that at the hour of sending the dispatch in question the line was free, except near the Monocacy, where wires were cut yesterday morning at 10 o'clock.

J. W. GARRETT,
President Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., *September* 7, 1862—12 m.
(Received 2.40 a. m., September 8.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Would it not be well to send at least one brigade of good disciplined troops to Harrisburg, and then concentrate new forces from all the Eastern States at that point as rapidly as possible until an army sufficient in number to effect good results is organized there? This army to be commanded by some reliable and competent officer from the Army of the Potomac, and to act in concert with McClellan. The latest news in Baltimore this evening indicates the intention of enemy to visit Pennsylvania within the next few days.

THOMAS A. SCOTT.

NEAR ROCKVILLE, MD.,
September 8, 1862—11.20 a. m. (Received 12 m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Everything quiet in front by last accounts. Franklin has reached Muddy Branch. Sykes, Sumner, and Banks near here. Burnside and Hooker move to-day to Brookville. Pleasonton will advance his cavalry to Barnesville, Hyattstown, Damascus, Unity, &c. We have cavalry at Poolesville. No enemy at Edwards Ferry; I think they are beyond the Monocacy. Couch will remain at Offutt's until I ascertain whether there is any large force at Dranesville, which I hope to know any moment.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September* 8, 1862—1.05 p. m.

Major-General MCCLELLAN, *Rockville, Md.:*

General Marcy informed me this morning that Bayard's cavalry had scouted to Dranesville, and no enemy there. It is reported that they have gone to Leesburg to cross. If so, it seems to me that a sufficient number of your forces to meet the enemy should move rapidly forward, leaving a reserve in reach of you and Washington at the same time. If General Marcy has not telegraphed, he has probably sent an aide with dispatches.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
September 8, 1862—5 p. m.

Major-General MCCLELLAN, *Rockville, Md.:*

How does it look now?

A. LINCOLN.

ROCKVILLE, MD.,
September 8, 1862—5.30 p. m.

His Excellency President LINCOLN:

In reply to your dispatch of 5 o'clock this p. m., I have the honor to state that General Pleasonton, at 4.20 p. m., reports from Dawsonville that his advance, within 3 miles of Poolesville, was fired on by artillery, the shells passing over them; also, that infantry were moving out of the woods in force at that point. He also heard the command under Colonel Farnsworth, near Poolesville, was fired on by artillery, but heard no report from Colonel Farnsworth. I do not think, from the tenor of General Pleasonton's dispatches, that any great force was seen, but he guards every approach carefully, and will keep me fully advised. I will inform you of everything of importance that occurs. Burnside will be at Mechanicsville to-night. While I am writing, another dispatch from General Pleasonton, dated 5.15 p. m., says Colonel Farnsworth has occupied Poolesville after a skirmish, in which the rebels brought up one gun. Ours soon silenced it, and they retreated toward Barnesville, where there is some force—not over 800. Six prisoners were taken, and some others wounded. Two squadrons are in pursuit toward Barnesville, and have killed some of the rebels. Our loss only 2 or 3 wounded.

GEO. B. MCCLELLAN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Rockville, Md., September 8, 1862—6.15 p. m.

H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

You will see my dispatch in reply to the President's, which embraces all the news I have been able to get from the front up to this time. I am inclined to think that if the enemy are in very great force on this side of the Potomac, they are above the Monocacy. Have you anything from Colonel Miles to-day? If it is practicable, I would recommend that Colonel Miles be required to report at least twice every day; this is highly important in connection with our own operations in this direction.

GEO. B. MCCLELLAN,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, *September* 8, 1862—8.42 p. m.

Major-General MCCLELLAN, *Rockville:*

Nothing from Colonel Miles or elsewhere about position of enemy since I telegraphed this morning.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

CAMP NEAR ROCKVILLE, MD.,
September 8, 1862—8 p. m. (Received 9.40 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Nothing new to report, except that I have heard from the cavalry at Mechanicsville, who report railroad destroyed by rebels from Monrovia to the Monacacy, and that a force of about 7,000 men reached Frederick yesterday, they being a part of Jackson's force. The cavalry skirmishes to-day near the Monocacy were quite successful, so far as heard from. I have ordered reconnaissances in all directions to-morrow, including one well to the north and northwest. I think that we are now in position to prevent any attack in force on Baltimore, while we cover Washington on this side. I am rather weak in cavalry on the right, but am hourly expecting more of Averell's brigade. We are prepared to attack anything that crosses the Potomac this side of the Monocacy. I am by no means satisfied yet that the enemy has crossed the river in any large force. Our information is still entirely too indefinite to justify definite action. I am ready to push in any direction, and hope very soon to have the supplies and transportation so regulated that we can safely move farther from Washington, and clear Maryland of the rebels. The time occupied in ascertaining their position, strength, and intentions will enable me to place the army in fair condition. I do not feel sure that there is no force in front of Washington. I think I can now answer for it that they shall not cross the river this side of Monocacy, and that they shall not take Baltimore without defeating this army. I am also in position to hasten to the assistance of Washington, if necessary. As soon as I find out where to strike, I will be after them without an hour's delay.

GEO. B. MCCLELLAN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Rockville, Md., September 8, 1862—10 p. m.

Major-General HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

After full consideration, I have determined to advance the whole force to-morrow; the right wing to Goshen and Cracklinton, holding guard over bridges and other advance points by strong advance guard; the cavalry well out on the right and front; the center near Middlebrook; Franklin to Darnestown, holding the line of the guards by advance guards; Couch to guard, leaving a brigade at Offutt's Cross-Roads; and Sykes' division will move to-morrow, according to the information I receive, probably toward Gaithersburg, but wherever the latest information may show the enemy to be in greatest force.

GEO. B. MCCLELLAN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Rockville, Md., September 8, 1862—8.50 p. m.
(Received 11.30 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK:

Herewith I send you a telegram addressed to General Wool. Please read it. If you approve, have it put in cipher, and forward:*

HEADQUARTERS,
Rockville, Md., September 8, 1862—8.50 p. m.

Maj. Gen. JOHN E. WOOL,
Commanding Department of Baltimore:

This army is now massed between Rockville and Brookville, in position to move on the enemy, should he attempt to go toward Baltimore from any point above here, to advance into Pennsylvania, or attack Washington. Our information regarding the enemy's movements is very vague and conflicting. If the enemy has crossed the Potomac in large force, it seems to me of great importance that we should co-operate fully, and it will give me great pleasure to have the benefit of any suggestion that your extended military experience may dictate. I shall, from time to time, keep you advised of all that occurs with me, and I shall feel under great obligations if you will give me such information as you may deem of importance to me. I should be especially gratified to learn everything that you can get regarding the movements of the enemy in the direction of Harper's Ferry and above. My scouts have been to-day within 3 miles of Barnesville, and met a small force of the enemy, but encountered no large bodies of troops. They have also been to near Ridgeville, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, where they saw nothing of the enemy. I shall, to-morrow, send them across the railroad toward Liberty and New London, by which I hope to discover whether they are advancing from Frederick toward Baltimore. I shall also push out reconnaissances in various other directions.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, *September* 8, 1862.

Maj. Gen. FITZ JOHN PORTER,
Fort Corcoran:

Three thousand sand-bags were recently sent to General Whipple, for forts then under his command. More can be supplied if required.

Guns are wanted for works on this side. Three 24-pounder siege guns are said to be disposable, having been replaced at Fort Barnard by others. By order of General McClellan, I directed them to be sent to Fort Pennsylvania. A number of rifled 30-pounders have been released from Fort Ramsay; I desire to have them on this side.

J. G. BARNARD,
Brigadier-General.

WASHINGTON, *September* 8, 1862.

General FITZ JOHN PORTER:

I wish two rifled siege guns sent to Fort Alexander; two to Fort Lincoln; one to Fort Mahan, and one to Fort Meigs. The three 24-pounders should be sent to Fort Pennsylvania. I do not think any guns should be put in Fort Runyon, when there is far more need of guns on this side, and this I understood to be General McClellan's view.

J. G. BARNARD,
Brigadier-General and Chief Engineer.

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* See Wool to McClellan, September 9, p. 231.

BROOKVILLE, MD.,
September 8, 1862—6.30 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief, and
Major-General MCCLELLAN:

I have established my headquarters at this place to-night. Two divisions of General Reno's corps will be in position to-night at Cracklinton and Goshen, with instructions to hold Seneca Bridge. A regiment of cavalry is at Unity, with instructions to picket Triadelphia and Cooksville, and I have ordered a squadron to cross the pike and railroad and move up in the direction of Franklinville and Liberty. I am inclined to think we are bearing too much to the left, but will be able to speak more positively to-morrow. Our men are in better condition than when they left Washington. Hooker's corps is improving.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Washington, September 8, 1862.

Maj. Gen. FITZ JOHN PORTER,
Fort Corcoran:

General McClellan wishes me to ascertain from you and General Bayard what you know about Dranesville. He will probably remain at Rockville to-day to get definite information on this point. Can you send this to General Bayard? I have only two orderlies, and they are done up.

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SEPTEMBER 8, 1862.

General S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Rockville:

General Woodbury's pontoon train is ready, except horses, which he cannot get for two or three days. What orders for the train? An officer will call here in the morning to get them. Where is Buford's cavalry brigade? Nobody can find it or General Buford. What news?

RICH'D B. IRWIN,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS,
Washington, September 8, 1862.

Lieut. Col. A. S. WEBB,
Headquarters Fifth Corps, Fort Corcoran:

I have just heard of the stray brigade of Buford on the Washington and Alexandria road, 2 miles this side of the latter place. General Buford's headquarters are said to be on the left-hand side of the road, but it is also said he himself leaves for Rockville. Send anything for General Porter here.

RICH'D B. IRWIN,
Captain, Aide-de-Camp, and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. OF THE ARMY, ADJT. GEN.'S OFFICE,
No. 229. } *Washington, September* 8, 1862.

* * * * * * *

IV. Brig. Gen. J. K. F. Mansfield, U. S. Volunteers, is relieved from duty in the Army of Virginia, and will report in person to Major-General McClellan.

V. Brig. Gen. Andrew Porter, U. S. Volunteers, is assigned to duty in Pennsylvania to organize volunteers. He will report in person to Governor Curtin, at Harrisburg, Pa.

By command of Major-General Halleck:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEFENSES OF WASHINGTON,
No. 1. } *September* 8, 1862.

I. In compliance with Paragraph VII of Special Orders, No. 4, of the 7th instant, from the headquarters of Major-General McClellan, the undersigned hereby assumes the immediate command of the defenses of the capital during the absence of the general commanding from Washington.

* * * * * * *

III. With the permission of Major-General McClellan, Capt. Richard B. Irwin, aide-de-camp to the general commanding, will act as assistant adjutant-general of this command.

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General.

HARRISBURG, PA.,
September 8, 1862—5.20 p. m. (Received 7.55 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

If it be possible to send a brigade of disciplined troops to this point, as a nucleus for an army, it ought to be done immediately, and then concentrate new regiments here until a large army is organized, to stop movements of enemy into Pennsylvania. The people need something to restore confidence, in order to get them to step forward in support of the Government. If no organization is made, they will leave *en masse* as the enemy approaches. From this point a column could be readily transferred to any other place where their service might be required. Can anything be done to meet this view of the case? Please answer.

THOMAS A. SCOTT.

BALTIMORE, MD.,
September 8, 1862—10 p. m.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I have been informed by Mr. Webster, residing in Westminster, that the rebel army is south and east of a line drawn around north of Frederick, and east in the direction of Westminster. He says the rebel army is 75,000 strong. He also says that General Burnside is between *the rebel army and* Baltimore. The person I sent out last evening

brought me back word that the rebel army was generally estimated from 30,000 to 50,000 men. I will probably know before morning the position of General Burnside.

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, *September* 8, 1862.

THOMAS A. SCOTT, Esq.:

Your telegram respecting military operations has been referred to the General-in-Chief, for such orders as he deems proper.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., September 8, 1862.

Major-General WOOL, *Baltimore:*

You should not suffer troops bound for Washington to be stopped at Harrisburg. Your authority to Governor Curtin to stop regiments yesterday should be recalled. Every regiment stopped there is so much thrown away. The President desires you to see that no troops bound for Washington are stopped while the road remains open. The true defense of Harrisburg, he thinks, is to strengthen the column that is now marching on the enemy.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

BALTIMORE, *September* 8, 1862—6.35 p. m.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I assented to the retention of two regiments at Harrisburg, until further orders, upon the earnest appeal of the Governor, which, I frankly acknowledge, was an error. It was done when I was very much engaged, and the order has been revoked and the regiments ordered forward immediately.

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major-General.

HARRISBURG, PA.,
September 8, 1862—6.30 p. m.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Can you send to Carlisle to-night seven hundred carbines, slings, and ammunition, with accouterments, to equip the cavalry now there, to be used for scouting purposes in the Cumberland Valley? Competent officers will command them. The citizens will furnish horses for the purpose without purchasing them. Please answer.

A. G. CURTIN.

WASHINGTON, *September* 8, 1862—9 p. m.

Governor CURTIN:

Orders have been given for forwarding immediately, as soon as they can be packed, slings and ammunition referred to in your telegram,

just received. The cavalry at Carlisle have already been furnished with sabers and pistols, which are all that are needed for scouting, but since you request carbines, they shall be furnished at once.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Rockville, Md., September 8, 1862—9 p. m.

His Excellency Governor CURTIN,
Harrisburg:

My information about the enemy comes from unreliable sources, and it is vague and conflicting. This army is in position to move against the rebels, whatever their plan may be. If they intend an advance toward your State, I shall act with all possible vigor. I can scarcely believe that such is their purpose. I shall use every effort to ascertain the actual state of the facts, and trust that you will do whatever you can in the same direction, and that you will keep me advised of whatever you may learn. It would be well for you to push your investigations toward Frederick as far as possible.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HARRISBURG, PA.,
September 8, 1862—10.10 p. m.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War:*

I shall to-morrow, unless otherwise advised by you, call out the militia of the State, and mass as many men as possible here, to operate as may be best. Would it not be well to leave the two New York regiments here as a nucleus of the organization? It is now a matter of great doubt whether communication with Washington will not be interrupted before any more forces from here could be passed through. In case communication should be interrupted, what shall be done with forces reaching here and Philadelphia from the East? Shall they be massed in Pennsylvania? Answer explicitly. I shall be ready to perform any duty that may be required of me in such an emergency.

A. G. CURTIN.

HARRISBURG, *September* 8, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

You can rely on the following dispatch, just received by me, which I repeat to you:

CHAMBERSBURG, *September* 7—11.30 p. m.

Governor CURTIN:

Telegraph operator at Hagerstown reports he is reliably informed that 5,000 rebel troops are marching on Hagerstown. He was about to leave, but has agreed to stay until he hears further. The train has been ordered away, and will be here shortly. I am going out to post the remnant of Murphy's regiment on picket duty on leading avenues approaching town. If any movement is to be made to defend the valley, no time should be lost. There is not a soldier in Hagerstown, and they have no pickets. This may magnify reports greatly, but the rebels are doubtless advised that Hagerstown is entirely undefended, and will pretty certainly move on it. I will return in an hour or two, and if anything important transpires will advise you.

A. K. McCLURE.

I have other dispatches from Colonel McClure, received earlier this evening, which corroborate one above repeated. He and others who

have been sent there to procure information have no doubt that the rebels are in large force at and in Frederick. I suggest that the battery returned here from York, by your order, be sent forward, together with the troops we have at this point, and that an officer be sent at once to take command of the line of the State. We could at least hold the rebels in check until the forces which you have now in motion reach the Upper Potomac, which must soon become the theater of active hostilities.

A. G. CURTIN.

HARRISBURG, PA., *September* 8, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War:*

We have here about five regiments of green troops, which we are about forwarding for the defense of the border. Without large additional force this effort on our part will be wholly unavailable. Any number of regiments that can be spared from Washington and Baltimore could be advantageously employed. I would suggest that General Andrew Porter, being now here, be placed in command of all the troops about being sent forward for this place.

A. G. CURTIN,
Governor.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
September 8, 1862—4.30 p. m.

Governor CURTIN, *Harrisburg:*

Your telegram just received. We have no troops in Washington or Baltimore to send to Harrisburg, it being supposed that the best defense of Harrisburg is to strengthen the force now marching against the enemy under General McClellan.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, *September* 8, 1862.

Brig. Gen. JAMES COOPER, *Hanover:*

Since my communication to you, information has reached the Department that there are at Cumberland 1,500 paroled prisoners of our own troops, released by the rebels and forwarded there. It is important they should be taken command of and moved to Columbus, Ohio, and there placed in camp until exchanged. You will, therefore, proceed immediately to Cumberland and take charge of them, and transport them to Columbus, where you will receive specific instructions. Transportation will be ordered. You will make the necessary requisitions for subsistence, and prevent straggling and desertion. Please acknowledge this order.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HANOVER, PA., *September* 8, 1862.

SECRETARY OF WAR:

Order this moment received. I leave for Cumberland, via Harrisburg, by next train. Information received here that the rebels are at Sir John's Run, moving toward Cumberland.

JAMES COOPER,
Brigadier-General.

PHILADELPHIA, *September* 8, 1862.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

I have just received dispatch from commanding officer in Kanawha Valley that his position has been turned, and rebels are trying to cross into Ohio. I would suggest that he be immediately withdrawn to Point Pleasant, in Ohio.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, September 8, 1862.

Col. J. A. J. LIGHTBURN,
Commanding Officer, Kanawha Valley, Va.:

It is reported that the enemy is likely to compel you to fall back to the Ohio River. If such a movement should be necessary, take position at Point Pleasant.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

MARTINSBURG, VA.,
September 8, 1862—10.04 a. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

I was assigned to duty in the Army of Virginia by the Secretary of War. Was ordered to proceed from Winchester to Harper's Ferry by order of the General-in-Chief. Reported my arrival at the latter place to him, and was ordered by General Wool to turn over my command to Col. Dixon S. Miles, and repair to this post. I respectfully submit that, without the order of the General-in-Chief, I cannot be detached from the Army of Virginia, and ask to be relieved of the command here and assigned to duty in the front.

JULIUS WHITE,
Brigadier-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, September 8, 1862.

Brig. Gen. JULIUS WHITE, *Martinsburg, Va.:*

In moving from Winchester to Harper's Ferry you come under the orders of General Wool. It is not proper at present to change the general's dispositions. Probably some different assignment will be given to you as early as possible.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

CAMP NEAR ROCKVILLE, MD.,
September 9, 1862—9.30 a. m. (Received 10.30 a. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Rebel scouts last night at Lisbon. In the cavalry skirmish at Poolesville yesterday the rebels lost 1 captain and 15 men killed and wounded, besides 6 prisoners. The Third Indiana Cavalry (one squadron) did the work very handsomely on our side. Last reports are that the rebels

were not in sight near Poolesville and Hyattstown. Our cavalry are pushing forward in all directions, while the army will, at least, occupy the line of the Seneca to-day. Pleasonton's report of last night that there were 100,000 rebels on this side of the river was derived from the notorious Captain White; it is not fully reliable. We shall know better to-day. I will keep you fully informed.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General.

ROCKVILLE, MD.,
September 9, 1862—3.30 p. m. (Received 5.15 p. m.)

General H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

At noon to-day all the troops ordered forward were in motion for their new positions. The latest information from the front indicates the enemy in large force near Frederick. Our cavalry have taken several prisoners and the standard of a rebel cavalry regiment to-day. From the parties now out I hope to know soon something definite as to the strength, position, and intention of the enemy. They talk of going to Gettysburg and York. I do not think they have yet left Frederick in any force. I am anxious for the prompt arrival of the rest of my cavalry from Fort Monroe. When the prisoners get in I shall learn something of them. Thus far my cavalry have gained the advantage.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

ROCKVILLE, MD.,
September 9, 1862—7.30 p. m. (Received 8 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

From such information as can be obtained, Jackson and Longstreet have about 110,000 men of all arms near Frederick, with some cavalry this side.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Near Rockville, Md., September 9, 1862—8.15 p. m.
(Received 10.30 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK:

On my return to camp, I learn from General Pleasonton that Colonel Farnsworth arrived at Barnesville at 3 p. m., after a sharp skirmish, in which we captured 14 prisoners, of whom 2 commissioned officers and 4 others were wounded; 1 of wounded a captain. Many more killed and wounded; numbers not yet known. Farnsworth run them some 2 miles toward Frederick, and thinks rebels in force near Hyattstown. The Seventh, Ninth, and Tenth Virginia Cavalry were engaged to-day against Farnsworth. We have regained and now hold the Sugar Loaf Mountain. I do not yet know details. Will hold Barnesville with a strong cavalry force. Am informed that Jackson's headquarters are to-day at New Market; Stuart's at Urbana. I am pretty well prepared for anything except overwhelming numbers. Want more cavalry.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General.

ROCKVILLE, MD., *September* 9, 1862—9 p. m.
(Received 3.30 a. m., 10th.)

Major-General WOOL, *Baltimore:*

My troops to-night occupy the following positions, viz: Burnside at Cracklinton; Sumner's and Banks' corps at Middlebrook; Franklin at Darnestown; Couch at the mouth of Seneca Creek, and Sigel is on the other side of the Potomac, opposite Chain Bridge. Our cavalry had a smart skirmish with three regiments of rebel cavalry to-day, taking quite a number of prisoners, and killing and wounding others, among them 2 commissioned officers. Jackson's headquarters were at New Market to-day, and Stuart's at Urbana.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., September 9, 1862—11 a. m.

Major-General McCLELLAN, *Rockville, Md.:*

It is represented here that the wagons of regiments and brigades are unemployed, while requisitions on post quartermaster for transportation of supplies to your army cannot be filled. This evil should be remedied by Colonel Ingalls.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

ROCKVILLE, MD., *September* 9, 1862—11.45 a. m.
(Received 3.20 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK,
General-in-Chief, U. S. Army:

Your telegram of 11 a. m. received. You have been entirely misinformed. Every train belonging to this army is actively employed in bringing up supplies, except a very small number actually necessary to move camp. Some of the corps cannot even move their necessary baggage until their wagons return. Colonel Ingalls has given the subject his full attention, and you may rest assured that there neither has been nor will be any delay that can be prevented by these headquarters. The great trouble will be in the confusion necessarily existing at Washington under present circumstances. This, I doubt not, will be speedily remedied by General Meigs and Colonel Rucker. My cavalry are foraging on the country, giving receipts for what they take. I shall follow that plan as far as circumstances render possible, both for forage and rations.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

ARLINGTON, *September* 9, 1862.

General McCLELLAN, *Rockville:*

The troops for the defense of the works intrusted to me are nearly all in position, and if all do their parts you need fear nothing for this portion of the line. General Heintzelman takes, to-morrow, command of all defenses on this side of the Potomac.

F. J. PORTER,
Major-General.

ROCKVILLE, *September* 9, 1862—8.40 p. m.

Maj. Gen. FITZ JOHN PORTER, *Arlington:*

Dispatch received. Our cavalry have had some handsome affairs to-day, fully maintaining the *morale* they gained on the Peninsula. We have regained Barnesville and Sugar Loaf Mountain. The army is to-night well posted to act in any direction the moment the enemy develops his movements. I am now in condition to watch him closely, and he will find it hard to escape me if he commits a blunder. We shall do our best, and I think that will suffice.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General.

LEESBOROUGH, MD.,
September 9, 1862—11.45 a. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

The following dispatch from Colonel Devin just received. General Burnside desires me to say that he will order scouts to be pushed out, and ascertain if the enemy's pickets are at Lisbon, and also to go off in the direction of Franklinville, Unionville, and Liberty:

BROOKVILLE, MD., *September* 9, 1862—8 a. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE:

All quiet as yet this a. m. My pickets are in reserve at Triadelphia and Unity, and scout the country around Cooksville and the turnpike. The enemy is said to have pickets at Lisbon. Captain Beardsley stopped a citizen with a pass dated at Frederick yesterday, and signed by Brigadier-General Lee. It is reported that the enemy is making for Ellicott's Mill, and that they are receiving re-enforcements from Maryland. I give this merely as reports current among citizens about Cooksville. I will send another dispatch as soon as I hear from the front.

THOS. C. DEVIN,
Colonel, Commanding Cavalry.

JNO. G. PARKE,
Chief of Staff.

LEESBOROUGH, MD., *September* 9, 1862.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

The following dispatch just received. We have broken up camp and will move on to the neighborhood of Goshen and Cracklinton:

BROOKVILLE, *September* 9, [1862].

General BURNSIDE:

I had already sent you a dispatch before the arrival of your message. All is quiet as yet. My pickets are in reserve 6 miles in front of this place, and scout up to Cooksville, and are working the pike at that place. As far as I can learn, all is quiet this side of the railroad, on which the enemy have pickets. My scouts were yesterday to the northeast end west of Cooksville for some miles, but met none of the enemy. We are also watching the front to Lisbon, where the enemy are said to have pickets. I am expecting a report from the front every minute, which I will send as soon as received.

Respectfully,

THOS. C. DEVIN,
Colonel.

P. S.—Have just received report from extreme front. Up to 3 p. m. all quiet. Scouted to Lisbon and Damascus last night. No enemy there. We have pickets now on National road.

THOS. C. DEVIN,
Colonel.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

BROOKVILLE, MD.,
September 9, 1862—7 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief, and
General MCCLELLAN:

The following dispatches were received while on the march to-day:

HEADQUARTERS ADVANCE RESERVE,
Lisbon Road Junction, six miles south of Cooksville, September 9—7 a. m.

Col. T. C. DEVIN:

SIR: Left picket at Cooksville, with whom General Wool's cavalry communicated last night at 9.30 o'clock, to ascertain whether General Burnside's advance were at Cooksville. They consisted of a company of the First Pennsylvania. Twelve men were seen at Poplar Springs this morning. It is reported an advance of 200 will be made to Cooksville this morning. Communicated with Lieutenant Patterson this morning. So far all quiet. Please send rations and forage. Have thought it expedient to stop the passing of citizens to our rear and return this morning. Surrounded with rebels in disguise. We trust no one will endeavor to reconnoiter to Lisbon this p. m.

Respectfully,

W. E. BEARDSLEY,
Captain Troop E.

Respectfully forwarded.

THOS. C. DEVIN,
Colonel.

TRINITY, MD., *September* 9.

Colonel DEVIN:

SIR: I sent a patrol party, under command of Sergeant Real, last evening about 6 o'clock. They patrolled the road between this place and Damascus, and arrived at said place at 11 o'clock. They learned that the rebels had a force at Kemptown, and their pickets were within 2 miles of Damascus. They have pickets on the railroad and pike to the right of Damascus. The rebels are in force at Woodbine, on the turnpike, at that place. General Wool's pickets killed 3 rebel pickets night before last. They are also at Clarksburg, on the Georgetown road, to the left of Trinity. There is said to be a large force at Harristown [Hyattstown], 6 miles to the left of Damascus. There is a man at Trinity who has been in the habit of visiting the rebels ever since they came into that section of country. I think he had better be sent to headquarters. I sent out a patrol party this a. m. at 3 o'clock to scout the roads to Damascus. They have not yet returned.

Very respectfully,

F. A. PATTERSON,
First Lieutenant, Commanding Troop.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp near Rockville, September 9, 1862—10 p. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE, *Brookville:*

General Pleasonton telegraphs that Jackson's headquarters are to-day at New Market, and J. E. B. Stuart's at Urbana. This indicates that enemy intends moving on Baltimore, and it is now more necessary than ever that you should promptly execute the instructions of to-day, to drive in the enemy's pickets to Ridgeville, and beyond if possible, by cavalry and section of horse artillery. Push your reconnaissance north of railroad as far as possible toward Westminster; also by Ridgeville road from Damascus to Ridgeville. Should the enemy make any demonstration toward Baltimore, let his column get well in motion, and then attack him vigorously on the flank, sending immediate information to the major-general commanding, who will support you with all his avail-

able force. Our cavalry has been quite successful to-day. It has repossessed itself of Barnesville and Sugar Loaf Mountain, and has taken 18 prisoners, 3 of them officers. Two cavalry regiments will join us to-morrow, and will be sent to strengthen our right. Report more frequently—every hour when near the telegraph station—what is the result of the reconnaissance toward Ridgeville. Allow no one to pass by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad or the National road without your knowledge. Come to your telegraph station at once. General McClellan will go to the office here immediately upon your doing so, and will talk with you over the wires.

By command of Major-General McClellan:

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS RIGHT WING,
Brookville, Md., September 9, 1862—10.15 p. m.

Major-General HALLECK and
Major-General MCCLELLAN:

The following dispatch is just received from Colonel Devin:

GOSHEN, 9*th*—8 p. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE:

Lieutenant Easton, of this regiment, left camp at 10 a. m. to-day, with 4 men, to obtain information in the neighborhood of Damascus. He has just returned, and reports having met and driven in their pickets, 2½ miles from Hyattstown, on the road to Damascus. He wounded 1 of their men, and chased the others into the reserve at the foot of the hill leading to Hyattstown. The reserve seemed to number about a company. The people there represented the enemy to be in force, with cavalry at Ridgeville, on the National road, and that their pickets are 2 miles this side of that place, on the road from Damascus. If such is the case, Captain Cutts and Captain Van Buren, who went out on that road at 4 p. m., will meet them. The last I heard from Captain Cutts he was at Damascus, and was about starting for Ridgeville. I send another troop to Damascus to cover him.

Very respectfully,

THOS. C. DEVIN.

A. E. BURNSIDE.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., FIRST DIV., SECOND ARMY CORPS,
Camp near Rockville, Md., September 9, 1862.

Brig. Gen. ALPHEUS S. WILLIAMS,
Commanding Second Corps:

GENERAL: I deem it my duty to submit to you, and to urge upon your attention, the following report of the condition of the First Brigade, First Division, of the army corps under Major-General Banks:

Since the engagement at Cedar Mountain, on the 9th of August, and in which my brigade was well nigh destroyed, the service required has been of such a character as to threaten, in its reduced and shattered condition, the very existence of its organization.

No time or opportunity has been allowed, from the necessities of the service, either to rest the men or to reorganize the companies and regiments, which have lost field and staff and company officers, both commissioned and non-commissioned, and I am now in command of a brigade which, consisting nominally of four regiments, numbers at this moment, in the rank drawn up in the advance line to meet the enemy, but 629 effective men.

Every day adds to the report of the medical officers of these regiments, and they unanimously show that it is owing to the nature of the

service to which we have lately been subjected, the great exposure they have suffered, the deprivation of proper food, and the want of absolute rest that the present condition has been induced. Depression of spirit adds greatly to the induction of camp diseases, and this exists to a certain extent among the men.

Most of our marches have been made during the heat of the day, and we arrived in camp almost invariably at night, when the men, worn out, throw themselves upon the ground to seek rest, regardless of the dews and indifferent to hunger.

There are many men belonging to the command who cannot, from absolute want of muscular tone, follow in its marches. Men never known to fall behind, upon previous marches, do so now. Three of the regiments are without one field or staff officer; company officers are few, and non-commissioned officers either wholly or partially wanting in all the companies.

The organization, the very existence, of these regiments trembles in the balance. Captains, inexperienced in the service, are commanding the Twenty-eighth New York, the Fifth Connecticut, and the Forty-sixth Pennsylvania. Corporals are commanding companies, reduced almost to their proper guards.

The men feel the want of their officers, and there is nothing which keeps them together but the common interest and association, and I have no hesitation in saying that unless some opportunity is afforded these regiments to rest and to reorganize, their regimental character will cease to exist.

My men need rest, and I respectfully urge upon the general commanding that he will use his influence, after the present exigency, to send this brigade to some point where, while they may be useful, they at the same time will have an opportunity to reorganize and recruit both the health and spirits as well as men.

* * * * * * *

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. W. CRAWFORD.

[Indorsements.]

HEADQUARTERS BANKS' CORPS,
Seneca Run, September 9, 1862.

Respectfully forwarded. The main difficulty with this brigade is the loss of field and staff officers in three regiments. Most of the company officers were also disabled in the action at Cedar Mountain. Three regiments are commanded by captains. If recruits could be had, and the vacancies in officers promptly filled, the partial demoralization would be effectually removed.

A. S. WILLIAMS,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
September 10, 1862.

Respectfully forwarded to the Adjutant General for the consideration of the General-in-Chief. It is recommended that measures be taken to cause the vacancies among the commissioned officers to be speedily filled. As much opportunity will be afforded the brigade to rest as circumstances will permit.

By command of Major-General McClellan:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp near Rockville, Md., September 9, 1862.

The general commanding has observed the frequent absence from their commands while in camp, and from their columns on the march, of superior officers. These laxities must be remedied. Inattention and carelessness on the part of those high in rank has been one fertile source of the straggling and want of discipline which now obtain in the various corps.

The safety of the country depends upon what this army shall now achieve; it cannot be successful if its soldiers are one-half skulking to the rear, while the brunt of battle is borne by the other half, and its officers inattentive to observe and correct the grossest evils which are daily occurring under their eyes.

The general commanding entreats all general officers to lend every energy to the eradication of the military vice of straggling. He feels assured that their united determination can break up the practice in a single week.

By command of Major-General McClellan:

[S. WILLIAMS,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington City, September 9, 1862.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN,
Headquarters Army of Washington:

GENERAL: Requisitions for provisions and supplies for the portion of your army north of this city are received, and the quartermaster of this depot, Colonel Rucker, has not the means of transporting them to the front, as requested. This service should be performed by the supply trains of the army. Its chief quartermaster has been ordered to turn over surplus wagons to the depot quartermaster, who has not as yet received them.

Colonel Clary reports that he brought in from Centreville not less than 3,000 wagons. You had at Harrison's Landing 2,700. General Burnside had a number. I believe there are with the army under your command not less than 6,000 wagons, drawn by 30,000 animals, and yet such is the confusion that it is impossible this morning to send out at once the supplies called for by your requisition. I think that while stationary here, no regiment should be allowed to have in its camp more than two or three wagons, which could haul out its daily rations from the depot; that the rest should be unloaded and parked about this city for use as supply trains, and for issue to regiments ordered to march, none of which should be allowed in all more than one wagon to 80 men, including officers.

The extra wagons, now filled with officers' baggage, should be emptied, and the officers compelled to move without this unnecessary load.

None but the stringent authority of the commander of the army can carry out this reform, and, until it is done, the army will not be a movable one, and will not be effective. Colonel Ingalls, your chief quartermaster, armed with full power from you, could, if here, in a few days reduce to order this confusion, which is now wasting the Treasury and the means of transportation collected here. The wagons and teams having once been issued to your army, I have not the power to organize them, as orders from me in relation to them interfere with your authority.

I beg that you will at once give such orders to Colonel Ingalls as will enable him to reform this abuse. No one is more able or more zealous. It requires full authority, as corps and division commanders, as well as subordinate officers, dislike to reduce their means of wagon transportation.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
September 10, 1862.

Respectfully referred to Colonel Ingalls, who is desired to take such measures as will insure a compliance with the wishes of the Quartermaster-General, as presented in this communication.

By order of Major-General McClellan:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 155. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *Camp near Rockville, Md., September* 9, 1862.

The mischievous practice of straggling, it is observed, is again instituted in this army, and this, in many cases, without the least apparent concern on the part of commanding officers of either the higher or lower grade. Straggling is habitually associated with cowardice, marauding, and theft. The straggler must now be taught that he leaves the ranks without authority and skulks at the severest risk, even that of death. Commanders of regiments will see that the rolls of every company are called before the regiment starts on the march, at every halt, and at the close of the march. The absentees at these roll-calls will be reported to the regimental adjutant. Regimental adjutants will retain lists of absentees thus reported to them, and if, upon the straggler's joining his company, he have not a good excuse for his absence, the word "straggler," and the date, and time absent, will be set against the soldier's name on the next muster-roll. The judges of the validity of this excuse will be the three senior officers of the regiment, in session together. Loss of pay for the time absent, as a matter of course, follows this entry; but colonels of regiments will see that stragglers are, besides, brought to punishment. Field officers have now, by law, all the power that a regimental court-martial had for the punishment of offenders. In the absence of a field officer, an acting field officer may exercise these powers. If the proffered excuse exhibit laxity or neglect of duty on the part of company commanders, their names will be reported for dismissal, or they may be brought to trial.

On the march, corps commanders should allow rest at proper intervals, that the troops may have an opportunity to adjust their equipments, obey the calls of nature, &c. Except at these rests, no man should be allowed to leave the ranks, save for some extraordinary cause, when the company commanders will give the soldier a written ticket of permission to leave the ranks. These tickets should be prepared in blank beforehand. Every soldier thus leaving the ranks will leave his musket, haversack, and knapsack with the company, which the captain will have carried by soldiers of the company till the soldier returns. If the soldier be sick and fall out, his sickness will be no plea in his favor

for escape from the penalties of straggling unless furnished with a written certificate of his sickness from the surgeon or assistant surgeon of the regiment. Sick men should in all cases be properly taken charge of by the medical officers of the regiments, that they may not be accused of straggling if really sick or wounded.

Each division should have a strong rear guard, behind which no straggler of whatever corps or regiment should be permitted to remain, unless the straggler's company is to the rear.

If the division have any cavalry with them, it will scour the country on the flanks; if not, then infantry flankers of the rear guards must perform that office. The bayonet must be used to insure obedience to these orders.

The inspector-general of corps should be especially active, to see that these instructions are executed.

Provost-marshals will send cavalry, where they have it, on all roads to their rear to hurry up all stragglers. No straggler should be permitted to halt until he has joined his proper regiment.

On all forks of roads, corps commanders should leave mounted men, if they have them; if not, footmen to remain during the passage of the corps, and come up with the rear guard, to show which way the troops have marched.

The provost-marshals of corps or divisions should take measures to occupy every dwelling in the vicinity of the line of march of the troops, and prevent any intrusion on the part of officers and men.

All damages to fences or crops, all marauding and trespassing will be prevented as far as possible. Marauders will be at once brought to trial by division commanders, and the sentence of death will be executed, if awarded by the court, with promptness and as publicly as possible.

Any officer of any regiment or corps whatever is authorized to order forward or arrest any straggler of any regiment in the army. Resistance to such exercise of authority will be at the risk of death.

By command of Major-General McClellan:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, *September* 9, 1862.

Major-General BANKS, *Commanding:*

GENERAL: Major-General Heintzelman is placed by the President in command of all the troops for the defense of Washington south of the Potomac,* subject, however, to your general orders. General Heintzelman should be directed to establish his lines of battle, as well as the defenses of the forts, and to see that lines of communication be kept open in their rear, so that any point of attack can be readily re-enforced. Great care should be taken to establish outposts and pickets. Another point which requires immediate attention on both sides of the river is the picking up and organizing of stragglers. Special details should be made for this purpose.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

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* By Special Orders, No. 231, Par. III, Headquarters of the Army, of same date.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF WASHINGTON,
September 9, 1862.

Maj. Gen. S. P. HEINTZELMAN, *Fort Lyon:*

By direction of the President, you will at once assume command of all the troops for the defense of Washington south of the Potomac, under the general order of the major-general commanding the Defenses of Washington. The General-in-Chief desires that you will establish your lines of battle in addition to the defenses of the works, and will see that lines of communication are kept open in their rear, so that any point of attack may be readily re-enforced. Great care should be taken to establish the outposts, and to have the picket service efficiently performed. Please acknowledge.

By command of Major-General Banks:

RICH'D B. IRWIN,
Captain, Aide-de-Camp, and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

ROCKVILLE, MD.,
September 9, 1862—10 p. m. (Received 3.15 a. m., 10th.)

Maj. Gen. N. P. BANKS:

I have heard to-day that Heintzelman has been placed in command of everything on the Virginia side of the river. I prefer not to have this done, unless there is some good reason for it. Please communicate with me before carrying this order into effect, giving me your reasons for the proposed change. Please recollect that I am still responsible for the defense of Washington, and that no change can be made in my arrangements without consulting me. I wish to give you the fullest latitude, but at the same time I desire to be consulted as to any changes made in important commands. Please reply immediately. Suspend the operation of the order until you hear from me.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
September 9, 1862—10.10 a m.

Governor CURTIN, *Harrisburg:*

Your telegram of last night in regard to your proposed military operations was referred to the General-in-Chief, for such directions as he might deem proper under the circumstances. He will communicate with you.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HARRISBURG, PA., *September* 9, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Please give me authority to use the regular cavalry and their officers at Carlisle Barracks, and such of the Anderson Troop as I may need, for immediate service in the valley. Instruct Captain Hastings to conform to my orders. I want to send the force under charge of Captain Palmer, Captain Hastings to provide subsistence and other supplies that they may need. I want to use them as scouts south of the State line, as desired by General McClellan. Answer.

A. G. CURTIN.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
September 9, 1862—11.15 a. m.

Governor CURTIN:

Your telegram respecting the troops in Carlisle Barracks will be answered by the General-in-Chief, to whom you will apply for instructions in relation to military operations.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HARRISBURG, *September* 9, 1862—10.30 a. m.

Major-General McCLELLAN, *Rockville, Md.:*

Report from scouts at Hagerstown this morning says no rebels nearer than Middletown, 5 miles from Frederick. He has positive information, however, that Lieutenant-Colonel Brum [Burks?], of Stuart's cavalry, intends making a raid upon Hagerstown. Nothing from Martinsburg or Harper's Ferry. Road in both directions unprotected. We expect to reopen telegraph office at Hagerstown this evening, and will send about 400 cavalry from Carlisle to Hagerstown to-night, and patrol all that region to secure information.

A. G. CURTIN.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, September 9, 1862.

Governor CURTIN, *Harrisburg, Pa.:*

It is not deemed advisable to assemble troops at so many different points. For the present we want all troops sent here. We can protect Harrisburg better from this vicinity than to weaken our force by leaving them there. Should our communications be cut off, of course, we cannot get them here. Under these circumstances, I cannot consent to the retention of troops at Harrisburg, nor can we spare any to send there at present.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HARRISBURG, PA.,
September 9, 1862. (Received 4 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK:

I have just received your message. You evidently do not understand my wishes on the subject. I want the regular cavalry, now at Carlisle garrison, and a portion of the Anderson Troop, in camp at that place, placed under my orders, to perform patrol duty at or near Hagerstown, to ascertain movements of the enemy, if any are made, and to quiet the alarm now existing among the people of the valley and along the border of the State. All the military organizations ready for the field have been sent forward to Washington. The force at Carlisle, which I want placed under my direction, is not performing any service. Can I have them? I know they can be made serviceable. Answer.

A. G. CURTIN.

HARRISBURG, PA., *September* 9, 1862—4 p. m.

Major-General HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Please define the duties which General Andrew Porter is expected to perform. He is here without definite instructions, and feels somewhat embarrassed. I hope you will give him ample power to organize and direct the movement of forces in this region. He then can be of great service to me. Please answer.

A. G. CURTIN,
Governor of Pennsylvania.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore, September 9, 1862.

Hon. ANDREW G. CURTIN,
Governor of Pennsylvania, Harrisburg, Pa.:

SIR: Send the New York regiments forward to Washington. I have no companies to send from here to Cockeysville and vicinity. If you have a Pennsylvania regiment, you are authorized to use it for the defense of the Northern Central Railroad. If you have not a regiment to spare, send as many companies as you can. We have just received muster-rolls for three companies of Colonel Wister's regiment. General Burnside is within a few miles of the rebel pickets with a large force. General McClellan is also marching on.

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major-General.

HARRISBURG, PA., *September* 9, 1862.

Major-General MCCLELLAN, *Rockville:*

The operator at Hanover just telegraphs that the main body of the enemy, believed to be over 100,000 strong, are within a few miles of Frederick and north of the city. The enemy's cavalry have not been nearer than 18 miles to Hanover, and no rebels have appeared at Gettysburg or in that direction. A deserter from the rebel army just in at Hanover confirms above statement, which was gathered from Union refugees. Telegraph offices reopened at Hagerstown this evening. Operator reports all quiet, and no evidence of enemy in that region.

THOMAS A. SCOTT.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., *September* 9, 1862.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:

SIR: By instructions, I have the honor to communicate to you the opinions of the citizens of Philadelphia on the exposed condition of their city, and their utter want of means of defense. With the hope that their views may receive your immediate attention, I have the honor to be, respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS WEBSTER,
Vice-Chairman.

At a meeting of Citizens' Bounty Fund Committee, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas the rapid advances of rebel armies into Western Maryland, and toward the border of Pennsylvania, renders it absolutely necessary that something should be

immediately done to secure the safety of the city of Philadelphia; and whereas experience has proved that, however large the United States armies on the Potomac should be, it may be possible for rebel armies to elude them and keep on their way northward; and whereas the city of Philadelphia is at this time without defenses of any kind: Therefore,

Resolved, That application be immediately made to the Governor of the Commonwealth and the President of the United States for all the aid in troops, arms, and material of war which can be spared for the defense of Philadelphia; and that as the State has been stripped of organized troops to carry on the active operations of the campaign in Virginia, and the State government must, of course, now apply most of its energies to the prevention of a rebel invasion of the Susquehanna and Cumberland Valleys, where the danger is imminent, it is to the National Government especially that we now look for succor.

Resolved, That the President be requested to detail for service in Philadelphia some experienced general of the army, for the purpose of providing defenses, organizing and disciplining the militia, and otherwise securing our city against a sudden assault.

ALEXANDER HENRY,
Chairman.
THOMAS WEBSTER,
Vice-Chairman.
S. A. MERCER,
Treasurer.
LEWIS BLODGETT,
Secretary.

WASHINGTON, *September* 9, 1862.

THOMAS WEBSTER, *Philadelphia:*

Your dispatch received and referred to General Halleck, who must control the questions presented. While I am not surprised at your anxiety, I do not think you are in any danger. If half our troops were in Philadelphia, the enemy could take it, because he would not fear to leave the other half in his rear; but with the whole of them here, he dares not leave them in his rear.

A. LINCOLN.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH CORPS,
Camp near Baltimore, September 9, 1862.

Major-General McCLELLAN:

Received your dispatch two hours since.* Waiting for my scouts. They have come in. Major-Generals Lee and Stonewall Jackson, Brigadier-General Lee and [Maj. Gen. D. H.] Hill are at Frederick, with a large force; some say the whole rebel army. They are in a position to take one of three or four roads, to Chambersburg, to Hagerstown, to Gettysburg, to Baltimore, or to recross the Potomac. General Burnside is not far from Cooksville, and Sigel is reported to be near Poolesville. Where the rebel army is going is more than I can conjecture. It appears to be concentrated, and it is thought it intends moving to-day. Our forces [ought] to be within reach of each other, or they may be beaten in detail. The rebels, it is said in knowing circles, are not coming to Baltimore. If they do, I will prevent their occupying the city of Baltimore longer than to pass through it. I would urge concentration of the forces of Burnside and Sigel. The position of the rebel army was communicated to me by General O'Donnell, of this city, who passed through their camps. The rebels had destroyed the Monocacy Bridge yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, and also the Monrovia Depot.

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major-General.

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* See McClellan to Halleck, 8.50 p. m., September 8, p. 212.

EUTAW HOUSE,
Baltimore, Md., September 9, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War:*

I have telegraphed Major-General McClellan that the rebel forces are in Frederick and the neighborhood, commanded by Major-Generals Lee and Stonewall Jackson, and Brigadier-Generals Lee and Hill. They have a large force, and some say the whole rebel army. I received this information from General O'Donnell, of this city. He says that he is a Union man, and was in Frederick yesterday. He said that General Lee's headquarters were about 5 miles from Frederick. The rebel portion is near the junction of four roads, which run to Chambersburg, Hagerstown, Baltimore, and Gettysburg. Major-General Burnside was near Cooksville, and Sigel near Poolesville. The Monocacy Bridge and Monrovia Depot were destroyed by the rebels yesterday.

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major-General.

BALTIMORE, MD.,
September 9, 1862—7.50 p. m.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War:*

General McClellan says, by telegraph, that he learned from a gentleman just from Ellicott's Mills that the rebel pickets were seen at Woodbine. They had stopped the cars, and were coming on the turnpike and railroad to destroy railroad at the junction of Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at Relay House. Can you not send me at least one light battery to aid in protecting that bridge? I have only two light batteries that can be moved, not having horses for one recently organized in this city. The two batteries capable of being used are stationed on other roads. I, therefore, request at least one light battery, and at least two squadrons of cavalry. We ought to have the regiment I sent you the 13th of August. We have at least four roads by which the rebels could enter Baltimore. I am surprised that I have not heard from General Burnside.

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major-General.

GAULEY, VA., *September* 9, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

It is evidently necessary that I should fall back to enable me to protect my flanks and rear, and, with the general's permission, I will take position on the Kanawha River, 12 miles above Charleston, embracing the Kanawha Salt-Works, and at the head of low-water navigation. In this event, what should I do with the bridge and such buildings as I cannot get away?

J. A. J. LIGHTBURN,
Colonel, Commanding District of the Kanawha.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, September 10, 1862—10.15 a. m.

Major-General MCCLELLAN, *Rockville, Md.:*

How does it look now?

A. LINCOLN.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp near Rockville, Md., September 10, 1862—noon.
(Received 1.45 p. m.)

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:

In reply to your dispatch of this morning, I have the honor to state that General Pleasonton, at Barnesville, reports that a movement of the enemy last night is said to have been made across the Potomac from this side to the other side. We shall know the truth of this rumor soon. Pleasonton is watching all the fords as high as Conrad's Ferry, and has pickets out to the mouth of the Monocacy. He has sent out this morning to occupy Sugar Loaf Mountain, from which a large extent of country can be seen in all directions. General Burnside had his scouts out last night to Ridgeville, and within 3 miles of New Market. No enemy seen, with the exception of a few pickets. They were told that Stuart's cavalry, 5,000 in number, occupied New Market, and that the main rebel force, under Jackson, was still at Frederick. Burnside has sent a strong reconnaissance to-day to the mountain pass at Ridgeville. I propose, if the information I have received proves reliable regarding the natural strength of this position, to occupy it with a sufficient force to resist an advance of the enemy in that direction. I have scouts and spies pushed forward in every direction, and shall soon be in possession of reliable and definite information. The statements I get regarding the enemy's forces that have crossed to this side range from 80,000 to 150,000. I am perfectly certain that none of the enemy's troops have crossed the Potomac within the last twenty-four hours below the mouth of the Monocacy. I was informed last night by General Pleasonton that his information rendered it probable that Jackson's forces had advanced to New Market, with Stuart's cavalry at Urbana. In view of this, I ordered the army forward this morning to the line along the high ridge from Ridgeville through Damascus, Clarksburg, &c., but the information subsequently obtained from General Burnside's scouts, that the mass of the enemy was still at Frederick, induced me to suspend the movement of the right wing until I could verify the truth of the reports by means of Burnside's reconnaissance in force to-day. My extreme left advanced to Poolesville this morning. The work of reorganizing and refitting is progressing very satisfactorily under the new heads of staff departments.

Dispatch this instant received from General Pleasonton, dated Barnesville, 10.30 a. m., says:

> My scouts occupy the ferry at the mouth of the Monocacy. They found no enemy, except a few pickets on the other side of the Monocacy, at Licksville. About 3 miles from that stream it was reported there was a force of 6,000 men.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September* 10, 1862.

Major-General McCLELLAN, *Rockville, Md.:*

Scouts report that the remainder of the Confederate Army, under Smith [?] and Robertson, were to cross the Potomac last night at Edwards Ferry and Monocacy. No reliable account of numbers. They themselves say about 40,000.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp near Rockville, Md., September 10, 1862—12.30 p. m.
(Received 2 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

For reply to your dispatch of 10 a. m., please see my dispatch of 12 m. to the President, in reply to his of to-day. It gives at length all the information I have that has not already been sent you.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September* 10, 1862.
(Sent 4 p. m.)

Major-General McCLELLAN, *Rockville, Md.:*

Three good regiments have arrived from Suffolk. Had they not better be united with some new regiments as a reserve brigade, near Tennallytown or some other point, instead of sending them immediately into the field?

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

BROOKVILLE, MD., *September* 10, 1862—8 p. m.
(Received 8.50 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK:

General Burnside has an advance guard at Damascus; 5,000 men at Goshen and Seneca Bridge; 4,000 at Cracklinton. Hooker's command is in the vicinity of Brookville. I cannot learn that there is any large force of the enemy's infantry this side of the Monocacy. I think there is little indication of the enemy's advancing either on Baltimore or York. I shall probably get positive information to-morrow.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General.

BROOKVILLE, MD., *September* 10, 1862—11.55 p. m.
(Received September 11, 12.10 a. m.)

Major-General HALLECK:

I have ordered a general advance to-morrow. Send me up all the troops you can spare.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp near Rockville, Md., September 10, 1862—3.30 a. m.

Major-General BANKS:

The disposition of troops here to-day is such as to uncover Washington slightly in the direction of Baltimore. Put both your troops and works on this side of the river in good condition for defense.

By command of Major-General McClellan:

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
Camp at Rockville, Md., September 10, 1862.

General S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. Army:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the letter of General Meigs to General McClellan, of the 9th instant, referred to me to-day from your office.

It is true there exists much confusion in the trains belonging to the Army of Virginia, but none in the Army of the Potomac. Our wagons are but just being disembarked and coming up. Some 70 of General Sumner's, for instance, arrived to-day. All the wagons of the old Army of the Potomac are in possession of officers of the quartermaster's department, and will be present with their commands at the earliest moment. The whole number is not far from 2,400. But I have tried in vain, so far, to learn the number and location of very many of the wagons with Banks', Burnside's, Sigel's, and McDowell's corps. I have issued positive orders, by direction of the general commanding, to all quartermasters to report the number of wagons, and how employed. Colonels Myers, Holabird, and some others have replied that they do not know, but will soon report in detail. Colonel Clary did not know how many he had, or rather how many were lost on the retreat. It does not appear that the commander of the Army of Virginia ever knew how many wagons there were, nor what quartermasters were on duty. I have made constant attempts to ascertain by actual inspection, but as the trains are scattered, going and coming with supplies, I have failed to arrive at any satisfactory result.

Before I left Washington it was ordered that all surplus wagons in the whole army should be turned in to the depot quartermaster. Many have actually been turned in, but the order has been evaded, to the public detriment. I have no knowledge of the number turned in, since Colonel Rucker has, so far, furnished me no information on that or other subjects. It is known that many regiments in the Army of Virginia have an unauthorized number of teams and quantity of baggage.

I have, I repeat, exerted all my power, backed by the order of the general commanding, without complete success, though the supplies are really coming forward quite abundantly, and I hope soon to reduce the transportation to a uniform and efficient system. To compel the bringing about of this result at once, I respectfully ask that the general commanding will issue a most positive order again to all commanders that they shall have full reports made by their chief quartermasters to me of their means of transportation on hand, and the names of officers acting in the quartermaster's department in their commands; and that the allowance of wagons to a regiment, to a brigade and division headquarters, to a battery, and squadron shall not exceed that established for the Army of the Potomac. Let the commanders be held responsible, and arrested and tried for delay or disobedience. This information should be furnished as accurately and promptly as a field return of men. I desire that the order shall embrace every commander under the orders of the general commanding.

In conclusion, I would further recommend that Lieut. Col. C. G. Sawtelle, assistant quartermaster, now on duty in this army, be made the depot quartermaster for this army at Washington and Alexandria, leaving Colonel Rucker and his general depot to be under the exclusive control of the Quartermaster-General, for general purposes. This arrangement would *prevent any conflict of* duties, and would leave each depot

in a perfect condition to transact its own affairs efficiently and with full data, which is not the case now, nor can it be, under the present system. Colonel Sawtelle has the officers, agents, laborers, &c., necessary, now in service, and all being directly subject to my orders, there would be, I am sure, more satisfaction to all parties than we feel now.

I am, general, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

RUFUS INGALLS,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Aide-de-Camp, Chief Quartermaster.

[Indorsements.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
September 11, 1862.

This letter of Lieutenant-Colonel Ingalls, chief quartermaster Army of the Potomac, is respectfully referred to Brigadier-General Meigs, as being a reply to his letter of September 9, 1862, on the subject of the transportation of the army.

The topics of General Meigs' letter will receive the attentive consideration of the general commanding.

By command of Major-General McClellan:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Acknowledge receipt of this letter, and say that it seems to the Quartermaster-General proper to put Lieutenant-Colonel Sawtelle in charge of the service depot of the army of General McClellan, to take charge of all property belonging to or issued to that army. This will leave Colonel Rucker in charge of the general depot. The supplies, except of forage, to be drawn by requisition upon the general depot. Colonel Rucker or his subordinates receipting to the quartermaster turning in transportation should be reported by them to Colonel Ingalls. Colonel Rucker will be instructed to inform Colonel Ingalls of the number of teams so turned in to him.

M. C. MEIGS.

HEADQUARTERS,
Washington, September 10, 1862—11 a. m.
(Received 11.30 a. m.)

General GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN, *Rockville:*

An officer of General Bohlen's staff, Sigel's corps, who was killed on the Rappahannock, at Freeman's Ford, has been sent under flag of truce for the body of the general. He reports that there is no enemy in the vicinity of Fairfax, Centreville, Manassas Junction, or Warrenton Junction, or at any intermediate point this side the Rappahannock. One cavalry patrol of 50 men was all he met. Citizens say the entire army has moved north. General Porter's scouts reported, yesterday, the enemy in strong force between Broad Run and Leesburg. It seems most probable that the main body of the enemy is between Leesburg and the mountains.

The marshal of the State of Maryland, McPhail, says he thinks the rebels are moving on Baltimore. He has no certain information. At Hagerstown all is quiet; no rebels there or at Martinsburg.

We are putting everything in readiness here as fast and as far as possible.

The order referred to in your dispatch of 3 a. m. was from the President.

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF WASHINGTON,
September 10, 1862—11 a. m.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN,
Rockville, Md.:

Your dispatch of last night received this morning. The order placing General Heintzelman in command of all troops for the defense of Washington south of the Potomac, under my general orders, came from the President yesterday afternoon, through the General-in-Chief. I knew nothing of it until I received General Halleck's order. Under these circumstances I do not feel at liberty to suspend the order. It was carried into execution before receiving your dispatch. I beg to assure you that I should have made, and will make, no important change in your arrangements without your concurrence.

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, *September* 10, 1862—8.30 p. m.

General MARCY,
Chief of Staff, &c., Rockville, Md.:

My reference was to the Catoctin Mountains. It seemed as if a strong force lay between Leesburg and the Catoctin. It is thought here, to-night, that a heavy force has crossed the river, and is in the rear of the Monocacy. It is not impossible that they mean to hold Northern Virginia, in this way threatening Washington, Baltimore, Pennsylvania, and Ohio at the same moment.

Please forward us the news.

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
September 10, 1862—10 p. m.

Maj. Gen. N. P. BANKS:

Our pickets extend up to the mouth of the Monocacy. No force of the rebels has crossed this side of there within the past thirty-six hours. A force of 5,000 of the enemy is reported as having been to-day at a point 3 miles beyond the Monocacy. The enemy is believed to be in heavy force in the neighborhood of Frederick.

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

WASHINGTON, *September* 10, 1862.

Major-General BANKS, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: It is very important that General Slough should have adequate force at his command at Alexandria. I hope his forces will not be taken away, unless there is absolute necessity for it. He can open a school of instruction for his regiments, in addition to their police duty.

Very respectfully,

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Near Rockville, Md., September 10, 1862.

General McCLELLAN, *Brookville, Md.:*

The following dispatches have been received since you left:

BARNESVILLE—4.45 p. m.

General R. B. MARCY:

Your dispatches at 12 noon and 1.40 p. m. received. General Franklin and his corps arrived, and I submitted to him your directions. I made three attempts to-day to dislodge the rebels from the mountain, but they have a very strong position, and are in force. As soon as Franklin's corps was in position, I withdrew my attacking force. We lost 1 man, mortally wounded. I shall place my command behind Franklin to-night, and let them rest, which they are very much in need of, having been two or three days in the saddle, incessantly. I think the rebels will make a strong stand at Sugar Loaf Mountain. General Franklin inclines to an opposite view, and I trust he is correct.

A. PLEASONTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

BARNESVILLE—4.45 p. m.

General R. B. MARCY:

Just heard from Monocacy. The enemy last night attempted to blow up the aqueduct. The force at Sykesville came down from Frederick yesterday to effect this, and it is thought they will again attempt it to-night. The signal officer, who was a long time on Sugar Loaf Mountain and knows it well, says it is the best position the rebels can get to make a stand, and he believes the rebels will defend it strongly. This is the best information I can get relative to the mountain position. Unless otherwise ordered, General Franklin will attack to-morrow.

A. PLEASONTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

BARNESVILLE—6 p. m.

General R. B. MARCY:

Captain Reno, First Cavalry, reports from Hyattstown that the rebels fired on him with one piece of artillery, and that cavalry is now entering the town. He reports the enemy with cavalry, infantry, and artillery. I have directed him, if pressed, to fall back here. This looks like supporting their position on Sugar Loaf Mountain.

A. PLEASONTON.
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

BROOKVILLE, [MD.]—11.15 p. m.
(Received Washington, D. C., September 10, 1862.)

General R. B. MARCY:

Direct General Franklin to remain at Barnesville to-morrow, and put himself in communication with General Sumner, at Clarksburg. Direct him to carry Sugar Loaf to-morrow, if possible. If he finds the enemy there in very strong force, let him await the result of Sumner's advance on Hyattstown, and communicate with me at Clarksburg, when I will arrange to cut off the garrison of Sugar Loaf. But the earlier we gain the Sugar Loaf the better. Direct Couch to remain where he is, and watch all the fords in his vicinity. Let Peck's division follow the same route as fast as it arrives.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General.

BROOKVILLE, *September* 10, 1862—11.30 p. m.

Brig. Gen. R. B. MARCY, *Rockville:*

General McClellan directs that you send orders to General Sumner to occupy Damascus and Clarksburg immediately after daylight to-morrow morning, with a strong advance guard at Hyattstown. General Burnside's command is ordered to carry New Market to-morrow. Tell General Sumner to send him all the assistance he may call for.

A. V. COLBURN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BROOKVILLE, [MD.], *September* 10, [1862]—11.30.

General R. B. MARCY:

Direct General Sykes to move his division at an early hour to-morrow morning, so as to reach Clarksburg by night, or as far in that direction as he can move without unduly fatiguing his men. I wish to keep them fresh. Headquarters will move at an early hour to-morrow, so as to reach the camp of Sykes by night. Endeavor to establish telegraphic communication between Clarksburg and the right and left to-morrow. Order the pontoon train, reserve ammunition, &c., to Clarksburg with the least possible delay.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

ROCKVILLE, *September* 10, 1862.

General BURNSIDE:

Occupy Ridgeville in force as soon as possible. The road by Damascus seems the best, although you may find it impracticable. A column also via Cooksville. No time is to be lost. I regard this movement as decisive, if successful. As soon as you move, send word to General Sumner, at Middlebrook, on the Clarksburg road where it crosses the Seneca. He will, in the mean time, be ordered from here to move to Clarksburg, as soon as he learns from you that you intend moving on Ridgeville, to place one of his corps at Clarksburg, another at Damascus, so that your whole force may hold Ridgeville, and be prepared to occupy or observe Frankliuville. I will, in that case, take care of Barnesville and Poolesville, and move headquarters well out in your direction. It is of the first importance that I should be kept constantly advised of your movements and progress. Let me know now what you propose doing. Leave mounted orderlies at the telegraph station. Have the wire pushed on after you, and tell me now what I may expect.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
September 10, 1862.

General COX,
Commanding Kanawha Division:

GENERAL: You will move with your command at once to Ridgeville, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, via Damascus. General Rodman will follow you, and I will follow with the rest of the corps. General Hooker's corps will go to Poplar Springs, some 4 miles east, and Gen-

eral Sumner will proceed to Damascus as soon as you commence the movement. Send word to General Sumner as soon as you move; he is at Middlebrook, on the Clarksburg road, where it crosses the Seneca. There was no enemy at Ridgeville last night, but are said to be in considerable force at New Market. Send all your cavalry in front. It is important to reach Ridgeville to-night. I shall endeavor to be there with the whole corps, and shall certainly be able to get between Damascus and Ridgeville, within supporting distance of you. When you reach Ridgeville, place your artillery in commanding positions, and make your dispositions to hold the place. Communicate any information concerning the movements of the enemy, and report as soon as you reach Ridgeville. I will send the First Maine Cavalry to report to you. You will also take Colonel Devin's cavalry. General Rodman will take position at Damascus, and hold the road leading to New Market until General Sturgis' division comes up, when he will proceed to join you. It is very important that this movement should be executed promptly.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. L. RENO,
Major-General, Commanding Ninth Army Corps.

HEADQUARTERS KANAWHA DIVISION,
Goshen Mills, [Md.], September 10, 1862.

General J. G. PARKE, *Chief of Staff:*

SIR: The order countermanding the movement to Ridgeville, directed this morning, was received before my column had proceeded a mile on the road. I ordered forward the Thirtieth Ohio and a section of McMullin's battery to Damascus, replaced the battalion of infantry and section of artillery at Seneca Bridge, and put the remainder of my division in camp as before. The First Maine Cavalry reported to Captain Williamson, chief of engineers, at Cracklinton, for a reconnaissance. I then communicated with General Sumner, and found Banks' corps at Damascus, or very near it, before they halted; Sumner's corps near Clarksburg. They intend to remain to-night at those places, as I understand. This would seem to make my regiment superfluous at Damascus, but I await orders before removing it. Sumner's command had moved early this morning, as I learned, and were thus quite advanced before my order of movement or the countermanding order came to hand.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
Brookville, Md., September 10, 1862.

Major-General HOOKER,
Commanding Third Army Corps:

GENERAL: General Burnside directs that you put your corps in motion in two columns, the first, with infantry, artillery, and a portion of the cavalry, to move from this place to Poplar Springs, on the old National road, and the second, consisting of the balance of your corps, with the wagons from this place, to Cooksville, on the same road. The main body of the two will then be concentrated and moved up within

easy supporting distance of Ridgeville, where General Reno's corps will be in position. Leaving strong guards at Poplar Springs and Cooksville, keep your cavalry well out to the north of the turnpike and railroad, in the direction of Franklinville and Westminster. Please communicate with the senior officer at Ridgeville if he shall have arrived at that point, which you can ascertain from your scouts.

Please report at these headquarters as soon as your columns are under way. Have your adjutant-general or aide report here, and reliable guides will be furnished you. After communicating with General McClellan this morning, I will decide where my headquarters for the night will be, and inform you.

By command of Major-General Burnside:

JNO. G. PARKE,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS, [*September*] 10, [1862]—9 a. m.
(Received 10.50 a. m.)

General MCCLELLAN, *Rockville:*

General Griffin, from Upton's Hill, reports that on Monday night the enemy had only two mounted pickets at Dranesville and no force at Fairfax Court-House, and believes there is none there now; pickets were not disturbed last night. Griffin and Kilpatrick have both sent reliable parties to Fairfax Court-House and Dranesville, and hope to get reliable information to-day. Your dispatch received. If a heavy rain falls, I hope the enemy will have committed the blunder which they cannot correct. God grant success to our cause. I return to Corcoran to-day.

F. J. PORTER,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
Near Clarksburg, Md., September 10, 1862.

General R. B. MARCY:

I have the honor to report that, in accordance with instructions, dated 3.15 a. m. to-day, I moved my command—Banks' corps on Damascus, and my own on Clarksburg. In obedience to orders received from Headquarters Army of the Potomac, 12 m., I halted my command, and shall remain until further orders as I am. Banks' corps is within a mile of Damascus, and my own 3 miles east of Clarksburg. I have placed my corps in position, and, although the ground is not good, I think it is secure.

E. V. SUMNER,
Brevet Major-General, U. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS, [*September*] 10, [1862]—10.50 a. m.
(Received 11.30 a. m.)

Col. A. V. COLBURN,
Headquarters, Rockville:

No enemy to be discovered in front. An officer just returned from a scout with a squadron reports no enemy between the railroads for 10 miles out, nor did he discover anything of their whereabouts.

ALEX. S. WEBB,
Chief of Staff, Fifth Corps.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 252. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *Camp near Rockville, Md., September* 10, 1862.

* * * * * * *

IV. The following officers are announced as heads of their departments at these headquarters:

Brig. Gen. John Buford, U. S. Volunteers, chief of cavalry.

First Lieut. Francis J. Shunk, chief of ordnance.

V. Upon representation by its brigade and division commanders, of the demoralized condition of the Fifty-fifth Regiment New York Volunteers, the regiment will proceed to Washington forthwith, and report to Major-General Banks for assignment to the command of Major-General Porter, who will use every means to bring the regiment to a state of efficiency which the circumstances admit of.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General McClellan:

[S. WILLIAMS,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, September 10, 1862.

Major-General HEINTZELMAN,
Arlington, Va.:

It is reported that the flag of truce on the road to Centreville ceased to-day at 12 m., and yet some 50 ambulances have been sent out by the Medical Department. Send cavalry to protect and bring them in. It is also reported that a body of the enemy has recrossed the Potomac to attack on the Virginia side. Be ready for them. You must take care of all stragglers on your side of the river. I will try to dispose of those here.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HDQRS. DEFENSES OF WASHINGTON SOUTH OF POTOMAC,
September 10, 1862—12 m.

General GROVER,
Commanding Division near Fort Lyon:

You will occupy the ground from the Potomac on your left, to connect with General Birney on your right, on Cameron Run, the latter having been moved to the right.

S. P. HEINTZELMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DEFENSES OF WASHINGTON SOUTH OF POTOMAC,
September 10, 1862—5 p. m.

General JOHN J. ABERCROMBIE,
Chain Bridge:

It is reported that a body of the enemy has recrossed the Potomac to attack on the Virginia side. Be ready for them.

S. P. HEINTZELMAN,
Major-General.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington City, D. C., September 10, 1862.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to transmit, for your information, the within communication from Lieut. Col. R. H. Coolidge, medical inspector, U. S. Army, with the request that you will take such action in the premises as may be proper.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM A. HAMMOND,
Surgeon-General.

[Inclosure.]

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington City, D. C., September 10, 1862.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM A. HAMMOND, *U. S. Army:*

GENERAL: I have to report that all our wounded have been removed from the battle-field near Groveton, and from the field hospitals at Bull Run, Manassas Junction, Bristoe Station, and Centreville.

I arrived at the hospital at Fairfax Seminary with the last of the wounded at 4 o'clock this morning. I will make a detailed report of my proceedings as soon as possible, but I now hasten to inform you that about 6 o'clock last evening, while my ambulances and wounded were in and near Centreville, four citizens of Fairfax Court-House came into Centreville and reported to the Confederate officer in command, Capt. Daniel T. Richard, Sixth Regiment Virginia Cavalry, that a few hours previous an officer of United States cavalry, with 15 or 20 armed cavalry soldiers, had dashed into the town and arrested and carried off at least one citizen of that place. I saw the persons who brought this report, and I cannot but think there is truth in it. I have promised to report this circumstance to my Government, and to urge that all persons arrested by the cavalry officer referred to be restored to their liberty, and that the act of the officer be disavowed.

The officers of the Confederate army understood that the flag of truce covered the whole road from the battle-field to this city.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
RICHARD H. COOLIDGE,
Medical Inspector, U. S. Army.

P. S.—As the flag of truce was to continue until all our wounded were removed, and no longer, it has expired by its own limitation.

WASHINGTON, *September* 10, 1862.

Surgeon-General HAMMOND:

GENERAL: The report of Medical Director Coolidge, without date, is returned herewith for date.

You will immediately report when and by what agreement the flag of truce ceased to have effect; whether all wounded were removed at the time; to whom and at what times any notification of such arrangement in relation to flag of truce was made; whether any, and how many, ambulances were, or now are, beyond our lines; whether they were ordered

back, and such other information on this matter as may be deemed necessary for a full understanding of the subject.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. KELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington City, D. C., September 10, 1862.

Col. J. C. KELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. Army:

COLONEL: In compliance with the orders of the General-in-Chief, I have the honor to state that Medical Inspector Coolidge informs me as follows:

1st. That he was notified by Capt. Daniel T. Richard, the rebel commander, that the flag of truce would cease when the last wounded man was removed from the field, allowing a reasonable time in which to reach this city.

2d. All the wounded were removed.

3d. Fifty-two ambulances left this city last evening under charge of Assistant Surgeon Dunster, U. S. Army. They were sent in accordance with the request of Medical Inspector Mussey, who had just returned, and who represented their need. Nothing has been heard of them since. It is scarcely time yet for Dr. Dunster to return.

I have no other source of information than Dr. Coolidge. I inclose a further report from him.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM A. HAMMOND,
Surgeon-General.

[Inclosure.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September* 10, 1862.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM A. HAMMOND,
Surgeon-General, U. S. Army:

GENERAL: On placing the last of my wounded soldiers into the ambulance at Centreville last evening, after sunset, I had a conversation with Capt. Daniel T. Richard, Sixth Virginia Cavalry, commanding Confederate troops at Centreville, of which the following is the substance:

I understood from that officer that by his instructions the flag of truce expired so soon as the last of our wounded had been removed, giving time for their arrival at Washington. I suggested that the wounded might be detained on the road by accident, and that more time than that usually occupied in traveling from Centreville to Washington might be allowed, naming until sunset this evening as a desirable extension, so that I might communicate with my own Government. The officer appeared reluctant to assent, and it was understood that my train of ambulances would be considered as having reached Washington at noon to-day.

I presumed that all ambulances in going to Centreville would travel the road I had been directed to send them by on their return, and I intended turning back all trains I met, but I saw none.

The news of our cavalry having entered Fairfax Court-House had somewhat excited the Confederate officers at Centreville. They viewed the report as true, and considered that the flag of truce had been violated. I did not consider it advisable to question their construction of their own orders, being glad, under the circumstances, to get our wounded passed out without detention.

I had no orders from General Pope, nor had I seen the reply of General Lee, C. S. Army, to that officer's application for a flag of truce for the removal of our wounded. All our wounded were removed before my departure from Centreville, Va., last evening, about 9 o'clock.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHARD H. COOLIDGE,
Medical Inspector, U. S. Army.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2. } HDQRS. DEFENSES OF WASHINGTON, *Washington, September* 10, 1862.

I. With the exception of general officers, no officer or soldier will be allowed to cross any of the bridges or ferries of the Potomac, or to visit the cities of Washington, Georgetown, or Alexandria, without a pass signed by the regimental commander and approved by the commanders of the brigade and division in which the regiment is serving. Such passes will not be granted for a greater period than forty-eight hours, and every pass must state distinctly the object for which it is granted. General officers, when recognized as such, require no pass; but they will not leave their commands without permission from their superior commanders. Aides-de-camp and other staff officers, when not with their general, will require passes in the same manner as all other officers.

II. Officers and men belonging to troops serving in the cities of Washington, Georgetown, and Alexandria will not leave their camps or barracks without a pass from their regimental commander.

III. The officers of the provost guard will order any officer found in either of the three cities, contrary to the provisions of this order, to return to his regiment, in arrest, and his name and regiment will, without delay, be communicated by the provost-marshal to the division commander concerned, who will cause him to be brought to trial, as soon as possible, for the violation of this order. Enlisted men found in either of the three cities without authority will be arrested and kept under guard until a guard is sent for them by their division commanders, whom the provost-marshal will promptly notify of the arrest, and who will hold the subordinate commanders concerned responsible for the absence of their men.

IV. The subject of passes to civilians, not in the military service, will be regulated by the military governor of the District of Columbia.

V. No wine, beer, or ardent spirits, unless they be for hospital or subsistence stores, or the private stores of an officer (in either of which cases they should be so marked), will be allowed to pass the guards at any of the bridges or ferries, or the guards of any camp or barracks in this command, without a pass from the military governor or provost-marshal of Washington or Alexandria, to cover the stores.

VI. Passes granted by a division commander must be signed by the commander himself, or by not exceeding two officers of his staff, whose names and signatures must be reported to the military governor of the District of Columbia and of Alexandria.

VII. All fast riding or driving is forbidden in the cities of Washington and Alexandria. Teamsters must drive their teams at a walk. Orderlies will habitually ride either at a walk or trot; if necessary for them to ride at a more rapid pace, the direction "gallop" should be written on the envelope of the dispatch.

VIII. While passing through the streets of Washington, Georgetown, or Alexandria, teams must leave a space equal to the width of a street after every sixth wagon. Wagons will not halt on the crossings, but

leave them clear for foot passengers. Quartermasters and wagon-masters will be held responsible for any violation of these provisions by the trains under their command. Commanding officers will see that every quartermaster receives a copy of this order, and quartermasters will see that this order is read to their teamsters.

IX. The military governors and provost-marshals of Washington and Alexandria will see to the strict and systematic enforcement of the above provisions.

X. Each corps and independent commander will send an orderly to these headquarters at 12 m. daily for orders.

By command of Major-General Banks:

RICH'D B. IRWIN,
Capt., Aide-de-Camp, and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September* 10, 1862.

Major-General WOOL:

The Secretary of War wishes to see you here immediately. Please come without delay.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

BALTIMORE, MD.,
September 10, 1862—9.55 p. m.

Major-General HALLECK:

On my return to this city I was surprised to learn that it is generally reported that I had been superseded in the command of the Middle Department, and especially of this city. The most influential friends of the Administration have called on me this evening, and assured me that if I leave this city at this time the most serious consequences will follow. They insist that I must not leave. I beg, therefore, that you will let me off going to Philadelphia, for, under existing circumstances, it will not do; at the same time it would be extremely unpleasant to me. Please answer immediately.

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major-General.

BALTIMORE, MD.,
September 10, 1862—11.05 p. m.

Major-General HALLECK:

I got back too late to get any cars to Philadelphia to-night. I cannot get away until 8 o'clock to-morrow. The rejoicing of my being superseded by men who appear to have influence at Washington has produced a state of things here that would make it highly dangerous to the state of public peace if I were to leave now. I am unable to comprehend the proposition that was made to me. The execution of it, I hope, will not be insisted upon.

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, September 10, 1862.

Governor CURTIN, *Harrisburg, Pa.:*

General [Andrew] Porter was sent to assist you in raising and organzing troops. He was not assigned to any command. It is of vital

importance that all troops possible be sent here while the communications are open. If closed, then they must be organized north of the Susquehanna. The best way to defend Pennsylvania now is to concentrate our forces on the enemy, and not to scatter them in weak parties at several points. An officer of high rank will be sent to Harrisburg, to act as exigencies may require.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HARRISBURG, PA.,
September 10, 1862—11.45 a. m.

General H. W. HALLECK:

Have just received your message. Colonel Wright, of my staff, will go to Washington to confer with you in regard to military affairs in Pennsylvania. Please see him early to-morrow, so that he may return promptly.

A. G. CURTIN,
Governor of Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURG, PA.,
September 10, 1862—3.30 p. m.

Major-General HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

A paroled Union man just arrived at Hagerstown from Frederick, fully credited by operator. He reports he passed General Jackson, with a large force, on the National road, between Middletown and Boonsborough, at 9 this morning. General Jackson commanded in person. Body-guard of cavalry in front, followed by infantry, and cavalry in rear. Middletown is 18 miles, and Boonsborough 10 miles, from Hagerstown. Sharpsburg road, leading to Harper's Ferry, is half mile beyond Boonsborough. The sheriff of Hagerstown, a reliable Union man, has informed the operator that he met rebel scout, a personal friend, to-day, who advised him to leave Hagerstown immediately. The Cumberland Valley is entirely undefended, and we are entirely without force here. I have sent Captain Palmer, of Buell's body-guard, to Greencastle, to put mounted men from Hagerstown toward Hancock, Williamsport, Harper's Ferry, and Frederick. He has no horses. Hundred and fifty regular cavalry and horses at Carlisle. Can't they be ordered to report at once to Captain Palmer, Greencastle? Please instruct him also to press horses into service, and receipt for same for a few days. I asked General Wool to do so this morning, but he has not answered.

A. G. CURTIN,
Governor of Pennsylvania.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, September 10, 1862.

Governor CURTIN, *Harrisburg, Pa.:*

Major-General Wool has been assigned to the duty of organizing the military forces north of the Susquehanna. He will be in Philadelphia to-morrow morning. Communicate with him there.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HARRISBURG, PA.,
September 10, 1862. (Received 5 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK:

Following just received from Hagerstown operator:

Jackson's advance within 3 miles of this place. He has only his own corps. I will retreat along the line of the railroad and tap the wire.

A. G. CURTIN.

HARRISBURG, PA.,
September 10, 1862—6.30 p. m.

Major-General HALLECK:

Colonel Wright will not reach Washington until to-morrow morning. Under the pressing circumstances, I deem it my duty to ask for the immediate presence of an officer of high rank, clothed with full powers to act for the Government, as I design to call out the militia of the State for its defense to-morrow, unless the information of the advance of the rebels, as communicated to you, should prove unfounded.

A. G. CURTIN,
Governor of Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURG, PA.,
September 10, 1862—10 a. m.

General GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN, *Rockville:*

Your message received. I have letter from clergyman, dated Taneytown, Md., Sunday night, in which he says:

One of my elders, a reliable man, traveled 7 miles through their camps on Sunday. Their force around Frederick is not less than 120,000 men, and the part under Lee had not joined that army.

He conversed with many officers and men. They appeared to believe their whole army in Maryland would exceed 200,000 men, and their intention was to march either upon Harrisburg or Baltimore, probably the latter. Men ragged and filthy, but full of fight. Our news from Hagerstown is good. General White, at Martinsburg, reports all well. No enemy near Hagerstown or approaching in that direction. Confidence is being rapidly restored there. From all we can learn, the enemy has selected his ground and massed his force near Frederick, to give you battle, the result of which will probably decide the future of our country.

A. G. CURTIN,
Governor of Pennsylvania.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
September 10, 1862—10.30 p. m.

ANDREW G. CURTIN,
Governor of Pennsylvania:

Everything that we can learn induces me to believe that the information you have received is substantially correct. I think the enemy are checked in the directions of Baltimore and Gettysburg. You should concentrate all the troops you can in the vicinity of Chambersburg, not entirely neglecting Gettysburg. I will follow them up as rapidly as possible, and do all I can to check their movements into Pennsylvania. Call out the militia, especially mounted men, and do everything in your power to impede the enemy by the action of light troops; attack them in flank, destroying their trains and any property which must inev-

itably come into their possession. You may be sure that I will follow them as closely as I can, and fight them whenever I can find them. It is as much my interest as yours to preserve the soil of Pennsylvania from invasion, or, failing in that, to destroy any army that may have the temerity to attempt it.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General.

HARPER'S FERRY, VA.,
September 10, 1862—2.30 p. m.

Major-General HALLECK:

A column of the enemy (5,000 of all arms) marching on Hagerstown.

D. S. MILES.

MARTINSBURG, VA.,
September 10, 1862—9 p. m.

Major-General WOOL, *Baltimore, Md.:*

Lieutenant-Colonel Downey, commanding at Kearneysville, reports that he, with an escort of 20 men, encountered the enemy at Boonsborough, advancing to-day. He does not state whether in this direction or toward Hagerstown; probably, cannot tell. The enemy in considerable force. Colonel Downey and Captain Shamburg, commanding the escort, charged upon the enemy, who retreated in confusion, till they ascertained how small a force attacked them, and then turned upon our men, who were obliged, of course, to recede. Colonel Downey was wounded, though not severely.

JULIUS WHITE,
Brigadier-General.

MARTINSBURG, VA.,
September 10, 1862—11 p. m.

Major-General HALLECK:

I address the dispatch to you as well as General Wool, having heard he was absent from Baltimore. The force alluded to is undoubtedly larger than heretofore reported.

JULIUS WHITE,
Brigadier-General.

MARTINSBURG, VA.,
September 10, 1862—11 p. m.

Major-General WOOL, *Baltimore, Md.:*

A reliable spy (whom I have had in Maryland for two days past) has just arrived, and reports the forces of the enemy passing through Boonsborough, northwestward, to-day, at not less than 15,000, of all arms—at least twelve regiments of infantry. Probable destination Hagerstown.

JULIUS WHITE,
Brigadier-General.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL,
Philadelphia, Pa., September 10, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Colonel Wright, of Governor Curtin's staff, will arrive in Washington early to-morrow morning, and drive direct to your house. It is

important that he should see you at the earliest moment possible. Do not detail a general officer for Pennsylvania until he sees you. The rebels are now in Cumberland Valley, and it is fair to presume their object is the capture of the capital of Pennsylvania. What can you do to aid with forces to meet this movement of Jackson? We are destitute of artillery to defend the passage of the Susquehanna. Can you order guns and ammunition to-night, from Pittsburgh and Eastern points, to concentrate at Harrisburg immediately, using special trains on all the railroads? Please answer.

THOMAS A. SCOTT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, September 10, 1862.

THOMAS A. SCOTT, *Philadelphia, Pa.:*

If there should be any real necessity to send guns and ammunition from Pittsburgh, it will be ordered. The way to defend the Cumberland Valley is to send all available means of attack here. It will be time enough to order arms and ammunition from Pittsburgh when they are really needed.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., *September* 10, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

We want an active, energetic officer to command forces in the field, and one that could rally Pennsylvanians around him. It is believed that General Reynolds would be the most useful, and I hope you will arrange to send him after your interview with Colonel Wright in the morning, who will explain fully all the reasons.

THOMAS A. SCOTT.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
September 10, 1862—10 a. m.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:

The undersigned, citizens of Philadelphia, in view of the inadequate organization of its local troops and the deficient means of defense against a hostile army, respectfully and earnestly entreat Your Excellency to create a military district of this city and the adjacent country, and to assign a general of known energy and capacity to the command thereof, with instructions to adopt whatever measures of security may be needful in the present crisis.

THOS. ROBINS,
President Philadelphia Bank;
THOS. SMITH,
President Bank of North America;
S. A. MERCER,
President Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank;

and the presidents of other banks and institutions, and by citizens generally.

If the President will favor the memorialists with a reply, it may be addressed to J. R. Fry on their behalf.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
September 10, 1862—10.02 a. m.

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Under our militia laws we are utterly defenseless, and, besides, are clogged with commanders who cannot be removed. Therefore, we ask for a military governor, to be appointed by the President. We implore you to give us one who combines the sagacity of the statesman with the acuteness and skill of the soldier. Give us a man whose heart is in the war, and who has no sympathy with secession or its adherents in this city.

THOMAS WEBSTER.
MORTON McMICHAEL.
JOHN W. FORNEY.

PHILADELPHIA, *September* 10, 1862—1.20 p. m.

To the PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY OF WAR:

The Philadelphia chief commissioners for drafting respectfully represent to the President and Secretary of War the immediate necessity of putting the city and its defenses under the charge of United States military general officers having the public confidence, such as General O. M. Mitchel, with General George G. Meade.

B. GERHARD.
WM. H. ALLEN.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
September 10, 1862—2.45 p. m.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

In reply to your dispatch, we most earnestly recommend that General Mitchel be detached from his command in South Carolina, and assigned to duty here, with extensive powers. He is the very man for us. Please answer. We understand that the general has not yet sailed.

THOMAS WEBSTER.
MORTON McMICHAEL.
JOHN W. FORNEY.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
September 10, 1862—5 p. m.

THOMAS WEBSTER,
MORTON McMICHAEL,
JOHN W. FORNEY,
Committee, Philadelphia:

Before receiving your last telegram, Major-General Wool had been ordered to proceed to Philadelphia. The condition of affairs in the Southern Department requires the immediate presence of General Mitchel in his command, and, while confiding in his loyalty and courage, he would not, in my opinion, begin to fill your bill.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WHEELING, VA.,
September 10, 1862—4.20 p. m.

Hon. SECRETARY OF WAR:

I have telegraphed General Wool that a rebel force is coming in the direction of Cumberland and New Creek, Md., and urgently requested that the force at Harper's Ferry and Martinsburg be sent to those points to co-operate with force in this direction. They can be of great benefit at these points. The Second Cavalry defeated and routed Jenkins in Kanawha Valley.

F. H. PEIRPOINT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September* 11, 1862.
(Sent 10.20.)

Major-General MCCLELLAN:

The Governor of Pennsylvania wishes the services of General Reynolds. Can you order him here for that purpose?

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

ROCKVILLE, MD.,
September 11, 1862—10.45 a. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

General Reynolds is now engaged on important service, supporting with his division an attack on New Market. He has one of the best divisions, and is well acquainted with it. I cannot see how his services can be spared at the present time.

GEO. B. MCCLELLAN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Middlebrook, Md., September 11, 1862—12 noon.
(Received 3.45 a. m., September 12.)

Major-General HALLECK:

I was informed by Mr. Garrett, president of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, previous to leaving Washington, that he could transport 28,000 infantry in one day in the cars under his control. In view of this, and the importance of having General Porter's command join me soon, I would suggest that it be sent by rail to Frederick. By this means it would reach me two days earlier than by making the overland march, and would be fresh on its arrival. Porter's trains might come by land.

GEO. B. MCCLELLAN,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
September 11, 1862—1.55 p. m.

Major-General MCCLELLAN, *Rockville, Md.:*

General Reynolds' division can be commanded by some one else. He has been designated for other duty, and must report here immediately.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Middlebrook, Md., September 11, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

I have ordered General Reynolds to report to Governor Curtin at the earliest practicable moment. He is now about 25 miles from here. He will probably not be able to start before morning.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

ROCKVILLE, MD.,
September 11, 1862—12 noon.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Please order Peck's division, upon its arrival, to proceed at once to Rockville, where it will find orders for its further movements.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
September 11, 1862. (Sent 1 p. m.)

Major-General McCLELLAN, *Rockville, Md.:*

Peck's division will not be here for some days.* Weber's troops will be sent forward as soon as they can get transportation. Why not order forward Porter's corps, or Sigel's? If the main force of the enemy is in your front, more troops can be spared from here.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp near Rockville, Md., September 11, 1862—3.45 p. m.
(Received 4.25 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Please send forward all the troops you can spare from Washington, particularly Porter's, Heintzelman's, Sigel's, and all the other old troops. Please send them to Brookville, via Leesborough, as soon as possible. General Banks reports 72,000 troops in and about Washington. If the enemy has left for Pennsylvania, I will follow him rapidly. I will move my headquarters to Middlebrook immediately.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington City, September 11, 1862—6 p. m.

Major-General McCLELLAN:

This is explanatory. If Porter, Heintzelman, and Sigel were sent you, it would sweep everything from the other side of the river, because the new troops have been distributed among them, as I understand.

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*It was retained in Dix's command. See Halleck to Dix, September 24, 1862, Series I, Vol. XVIII, p. 401.

Porter reports himself 21,000 strong, which can only be by the addition of new troops. He is ordered to-night to join you as quickly as possible. I am for sending you all that can be spared, and I hope others can follow Porter very soon.

A. LINCOLN.

HEADQUARTERS,
Camp near Rockville, Md., September 11, 1862. (Received 6 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

GENERAL: At the time this army moved from Washington, it was not known what the intentions of the rebels were in placing their forces on this side of the Potomac. It might have been a feint to draw away our troops from Washington, for the purpose of throwing their main army into the city as soon as we were out of the way, or it might have been supposed to be precisely what they are now doing. In view of this uncertain condition of things, I left what I conceived to be a sufficient force to defend the city against any army they could bring against it from the Virginia side of the Potomac. This uncertainty, in my judgment, exists no longer. All the evidence that has been accumulated from various sources since we left Washington goes to prove most conclusively that almost the entire rebel army in Virginia, amounting to not less than 120,000 men, is in the vicinity of Frederick City. These troops, for the most part, consist of their oldest regiments, and are commanded by their best generals. Several brigades joined them yesterday, direct from Richmond, two deserters from which say that they saw no other troops between Richmond and Leesburg. Everything seems to indicate that they intend to hazard all upon the issue of the coming battle. They are probably aware that their forces are numerically superior to ours by at least 25 per cent. This, with the prestige of their recent successes, will, without doubt, inspire them with a confidence which will cause them to fight well. The momentous consequences involved in the struggle of the next few days impels me, at the risk of being considered slow and overcautious, to most earnestly recommend that every available man be at once added to this army.

I believe this army fully appreciates the importance of a victory at this time, and will fight well; but the result of a general battle, with such odds as the enemy now appears to have against us, might, to say the least, be doubtful; and if we should be defeated the consequences to the country would be disastrous in the extreme. Under these circumstances, I would recommend that one or two of the three army corps now on the Potomac, opposite Washington, be at once withdrawn and sent to re-enforce this army. I would also advise that the force of Colonel Miles, at Harper's Ferry, where it can be of but little use, and is continually exposed to be cut off by the enemy, be immediately ordered here. This would add about 25,000 old troops to our present force, and would greatly strengthen us.

If there are any rebel forces remaining on the other side of the Potomac, they must be so few that the troops left in the forts, after the two corps shall have been withdrawn, will be sufficient to check them; and, with the large cavalry force now on that side kept well out in front to give warning of the distant approach of any very large army, a part of this army might be sent back within the intrenchments to assist in repelling an attack. But even if Washington should be taken while these armies are confronting each other, this would not, in my judgment, bear

comparison with the ruin and disaster which would follow a signal defeat of this army. If we should be successful in conquering the gigantic rebel army before us, we would have no difficulty in recovering it. On the other hand, should their force prove sufficiently powerful to defeat us, would all the forces now around Washington be sufficient to prevent such a victorious army from carrying the works on this side of the Potomac, after they are uncovered by our army? I think not.

From the moment the rebels commenced the policy of concentrating their forces, and with their large masses of troops operating against our scattered forces, they have been successful. They are undoubtedly pursuing the same now, and are prepared to take advantage of any division of our troops in future. I, therefore, most respectfully, but strenuously, urge upon you the absolute necessity, at this critical juncture, of uniting all our disposable forces. Every other consideration should yield to this, and if we defeat the army now arrayed before us, the rebellion is crushed, for I do not believe they can organize another army. But if we should be so unfortunate as to meet with defeat, our country is at their mercy.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
September 11, 1862—9 p. m.

Major-General McCLELLAN, *Rockville, Md.:*

General Fitz John Porter's corps has been ordered to move to-morrow to Brookville, via Leesborough, to report to you for duty in the field.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
September 11, 1862—11.30 p. m.
(Received 3.40 a. m., September 12.)

Major-General HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

GENERAL: My signals have to-day been established on Sugar Loaf Mountain. At last advices, Burnside's troops were within 2 miles of New Market. I have ordered him to advance to-morrow, if possible, to Frederick and occupy it; Sumner and Franklin to advance early in the morning to Urbana, Couch following the movement, after leaving a force to guard the fords below the Monocacy. I am much obliged to you for sending me Porter's corps, and should like the remainder of Keyes' corps as soon as possible. I shall follow up the rebels as rapidly as possible.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

ROCKVILLE, [MD.],
[*September*] 11, 1862—1 p. m.

General AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE, *Brookville:*

The commanding general will not move Sumner and Franklin on Urbana until he hears from you, after your movement toward New Market is decided. Should you think that the taking that place will be likely to bring on a general engagement, you will not make the attack. This you can probably judge of after your reconnaissance this morning.

R. B. MARCY.

BROOKVILLE, [MD.], [*September*] 11, [1862.]

Major-General MCCLELLAN, *Rockville:*

The following dispatch has just been received:

DAMASCUS, *September* 11, 1862—6 a. m.

General BURNSIDE:

With the view of following your instructions, I left yesterday, at 12.30 p. m., and went to Cracklinton, where I had expected a cavalry scout, under Colonel Devin. After waiting until 4 p. m. I received about 100 men, under Colonel Allen, First Maine, and learned that Colonel Devin was absent from General Cox's headquarters, and his men and horses unfit for the march. I received, however, an increase of 60 cavalry from General Rodman. Colonel Allen's command had been on march the whole day without forage, and the horses were allowed to feed an hour at the quartermaster's department at Cracklinton. I mention this to show why we did not arrive here until dark, and why the horses could not go farther that night. At this place I found one regiment infantry, under Colonel Ewing, who offered all facilities. The same reports were prevalent here as we heard at your camp, viz, of rebel forces at Hyattstown, Urbana, and New Market, with a large force at Frederick. It was reported that rebel pickets extend on the New Market road to within 4 miles of this place. I suggested to Colonel Ewing that if a rebel picket guard could be captured and brought here, it might afford us valuable information. He agreed with me, and selected a lieutenant and 25 men on this duty, with orders to march through fields, avoiding the roads, try and capture the supposed rebels, and bring them in. They started at 11 p. m., and returned just now. They found no rebel force at the hamlet, 4 miles from Damascus, where their pickets had been the night before and up to 11 a. m. yesterday, when they left, saying they would return, but did not. There had been 6 or 8 of them. The lieutenant then went 1½ miles farther, and at 4 a. m. heard drums beating, supposed 1½ miles still farther on, probably near Morena, or, perhaps, a mile this side. At the hamlet, 4 miles from here, called Kemptown, and about as large as this place, six or eight houses, the lieutenant took two citizens of that place and brought them to me. They report some 1,200 cavalry came to New Market last Saturday, and these were distributed north and south between Liberty and Hyattstown. No other kind of force in immediate vicinity than cavalry. When asked how many rebels entered Maryland, under Jackson, they say from 100,000 to 150,000, but these numbers are rumors.

Colonel Ewing will occupy the forks of the road, 2 miles from here, to enable me to go with all the cavalry escort to Ridgeville, and then, if rebels are there on the roads toward New Market, on returning I will forward you another report, having reserved a fresh horse for the purpose. The section of cavalry arrived last night. The roads, as far as I have gone, are good, with fields and open timber and good water at intervals.

R. S. WILLIAMSON,
Captain Topographical Engineers.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS RIGHT WING,
September 11, 1862—8 p. m.
(Received Washington, D. C., September 12—1.55 a. m.

General GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN:

The following has just been received:

HEADQUARTERS KANAWHA DIVISION,
Ridgeville, September 11, [1862]—5.30 p. m.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that an Irishman, named Michael Kingsley, has just come into my camp from Fredericktown, which place he says he left at 11 a. m. to-day. He reports that place evacuated by the rebels except pickets. That there is no force but cavalry pickets of small numbers anywhere on the road between Frederick and Ridgeville; saw only 30 or 40 cavalry at New Market. He dodged their pickets through the woods. His report is confirmed by several partial accounts received by me from citizens in the neighborhood, and I think it reliable. He lives in Baltimore, and has been working near Harper's Ferry. The reports of force in direction of New London and Liberty are somewhat vague, and I am trying to obtain something more definite. I do not incline to believe there is much force in our front.

The rebels in leaving Frederick are reported to have gone on the Hagerstown road. Their force there is reported by a citizen, who was through a few days, to be Jackson's and Longstreet's divisions, each four brigades of five regiments each.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

COOKSVILLE, *September* 11 [1862]—10.30 a. m.

Major-General HOOKER, *Commanding Corps:*

GENERAL: Captain Beardsley, Sixth New York Cavalry, who is posted here, states that John S. Doll, proprietor of the Eutaw House, Baltimore, passed through this place on his way from Frederick to Baltimore at 1 o'clock last night. He (Doll) states that the main force of the enemy left Frederick yesterday morning for Harrisburg, and that at 1 o'clock yesterday but one division was left at Frederick, and that it was preparing to march. The entire numbers 160,000. Jackson has the advance. He met Lee's and Stuart's cavalry at New Market; about 1,000 men. He also met a squadron, about 1 mile this side of New Market, returning to that place. From information obtained, it is believed that this squadron had been to Hood's Mills, 2 miles from here, on the railroad. We have now a picket at Hood's Mills, and one company of Sixth New York has gone this morning to Ridgeville by this pike. Nothing has been heard of the enemy here this side of New Market since yesterday. Captain Beardsley deems the information of Mr. Doll reliable. He visited Frederick to attend to his family, and was detained at Frederick several days. The railroad bridge over the Monocacy is destroyed. The enemy took the road up the Cumberland Valley.

Very respectfully,

D. C. HOUSTON,
Major of Engineers.

POPLAR HILL—1.15 p. m.

Lieutenant-Colonel RICHMOND:

Just reached here with Reynolds' division this evening. Please read the inclosed [preceding] letter just received. Headquarters will be here to-night.

Very respectfully,

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding Corps.

A. E. BURNSIDE.

DAMASCUS [MD.],
September 11, 1862—11.20 p. m.

Major-General HOOKER;

GENERAL: I wish you to communicate with General Reno. Have the main body of your corps brought up to within good supporting distance of him at Ridgeville, posting a portion of your corps judiciously in your rear for the purpose of protecting our right flank. General McClellan informs me that the enemy is reported to be in large force between Frederick and Liberty, but there is no confirmation of this. Please throw your cavalry out in that direction to-night in strong force, and ascertain positively if there is any enemy at Liberty or its neighborhood. Send couriers frequently to Ridgeville.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General,
Per JNO. G. PARKE,
Chief of Staff.

SEPTEMBER 11, 1862.

Colonel WEBB,
Chief of Staff, Arlington Heights:

COLONEL: My scouts have just returned from Broad Run and Goose Creek. Yesterday there were two brigades at Leesburg; one went to

Winchester and the other is still at Leesburg. All the rest of the rebel force is said to have crossed over into Maryland, in all not over 200,000.

Very respectfully, &c.,

J. KILPATRICK,
Colonel, Commanding Cavalry Brigade.

BARNESVILLE, MD.,
September 11, 1862—3.35 p. m.

General R. B. MARCY, *Chief of Staff:*

Just in from the front. Have possession of Sugar Loaf Mountain and the signal station. While General Franklin moved a division of his command forward this morning toward the cross-roads in front, I moved two regiments of cavalry and a section of artillery to the right, and intercepted the rebels getting off. Colonel Farnsworth gave them a few shells, and then sent a party to the top of the mountain, who soon fired a volley and gave a hurrah, to let us know the hill was won. The Eighth Illinois behaved with their accustomed gallantry. Yesterday Generals Stuart's and Lee's cavalry were present at the fight, and General Stuart told General Lee that one of the shells we fired over the mountain burst over his head while he was at the signal station. Our loss yesterday was 1 killed and 3 wounded. The enemy left 3 wounded behind them. One, a lieutenant of the Seventh Virginia (Ashby's) Cavalry, died yesterday. I had him buried this morning. I heard to-day that Robertson, with a cavalry force and four horse batteries, has been trying to cross the river for some days. There are only some 3,000 men at Dranesville, and 2,000 cavalry, under W. D. Smith [?], at Centreville. By holding the mouth of the Monocacy, all the ferries and fords below that point are closed to the rebels. I have sent two regiments and a section of artillery there, but it would be well to send a brigade from Couch's and some artillery to that point. I believe the occupation of Monocacy has forced the rebels farther up to cross the river. I send this evening a regiment and a half to Greenfield Mills, on the Monocacy, to hold that point and scout to Licksville, Adamstown, and Buckeystown. Sedgwick's division of Sumner's corps has arrived at Hyattstown.

A. PLEASONTON,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Arlington, September 11, 1862. (Received 12 m.)

General WILLIAMS,
McClellan's Headquarters:

The First Rhode Island Cavalry are on the march to join you at Brookville. I join you to-morrow with Morell's division.

F. J. PORTER,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September* 11, 1862.

General WHIPPLE, *Fort Albany:*

By direction of the General-in-Chief, you will at once put Tyler's and Allabach's brigades in motion, under the command of the senior officer, *for* Brookville, via Leesborough, and report there to me as soon as

practicable. Take in haversacks two days' provisions, as much as possible in wagons; beef on the hoof; also ammunition. You remain as essential to the defenses on your side. General Humphreys will be assigned to the command of the division.

F. J. PORTER,
Major-General.

ARLINGTON, *September* 11, 1862—9.15 p. m.

General GRIFFIN:

Send out hour notice at once to all your regiments that they will be required to march to-morrow morning. The hour will be given as soon as possible. Three days' rations in haversacks.

F. J. PORTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

ARLINGTON, *September* 11, 1862—10.10 p. m.

General GRIFFIN:

Have your command at Fort Corcoran at 7.45 a. m. to-morrow, ready to fall into the column. Fill your haversacks and canteens, and take as much provision as possible in wagons. Acknowledge.

F. J. PORTER,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September* 11, 1862.

GENERAL: In obedience to your orders, I left this city at midnight, August 30, 1862, and proceeded as rapidly as possible to Centreville, Va., where, at 6 a. m., on Sunday, August 31, I reported in person to Major-General Pope, to whom I exhibited my instructions. Acquainting myself as rapidly as possible with the situation of affairs, I decided upon the following course: First, to remove the wounded from the hospitals at Bull Run, in advance of Centreville, and to transfer the whole establishment, surgeons, nurses, cooks, cooking-apparatus, and medical supplies, to Fairfax Station, where there were subsistence stores, and where the wounded could receive food and medical attendance before being transferred to the railroad cars to be forwarded to this city. Medical Inspector Edward P. Vollum, who superintended the transfer, reports that it was safely accomplished, and that the number removed was about 1,200. Finding it impossible, on account of the presence of the enemy, to remove our wounded from Manassas Junction and Bristoe Station, I commenced emptying the overcrowded hospitals at Centreville, and placed the first train of ambulances in charge of Asst. Surg. J. Cooper McKee, with orders to remain at Fairfax Station, to superintend the transfer of wounded from the ambulances to the cars, and to send back to me all ambulances as rapidly as possible. After giving these orders and seeing that they were being executed, I went to Major-General Pope and stated that I had been informed that a large number of our wounded were still lying on the battle-field, and requested that he would apply for a flag of truce, that they might be removed. The general made the application immediately. The reply granting the flag was communicated to Medical Director McParlin, Sunday evening, too late to proceed that night. I, however, ordered Medical Director McParlin to have his trains of ambulances ready, and to procure from

regiments, brigades, and divisions the necessary detail of surgeons and assistants, the whole to move at 6 o'clock on Monday morning. I also directed Surgeon Page and most of the medical officers sent by you from this city to accompany Surgeon McParlin. The train of 37 wagons, containing medical and hospital supplies, dispatched by you on Saturday night in charge of Assistant Surgeon Webster, arrived at a late hour on Sunday night. These wagons were unloaded at Centreville, and sent to the battle-field with Surgeon McParlin, who took such of the supplies as he thought would be required, and also his hospital supply wagon. It is to be remarked here that I had been officially informed that the army would remain at Centreville; that I had no definite knowledge of the number of our wounded on the field, or their precise situation, and intended keeping the trains moving as rapidly as possible between the battle-field and Centreville, expecting, in two days, to complete their removal.

Of all the trains of ambulances sent to Fairfax Station on Sunday, but one returned, and that was sent to the battle-field. On Monday, judging from the movements around me that the army would fall back, I applied to Colonel Ruggles, assistant adjutant-general and chief of staff, who informed me that while he thought the army would fall back, it was not yet so decided. I then asked that I might be informed as soon as the decision was made. Early Monday evening, I think about 7 o'clock, I went to Major-General Pope, stated my impressions, from what I heard and saw, that the army was retiring, referred to the nature of my orders from you, and asked whether I should accompany him, or remain with the wounded, and send his medical director, Surgeon McParlin, to him. The general decided I should send Medical Director McParlin to him, and remain myself with the wounded. The general also stated to me that he had no intention of leaving this place (Centreville); that the old Braddock road to Fairfax Station was open, and that my ambulances should be sent that way. During both Sunday and Monday I had made repeated efforts to procure subsistence stores. So far as I could ascertain, there were none at Centreville. Col. E. G. Beckwith, chief commissary, gave me an order on any commissary I could find for one beef, which I procured on Monday morning. I also obtained some coffee, sugar, candles, and hard bread. On Monday night, when the wagons were passing through Centreville, Commissary Smith left with me a few subsistence stores. The first train of ambulances arrived in Centreville from the battle-field on Monday evening. The wounded were fed with soup, coffee, and hard bread, furnished with blankets, and forwarded at daybreak Tuesday morning, by the Braddock road. During the night all our troops left Centreville, and on Tuesday morning the place was occupied by the enemy. I had not deemed it proper either to send back my hospital supplies or to destroy them, trusting that our wounded would have some benefit from them, even after they had passed from my control. The result did not disappoint my expectations. Of the 4,000 blankets you sent to me, 2,000 at least were used for our wounded, and the requisitions of the medical officers at Centreville for medical and hospital stores for immediate use, including concentrated beef essence, mutton broth, extract of coffee, sugar, and milk, milk in cans, crackers, brandy, whisky, wine, and tea, were promptly complied with. On Tuesday morning, after the occupation of Centreville by the rebel troops, I received from Medical Director McParlin a requisition for subsistence for 1,500 men, and a note describing the destitute condition of our wounded on the field. This was the first information I had received concerning the situation

of our wounded beyond Centreville. Their number was much greater than I had been led to believe, and the situation far more critical. The hospital stores at Centreville were not more than enough for the wounded there, and I had no means of sending anything to the battle-field. I stated the emergency to Major Talcott and Captain Johnston, officers of the engineer corps of the Confederate Army, who had arrived in Centreville, and suggested, if not improper, that I might accompany them to General Lee's headquarters, in the hope of obtaining permission to pass through his lines to our own and return with ambulances and provisions. Those officers assented readily to my proposition, and I accompanied them to the headquarters of their army. I did not speak with General Lee, nor do I know in what words Major Talcott communicated to him the object of my visit. The reply brought to me was that General Lee had communicated with Major-General Pope, and that our ambulances would be allowed to pass. I was also informed that 150 ambulances had passed through their lines that day. With this information, I returned to Centreville, expecting to find ambulances, but found only one, the driver of which said he had started with a large train, but did not know where the rest had gone. I now endeavored to hire a wagon to convey a few stores to the field, and intended to go there myself, but before I could get a wagon Medical Director McParlin came to Centreville, in obedience to my order for him to report to Major-General Pope. The conduct of affairs on the field had been intrusted to Surg. Charles Page. Medical Director McParlin was accompanied by Medical Director L. Guild, of the Army of Northern Virginia. The accounts given by these officers of the situation of our wounded were distressing. I stated to them what I had done. On consultation, it was determined that I should address a letter to the commander of the Confederate Army, stating the situation, and asking that both subsistence and ambulances be allowed to pass to us. Medical Director Guild also wrote to his commanding general, and the two letters were sent forward that night by a special courier. The reply received by Medical Director Guild on Wednesday morning, written by Col. R. H. Chilton, assistant adjutant-general, C. S. Army, was indefinite as to my main inquiry concerning provisions being allowed to pass, but it directed Medical Director Guild to furnish subsistence for our wounded as far as possible, and gave the route for our ambulances to take in going out, viz, by Centreville, the main road to Fairfax Court-House and Alexandria. After reading Colonel Chilton's communication, I addressed a letter to you, which was forwarded by Medical Director Guild. Believing that I had done all in my power to procure subsistence, I proceeded, in company with Medical Director McParlin (it being impracticable for him to join Major-General Pope) and Medical Director Guild, to the central depot of our wounded on the battle-field, where I found two ambulances, which I sent to Centreville for hospital stores and blankets, and then rode over the entire field, to ascertain the situation and condition of our wounded. At this time, Wednesday afternoon, September 3, they had been collected in field hospitals, most of them in and around houses, but some merely in groups at selected sites on the field, without other shelter than blankets. Only two of these hospitals were without medical officers; they had been visited by the surgeon of the central station, and had a few nurses. There were about 30 wounded in each. After my arrival on the field, only 4 of our wounded were found completely isolated and without attendance. None had been absolutely without food, though the amount was extremely limited. Those who had been

collected in the vicinity of houses had found provisions on which they had subsisted. In some instances the surgeons had succeeded in procuring a sheep or a pig and some corn-meal, and in one place, the Van Pelt house, the surgeons found coffee, sugar, cider, wine, and were able to procure meat. Although doubtful of the propriety of so doing, I accepted the invitation to pass the night with Medical Director Guild at his camp on the battle-field. The result was, as I had hoped, beneficial to my wounded. It enabled me to have two ambulances, which had returned empty from Centreville, filled with hospital stores and blankets from the supplies that had been conveyed from Centreville to the camp of Medical Director Guild, and, during our ride over the field, three small beeves were purchased by that officer and ordered to be delivered to me the next morning. On Thursday morning the first train of ambulances from this city arrived on the field, with fresh bread and an abundant and varied supply of food and hospital stores. I instantly dispatched the ambulances, with provisions, in every direction over the field, to bring to the central station all who were without some shelter. A few ambulances were employed in conveying stores and food to the several field depots, and fresh beef was sent to Centreville. From that moment trains of ambulances, each with food and stores, arrived in rapid succession. The supply was superabundant. The bread, which otherwise would have spoiled, and one of the beeves, which I did not need, and which I could not feed, were given to the One hundred and thirty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, which had come to bury our dead, and had failed to bring rations. My great difficulty now was to feed the wounded, with the abundant stores at my command. All my nurses and attendants were exhausted by their labors. They could hardly be urged to the necessary effort. Nevertheless, with the aid of some self-denying and noble-hearted citizens, volunteer nurses, who remained to the last, and by the indefatigable industry and attention of the medical staff, I believe no one suffered for water, for food, or for medical attendance. Each train of ambulances was supplied with an abundance of mutton-broth, extracts of beef and of coffee, canned milk, bread, and water for the journey. All the wounded were fed just before starting, and directions given to feed them on the road, the train to be halted, so that water could be boiled, wherewith to make soup and coffee from the prepared essences and extracts. One soldier, whom it was impossible otherwise to move, was brought to this city under the influence of chloroform administered on the road by Assistant Surgeon Clarke, U. S. Volunteers. The removal of our wounded from the battle-field was completed Tuesday afternoon, the 9th instant, and the last trains of ambulances arrived at Fairfax Seminary Hospital early Wednesday morning.

In conclusion, I submit the following remarks: If I had been informed that Centreville was to be evacuated by our forces, I would have had the little subsistence remaining in that place conveyed to the field before the army retired. The large supply of blankets and hospital stores sent by you from this city on Saturday evening, August 30, saved the lives of hundreds of our wounded; indeed, without these supplies many must have died from exposure and starvation on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, September 1, 2, and 3. As it was, I believe the number of deaths fairly attributable to want of food and exposure is very small indeed. My retaining the medical and hospital stores, and allowing them to fall into the hands of the enemy, was well for our wounded, who received all the stores that the medical officers applied for, as necessary

for immediate use, and nearly, if not quite, half of the blankets. The medical officers applied themselves to their duties with an energy and devotedness worthy of all praise, and it was only when completely exhausted that they ceased from their fatiguing labors. The corps of citizen surgeons, under Dr. Detmold, rendered efficient service for two days, when they were no longer needed, the greater portion of the wounded having been removed. I must bear testimony to the heroic fortitude of our wounded soldiers. All appreciated the difficulties of their situation, and uncomplainingly awaited that relief which they were confident their Government would provide. The relief came at the moment when hope had almost deserted them. The unexpended hospital stores were brought back to this city, as was also a large portion of the commissary stores. A quantity of subsistence stores, for which I had no transportation, was distributed among the citizens whose premises had been occupied by our wounded. Our wounded were collected in twenty-one field hospitals, within an area 10 miles long by 7 wide. It was impossible to ascertain, with precision, the number of wounded, but, from the data in my possession, I estimate it to be 4,000. I cannot close this report without commenting on the conduct of the ambulance drivers. It was with the greatest difficulty that I could put a reasonable limit to their stealing from my commissary and hospital stores. Some would appropriate to their own use hospital blankets, and be highly insolent when they were taken away for the wounded. Very few would assist in placing the wounded in their ambulances; still fewer could be induced to assist in feeding them or giving them water. Some were drunk; many were insubordinate; others, when detected with provisions or stores, would not surrender them until compelled to by physical force. The practice of loading ambulances with forage, camp-kettles, personal baggage, and subsistence for the drivers needs a corrective. These things occupy space required for the wounded, and greatly interfere with their comfort. A wagon with stores and forage should accompany every train of 50 ambulances, and nothing but sick and wounded men and water should be put in the vehicles themselves. The service greatly needs a well-organized ambulance corps, and I hope the Secretary of War will adopt the organization you have recommended.

Your obedient servant,

RICHARD H. COOLIDGE,
Medical Inspector, U. S. Army.

The SURGEON-GENERAL OF THE ARMY.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
Near Clarksburg [Md.], September 11, 1862.

General A. S. WILLIAMS:

GENERAL: I wish you to select the strongest position in the vicinity of Damascus (within a mile of the town), and post your command on three lines, throwing out a strong advanced guard and picketing to the front and flanks.

We are near the enemy, and it is absolutely necessary to be extremely vigilant.

Very respectfully,

E. V. SUMNER,
Brevet Major-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF WASHINGTON,
September 11, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK,
Commander-in-Chief, U. S. Army:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inclose to you a synopsis from the reports of the 10th instant of the forces in and near Washington for its defense. It is as near to the exact strength as "reports" will bring us. The aggregate is probably somewhat larger than the actual number of troops ready for duty.

I have the honor to be, with much respect, your obedient servant,
N. P. BANKS,
Major-General, Commanding.

P. S.—The number of guns reported is one hundred and twenty; forty of these are heavy guns in garrison. The balance is doubtless field artillery.

Troops for defense of Washington.

CORPS D'ARMÉE.

General Heintzelman's *corps d'armée*	16,000
General Porter's corps	21,000
General Sigel's corps	9,800
	46,800

IN GARRISON.

General Abercrombie (Ethan Allen)	1,335
Lieutenant-Colonel Senges (Third New York Artillery)	206
Colonel Greene (Fourteenth Massachusetts, First Wisconsin, Sixteenth Maine)	2,400
Colonel Tyler (First Connecticut Artillery)	1,056
Lieutenant-Colonel Haskin	6,458
General Woodbury	4,000
	15,515

METROPOLITAN GUARD.

General Wadsworth	4,000
General Slough	2,500
	6,500

PROVISIONAL BRIGADES.

General Casey	4,500

RECAPITULATION.

Three *corps d'armée*	46,800
Troops in garrison	15,500
Metropolitan Guard	6,500
Provisional brigades, Casey	4,500
	73,300

One hundred and twenty guns are reported.

WASHINGTON, *September* 11, 1862.
(Received 8.45 p. m.)

Major-General HEINTZELMAN, *Commanding:*

General Fitz John Porter's corps will be directed to move to-morrow morning to Brookville, via Leesborough, to report to General McClellan. The space left by this corps in the defense of Washington will be immediately filled by other troops under your command.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF WASHINGTON,
September 11, 1862—12.45 p. m.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,
A. A. G., Hdqrs. Army of the Potomac, beyond Rockville:

The General-in-Chief understood from General McClellan that General Barnard was to command all the defenses on the north side of the Potomac; but being informed by General Barnard that he has no such command, wishes me to make that arrangement. Please ask General McClellan if it will meet his views, and let me know his answer as soon as possible.

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF WASHINGTON.
Washington, September 11, 1862.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,
A. A. G., Hdqrs. Army of the Potomac, beyond Rockville:

Yesterday's report, which will go to you this afternoon, shows present for duty, in round numbers: Garrisons, 15,200; First, Third, and Fifth Corps, in camp, 46,800; city guards and provisional brigades, 10,500; aggregate for duty, 72,500. There is the old exaggeration in these figures, due to failing to distinguish between for duty and extra or daily duty. Most of the commanders have not found it out yet.

Please remember this is yesterday's report.

RICH'D B. IRWIN,
Captain, Aide-de-Camp, and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF WASHINGTON,
September 11, 1862—4 p. m.

Maj. Gen. S. P. HEINTZELMAN, *Arlington:*

Some arrangement must be made to collect all the stragglers and convalescents who are now wandering about Alexandria and Washington, unable to rejoin their regiments, and keep them together until an opportunity offers to send them back. General Banks [thinks] it would be best to establish a general camp in some central position on the Virginia side, and to order the military governors of Alexandria and the District of Columbia to pick up all stragglers and convalescents and send them there. Please submit your views on the subject.

By command of Major-General Banks:

RICH'D B. IRWIN,
Captain, Aide-de-Camp, and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 235. } HDQRS. OF THE ARMY, ADJT. GEN.'S OFFICE,
Washington, September 11, 1862.

* * * * * * *

IV. Brig. Gen. Thomas L. Kane, U. S. Volunteers, is assigned to the army under Major-General McClellan, and will report to General Casey for duty with the Provisional Brigade.

By command of Major-General Halleck:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HARPER'S FERRY, VA.,
September 11, 1862—1.50 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Report here that Jackson and Lee encamped at Boonsborough last night with 40,000 to 60,000 men, and that the enemy is leaving Frederick.

D. S. MILES,
Colonel Second Infantry.

BALTIMORE, MD.,
September 11, 1862—8.20 a. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

On my return to this city I sent you two telegrams on the subject of my leaving this city. I am satisfied it will not do to leave at this time. I do not believe that Philadelphia is in the least danger, while Baltimore is in danger from within as well as from without. I, therefore, desire to hear from you on the subject, and I will not leave until I do. General White informs me that 15,000 rebel infantry, cavalry, and artillery passed through Boonsborough last night. Probable destination, Hagerstown.

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September* 11, 1862.

Major-General WOOL:

Another officer will be detailed for Philadelphia. The Sixth Massachusetts should be sent here, unless you need their services in Baltimore.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

BALTIMORE, MD.,
September 11, 1862—12 noon.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

A person living in this city, in whom General [Edward] Shriver has the utmost confidence, says that he was in Frederick yesterday; that the rebels broke up their encampment at 1.30 a. m., and marched in the direction of Hagerstown, Stonewall Jackson leading. He saw them marching from 5 a. m. until 9 p. m., when he left; principally infantry and artillery. According to report, three hundred pieces of artillery, with some very large ones. He says Generals Lee and Jackson, Brigadier-General Cobb, and several other generals, were present. Brigadier-General Walker was still to pass with his brigade. He saw, as he supposed from reports, 5,000 cavalry near New Market, which had not yet left. He saw many pieces of cannon, with the letters U. S.; also many horses, mules, and wagons, with the same letters. The report was that the troops were going into Pennsylvania. The informant further says that the people were not under any restraint, and had permission to come and go as they pleased.

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, September 11, 1862.

Governor CURTIN, *Harrisburg, Pa.:*

I have telegraphed to General McClellan to send General Reynolds here, to take command in Pennsylvania. General Wool was assigned yesterday, but has been relieved at his own request. Until an officer is assigned to command, it will be impossible to give the orders you ask for.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HARRISBURG, PA.,
September 11, 1862—11 a. m.

Col. JOHN A. WRIGHT, *Willard's:*

Our operator at State line reports that a body of rebel cavalry entered Hagerstown at 9 o'clock this morning, proceeded to railroad depot, and thence by road in direction of State line. It is believed that Jackson will move down the Cumberland Valley with at least part of his column, and may attack White at Martinsburg with the balance. White's scouts report that communication westward has been cut off for two days.

A. G. CURTIN,
Governor of Pennsylvania.

WASHINGTON, *September* 11, 1862—12 m.

Hon. ANDREW G. CURTIN:

Please tell me at once what is your latest news from or toward Hagerstown, or of the enemy's movements in any direction.

A. LINCOLN.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., September 11, 1862.

His Excellency ANDREW G. CURTIN,
Governor of Pennsylvania, Harrisburg, Pa.:

SIR: The application made to me by your adjutant-general for authority to call out the militia of the State of Pennsylvania has received careful consideration. It is my anxious desire to afford, as far as possible, the means and power of the Federal Government to protect the State of Pennsylvania from invasion by the rebel forces, and since, in your judgment, the militia of the State are required, and have been called upon by you, to organize for home defense and protection, I sanction the call that you have made, and will receive them into the service and pay of the United States to the extent they can be armed, equipped, and usefully employed. The arms and equipments now belonging to the General Government will be needed for the troops called out for the National armies, so that arms can only be furnished for the quota of militia furnished by the draft of nine months' men, heretofore ordered. But, as arms may be supplied by the militia under your call, these, with the 30,000 in your arsenal, will probably be sufficient for the purpose contemplated by your call. You will be authorized to provide such equipments as may be required, according to the regulations of the United

States service, which, upon being turned over to the United States Quartermaster's Department, will be paid for at regulation prices, or the rates allowed by the Department for such articles. Railroad transportation will also be paid for, as in other cases. Such general officers will be supplied as the exigencies of the service will permit.

Yours, truly,

A. LINCOLN.

HARRISBURG, PA., *September* 11, 1862—3.30 p. m.
(Received 6.30 p. m.)

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:

Your dispatch of 12 m. reached me at 2 p. m. At 9 o'clock this morning the rebel cavalry occupied Hagerstown. At 12 their pickets were within half a mile of the Pennsylvania line at Greencastle. It is the advance cavalry of Jackson's column. Jackson's troops are represented to be in a very bad condition, a large portion of them without shoes or hats, and with ragged clothing. Cavalry are in better condition—well equipped and armed, except that they have no carbines. The mayor, cashier of the bank, sheriff, and other loyal citizens have left Hagerstown and are now at Greencastle. I have information from a gentleman who saw Jackson and was in his camp on Monday, between Boonsborough and Middletown. At that time he had about 15,000 troops convened with him—men who expected to enter Pennsylvania. Had no conversation of any importance with the officers. I think Jackson's column has been largely increased since that day. From indications the people of Greencastle expect a dash on that place this afternoon. This is all the news of any consequence since my telegram to the War Department this morning.

A. G. CURTIN,
Governor.

HARRISBURG, PA., *September* 11, 1862.
(Received 8.30 p. m.)

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:

I have information this evening of a private character, which I deem entirely reliable, that the whole of the rebel army has been moved from Frederick, and their destination is Harrisburg and Philadelphia. You should order a strong guard placed upon the railway lines from Washington to Harrisburg to-night, and send here not less than 80,000 disciplined forces, and order from New York and States east all available forces to concentrate here at once. To this we will add all the militia forces possible, and I think that in a few days we can muster 50,000 men. It is our only hope to save the North and crush the rebel army. Do not suppose for one instant that I am unnecessarily alarmed. I believe I know all that I have stated to be true. I have had the country examined west of the river to-day by competent military engineers, and their report this evening is that defensive works cannot be erected to be useful against 50,000 men. The enemy will bring against us not less than 120,000, with large amount of artillery. The time for decided action by the National Government has arrived. What may we expect?

A. G. CURTIN,
Governor of Pennsylvania.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
September 11, 1862—1.15 p. m.

Gov. ANDREW G. CURTIN, *Harrisburg, Pa.:*

I am in hourly expectation of gaining definite news from Ridgeville and New Market. I ought to-day to know definitely whether the enemy are still massed near Frederick; whether they have any force east of the Monocacy; whether they have moved on Hagerstown in large force. I now think that nearly all their available force is on this side of the Potomac.

I would urge upon Your Excellency, in the event of their moving upon Pennsylvania, to take sure means to delay their advance by destroying bridges, obstructing the roads, harassing their front, flank, and rear, destroying supplies, &c. This is necessary to enable me to gain time to take the best route to foil their purpose.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

McCain is at Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, *September* 11, 1862.
(Received 8 p. m.)

Major-General McCLELLAN, *Rockville:*

We have advices that enemy broke up whole encampment at Frederick yesterday morning, 3 o'clock, and marched in direction of Hagerstown, with over three hundred pieces artillery, large bodies of infantry and cavalry, Stonewall Jackson leading. Jackson is now in Hagerstown. Man who gives information said rebel army marching 5 a. m. to 9 p. m. yesterday out of their camps at Frederick. Men all believed they were going to Pennsylvania. We shall need a large portion of your column in this valley to save us from utter destruction.

A. G. CURTIN,
Governor.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Middlebrook, Md., September 11, 1862—11 p. m.
(Received 4 a. m., September 12.)

His Excellency ANDREW G. CURTIN, *Harrisburg:*

Your dispatch just received. I have ordered General Reynolds to report to you at the earliest practicable moment. This army is not sufficiently strong to divide it, but I rely upon your troops to hold the enemy in check until I can overtake him.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

BALTIMORE, MD.,
September 11, 1862—10 p. m.

Major-General McCLELLAN, *Rockville:*

I have just received, on my return from Washington, your telegram of this date. The Monocacy Bridge is reported to be totally destroyed, and the masonry of the piers and abutments largely damaged. We have timber and all necessary material at Harper's Ferry. If this can be obtained, and our bridge men from that vicinity, with supplies we can command here, our engineer states that by most energetic efforts

he can pass trains in four days. I will at once direct best possible arrangements to work from this end. You will please advise, when proper to do so, whether we can depend upon obtaining the materials from Harper's Ferry. You are doubtless aware that in case of necessity we can send trains from Washington to the Monocacy River in five hours, and from Baltimore in four hours. The structures between Monocacy and Harper's Ferry are small, so that if the latter point is held, and the enemy driven from the intermediate line, the road through can be used with but little delay.

J. W. GARRETT,
President Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

WASHINGTON, *September* 11, 1862—4.30 p. m.

THOMAS A. SCOTT, Esq., *Philadelphia:*

General McClellan declines to spare General Reynolds from the field. Who else will you have?

EDWIN M. STANTON.

HARRISBURG, PA., *September* 11, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Do not know who to name. We still hope that Reynolds will be ordered here to-night. See message from Governor Curtin to the President.

THOMAS A. SCOTT.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.,
September 12, 1862—4 a. m.

Major-General MCCLELLAN,
Clarksburg, Md.:

How does it look now?

A. LINCOLN.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.,
September 12, 1862—5.45 p. m.

Major-General MCCLELLAN:

Governor Curtin telegraphs me:

I have advices that Jackson is crossing the Potomac at Williamsport, and probably the whole rebel army will be drawn from Maryland.

Receiving nothing from Harper's Ferry or Martinsburg to-day, and positive information from Wheeling that the line is cut, corroborates the idea that the enemy is recrossing the Potomac. Please do not let him get off without being hurt.

A. LINCOLN.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Clarksburg, Md., September 12, 1862—10 a. m.
(Received 1.15 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK:

My columns are pushing on rapidly to Frederick. I feel perfectly confident that the enemy has abandoned Frederick, moving in two direc-

tions, viz, on the Hagerstown and Harper's Ferry roads. Fitz. Lee, with four regiments of cavalry and six pieces of artillery, left New Market yesterday for Liberty. They are being followed by Burnside's cavalry.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, September 12, 1862—1.45 p. m.

Major-General McCLELLAN,
Middlebrook, Md.:

General Porter's corps took up its march this morning. On full consultation with him, it was deemed best to keep his corps together, and to march it by the Leesborough road. In this we were all agreed. Have you any reliable information of enemy's force south of the Potomac? Is it not possible to open communication with Harper's Ferry, so that Colonel Miles' forces can co-operate with you?

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Near Urbana, Md., September 12, 1862—5.30 p. m.
(Received 4.20 a. m., 13th.)

Major-General HALLECK:

I have just learned, by signal from Sugar Loaf Mountain, that our troops are entering Frederick. The remainder of Burnside's troops are between Frederick and New Market. Sumner is near Urbana, with our advance guard thrown out to the Monocacy; Williams on his right; Franklin on his left; Couch at Barnesville. Cavalry has been sent toward Point of Rocks to ascertain whether there is any force of the enemy in that direction. Burnside has cavalry in pursuit of Fitzhugh Lee, toward Westminster. Should the enemy go toward Pennsylvania I shall follow him. Should he attempt to recross the Potomac I shall endeavor to cut off his retreat. My movements to-morrow will be dependent upon information to be received during the night. The troops have marched to-day as far as it was possible and proper for them to move.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

P. S.—I have ordered Banks to send eight new regiments to relieve parts of Couch's command left at Offutt's Cross-Roads, Seneca, and Conrad's and Edwards Ferries. How soon may I expect these troops? Their presence at the points indicated is very necessary.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Near Urbana, Md., September 12, 1862—6 p. m.
(Received 4.08 a. m., 13th.)

Major-General HALLECK:

I learn nothing reliable as to the enemy south of the Potomac. I this morning ordered cavalry to endeavor to open communication with Har-

per's Ferry, and in my orders of movement for to-morrow have arranged so that I can go or send to his [Miles'] relief, if necessary. I have heard no firing in that direction, and, if he resists at all, I think I can not only relieve him, but place the rebels who attack him in great danger of being cut off. Everything moves at daylight to-morrow. Your message to him this moment received. Will forward by first opportunity.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp near Urbana, September 12, 1862—9 p. m.
(Received 6.50 a. m., 13th.)

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:

You will have learned by my telegram to General Halleck that we hold Frederick and the line of the Monocacy. I have taken all possible means to communicate with Harper's Ferry, so that I may send to its relief if necessary. Cavalry are in pursuit of the Westminster party, with orders to catch them at all hazards. The main body of my cavalry and horse artillery are ordered after the enemy's main column, with orders to check its march as much as possible, that I may overtake it. If Harper's Ferry is still in our possession, I think I can save the garrison, if they fight at all. If the rebels are really marching into Pennsylvania, I shall soon be up with them. My apprehension is that they may make for Williamsport, and get across the river before I can catch them.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS RIGHT WING,
Two Miles North of Damascus [Md.], Sept. 12, 1862—5.30 a. m.
(Received 1.30 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK,
General-in-Chief, and
Major-General McCLELLAN:

A squadron of cavalry has just returned from New Market, and gives us the positive information that the place was evacuated yesterday, the rear leaving at 5 p. m. The force there consisted of four regiments cavalry and six pieces artillery, under Fitzhugh Lee. The regiments were small when they first arrived, and in very bad condition, both horses and men, but are said to have received considerable numbers of fresh horses and recruits. Their arms are said to be bad. They had no wagons and about fifty head of cattle. Their main body probably encamped last night at Liberty; their rear at New London. The soldiers all say they are going into Pennsylvania. This much of the information is reliable. The commanding officer of the squadron conversed with some of the citizens of New Market who had been in Frederick, and they all agree in representing that Jackson had been there with a very strong force, and has moved from there in the direction of Hagerstown; and it is also rumored that columns have moved upon the Gettysburg and Harper's Ferry roads. I can hardly understand how they can be moving on these two latter roads at the same time. If they are going into Pennsylvania they would hardly be moving upon the Harper's Ferry road,

and if they are going to recross, how could they be moving upon Gettysburg?

In your communication of yesterday you spoke of a movement upon Urbana. My opinion is that a direct movement upon Urbana and the line of the Monocacy would develop the strength of the enemy, and in all probability drive him beyond it. General Reno's corps will be in New Market early this forenoon; General Hooker's corps in the vicinity of Ridgeville. I shall send all the available cavalry with Gibbon's batteries in the direction of Liberty. My headquarters will be at New Market, where I will await further instructions from you.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS RIGHT WING,
Damascus, Md., September 12, 1862—6 a. m.
(Received 1.20 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK:

GENERAL: My command now occupies New Market and other points in rear on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. From my report to General McClellan (a copy of which you will receive), you can form your opinion as to the propriety of supplying us with subsistence by the railroad. I shall endeavor to open communication with Baltimore to-day.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

UPTON'S HILL,
September 12, 1862—8.29 p. m.

Lieutenant-Colonel MCKEEVER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Sergeant Griswold, Harris Light Cavalry, has been 9 miles beyond Falls Church, toward Leesburg. Just returned by Vienna. Could hear of no force at Dranesville or Leesburg or beyond. Saw tracks of many wagons at Vienna. Saw woman, who said, at Vienna, the country people were taking vegetables to Fairfax to sell to enemy; that the enemy visited there; that the Sixth Virginia Cavalry and some infantry were at Germantown, and were going to Alliance; their pickets to-night to Fairfax Court-House.

J. M. DAVIES,
Colonel, Commanding Cavalry Brigade.

HDQRS. THIRD CORPS, ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
Ridgeville, Md., September 12, 1862.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have just been shown an order relieving Brigadier-General Reynolds from the command of a division in my corps. I request that the major-general commanding will not heed this order; a scared Governor ought not to be permitted to destroy the usefulness of an entire division of the army, on the eve of important operations.

General Reynolds commands a division of Pennsylvania troops of

not the best character; is well known to them, and I have no officer to fill his place.

It is satisfactory to my mind that the rebels have no more intention of going to Harrisburg than they have of going to heaven.

It is only in the United States that atrocities like this are entertained.

Very respectfully, &c.,

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding Corps.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, September 12, 1862.

Major-General HEINTZELMAN,
Arlington, Va.:

Send Tyler's and Allabach's brigades with Porter's corps. Brigadier-General Humphreys will command. General Whipple will remain with you, in charge of defenses.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

GENERAL HALLECK'S HEADQUARTERS,
September 12, 1862—11.30.

General S. WILLIAMS,
General McClellan's Headquarters:

Morell is in motion, and will go as far as possible toward Brookville to-night. Tyler's and Allabach's brigades, under Humphreys, will move as soon as possible to-day. I hope to be with you, or near Frederick, to-morrow night, with Morell and Humphreys next day.

F. J. PORTER,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, *September* 12, 1862.

Major-General HEINTZELMAN:

Ascertain, if possible, by means of your cavalry, the probable forces of the enemy south of the Potomac. Should there be no immediate danger of an attack on that side of the river, I wish to send more forces to General McClellan. In regard to wagons, you must apply to Quartermaster's Department. I have no time for such matters.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

ARLINGTON, VA., *September* 12, 1862—4 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK:

I have sent out cavalry patrols, and they can find no traces of the enemy this side of Dranesville. I have no means of ascertaining the probable force of the enemy beyond that point.

S. P. HEINTZELMAN,
Major-General, Commanding

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE POTOMAC,
Arlington, September 12, 1862.

General BIRNEY, *Commanding, Seminary:*

General Grover is ordered to relieve you, but you will move without waiting for his troops, leaving a staff officer to point out to him the ground now occupied by you. You will please assume command of all troops within your lines, except the garrisons of the forts. There is a cavalry brigade near Fort Blenker. Please direct the commanding officer to send three mounted orderlies to report to General Slough, military governor of Alexandria.

CHAUNCEY McKEEVER,
Chief of Staff.

ALEXANDRIA, VA., *September* 12, 1862.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
General Halleck's Headquarters:

I have received no order from any source to retain any portion of the troops outside of Alexandria, lately under my command. General Grover consents that I may use the Thirty-third Massachusetts for a short time, and until I can have assigned me other troops. Will you please send me a regiment, for, without one, Alexandria will soon be in the control of drunken stragglers, as I have not force enough without to prevent.

JNO. P. SLOUGH,
Brigadier-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September* 12, 1862.

General McCLELLAN:

The following is a copy of Associated Press report, dated Baltimore, 12th:

Last evening, at 7.30 o'clock, the rebels made a cavalry raid into Westminster, about 500, with two pieces of artillery. As they charged through the village, discharged their pistols on unarmed citizens on the street. C. W. Willister, district attorney, seeing rebels coming, made for the railroad, and, after proceeding about 1 mile, met train from Baltimore, which, on his information, returned immediately. There was at Union Bridge a train of the Western Maryland Railroad (locomotive and two cars), which should have arrived at Westminster at 5 o'clock this morning, and in this city at 8 o'clock. This train has probably been captured. Federals occupied New Market, on Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, 10 miles from Frederick, yesterday.

STAGER.

BALTIMORE, MD.,
September 12, 1862—2.30 p. m.

General HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

You can put any of my troops under McClellan's command. They are all on the railroad, in detachments and regiments. I have two regiments at the Relay House, one at Ellicott's Mills, one at Elysville, perhaps 7,000 or 8,000 at Harper's Ferry, and two regiments and a battery at Martinsburg. They may be in his neighborhood, and you can give him authority to use them as you or he may deem proper. I have no available troops except those posted on different railroads.

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major-General.

BALTIMORE, MD., *September* 12, 1862.

General HALLECK:

A full regiment is very much needed at Annapolis in place of the Sixty-seventh Pennsylvania, now there, which has 500 men for duty. The paroled prisoners, 4,000 in number, require a strong guard as well as general hospital, railroad, provost-marshal, and camp of the regiment. Shall I stop one of the new regiments for that purpose?

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major-General, Commanding.

BALTIMORE, MD., *September* 12, 1862—7 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

The following telegram just received from Brigadier-General Kelley, at Cumberland:

Just advised that Lightburn has been defeated at Fayette Court-House, and is pursued by the enemy down Big Kanawha.* The rebels will, undoubtedly, cross over toward the railroad, and cut off our supplies. I have, therefore, deemed it proper to order our forces at Cheat Mountain, Elk Water, and Beverly to fall back to the railroad, at Webster. The enemy is reported in large force, under Loring, Floyd, and Magruder. All quiet here.

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Near Urbana [Md.], September 12, 1862—11.10 p. m.
(Received September 13.)

Maj. Gen. JOHN E. WOOL, *Baltimore:*

GENERAL: As I have not troops available for the purpose, I have the honor to request that you will station guards at all the bridges on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad as far west as the Monocacy.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., September 12, 1862—10.35 a. m.

Hon. ANDREW G. CURTIN, *Harrisburg, Pa.:*

Your dispatch asking for 80,000 disciplined troops to be sent to Pennsylvania is received.† Please consider we have not to exceed 80,000 disciplined troops, properly so called, this side of the mountains, and most of them with many of the new regiments are now close in the rear of the enemy supposed to be invading Pennsylvania. Start half of them to Harrisburg and the enemy will turn upon and beat the remaining half, and then reach Harrisburg before the part going there, and beat it, too, when it comes. The best possible security for Pennsylvania is putting the strongest force possible into the enemy's rear.

A. LINCOLN.

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* See Campaign in the Kanawha Valley, West Virginia, September 6-16, Part I, pp. 1057-1090.

† See dispatch of 11th, received 8.30 p. m., p. 268.

HARRISBURG, PA., *September* 12, 1862.
(Received 4.15 p. m.)

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:

Your message received. Reasons for not sending force entirely satisfactory. We are doing all that is possible to throw forces into the valley to check any movement the rebels may attempt in this direction. I have advices that Jackson is crossing the Potomac at Williamsport, and probably the whole rebel army will be drawn from Maryland.

A. G. CURTIN,
Governor of Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURG, PA., *September* 12, 1862.
(Received 12.25 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Mr. Rodick, of Hanover, reports that enemy have retreated from Fredcrick to cross the river above, and that General Sigel was shelling their rear guard at Frederick last evening.

A. G. CURTIN,
Governor of Pennsylvania.

(Copy for Major-General McClellan, Middlebrook, Md.)

HARRISBURG, PA., *September* 12, 1862.
(Received 7 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Send General Reynolds as soon as possible. By telegraphing to the superintendent Northern Central Railroad at Baltimore, an extra train will be prepared for him on arrival at Baltimore.

A. G. CURTIN,
Governor of Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURG, PA., *September* 12, 1862—10 p. m.

The PRESIDENT:

A reliable gentleman came from Hanover to give me the following information:

I left the rebel encampment at Liberty, Md., last night at 12 o'clock. I spent twenty-four hours among their men and officers, from whom I learned the following general programme, after satisfying them that I was a citizen of Maryland and favorable to their cause: They intend to cross about 70,000 men, forming their reserve at Williamsport, and occupy the Virginia shore as a general depot for all supplies they can gather. Part of this reserve to attack and capture Martinsburg and Harper's Ferry. The main rebel army to occupy Maryland between Williamsport and Hagerstown, from which they will move on Cumberland Valley and other points in Pennsylvania. Their force in Maryland was about 190,000 men. That they have in Virginia about 250,000 men, all of whom are being concentrated to menace Washington and keep the Union armies employed there, while their forces in Maryland devastate and destroy Pennsylvania.

The gentleman who gives me this information is vouched for as reliable and truthful by the best citizens of the place where he lives. I give it to you for consideration.

A. G. CURTIN,
Governor of Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, PA.,
September 12, 1862.

JOHN TUCKER,
Assistant Secretary of War:

Have arranged about howitzers. People at navy-yard strongly advise use of gunboats as most efficient at Susquehanna, Bush, and Gunpowder Rivers. These would make everything there safe. Can you do anything to help me get them? They should be light-draught. Telegraph answer. Am informed there are plenty at Washington.

S. M. FELTON.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DEPOT,
Carlisle Barracks, Pa., September 12, 1862.

Brig. Gen. LORENZO THOMAS,
Adjutant-General, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: At the request of His Excellency Gov. A. G. Curtin, I have sent my permanent party, mounted, at daylight this morning, to operate in front of the rebel pickets, between Chambersburg and the Maryland line, and to give some degree of confidence to the inhabitants, as well as to prevent a panic, which was rather imminent among the more easily frightened portion of the people in that neighborhood.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. H. HASTINGS,
Captain First Cavalry, Commanding.

PHILADELPHIA, *September* 12, 1862—4 p. m.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:

The emergency demands the assignment of a competent general, to take command in this city. Peculiar circumstances affecting our State military organization make such measure absolutely necessary. I join with Governor Curtin in urging this upon your immediate attention, and asking a reply.

Very respectfully,

ALEX. HENRY.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., September 12, 1862.

Hon. ALEXANDER HENRY, *Philadelphia:*

Yours of to-day received. General Halleck has made the best provision he can for generals in Pennsylvania. Please do not be offended when I assure you that in my confident belief Philadelphia is in no danger. Governor Curtin has just telegraphed me:

I have advices that Jackson is crossing the Potomac at Williamsport, and probably the whole rebel army will be drawn from Maryland.

At all events, Philadelphia is more than 150 miles from Hagerstown, and could not be reached by the rebel army in ten days, if no hinderance was interposed.

A. LINCOLN.

BALTIMORE, MD., *September* 12, 1862.

Major-General BANKS:

The rebels left Westminster to-day noon; some of their pickets not till 3 p. m. Gone toward Uniontown and Smithsburg. They were about 400 strong, and two pieces cannon. Said they would be back in stronger force in few days.

J. L. McPHAIL.

WHEELING, VA., *September* 12, 1862.

General HALLECK:

I would respectfully suggest that Colonel Crook, who was in General Cox's division, be sent to assist Colonel Lightburn in the command in that section, and that two regiments of Ohio volunteers, who are near the mouth of the Kanawha, be sent to Lightburn immediately.

F. H. PEIRPOINT.

WASHINGTON, *September* 12, 1862.

JOHN TUCKER, JR., *Philadelphia:*

What is the news in Philadelphia to-day?

JOHN TUCKER.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
September 12, 1862. (Received 3.30 p. m.)

Hon. JOHN TUCKER,
Assistant Secretary of War:

Dispatch received. Curtin has called 50,000 men to defend the State—20,000 from Philadelphia Home Guards. Expect to go to Harrisburg to-night. There are rumors of placing the city under martial law and suspending business. Shall I go?

JOHN TUCKER, JR.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 129. } WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJT. GEN.'S OFFICE, *Washington, September* 12, 1862.

I. The President directs that the First, Second, and Third Corps of the Army of Virginia, announced in General Orders, No. 103, be hereafter designated the First, Eleventh, and Twelfth. The several army corps will now stand as follows:

The First, Second, Third, and Fourth as arranged in General Orders, No. 151, of March 13, 1862, from the Headquarters Army of the Potomac.*

The Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, and Ninth as announced in General Orders, No. 84, of July 22, 1862, from this office.†

The Tenth as announced in General Orders, No. 123, of September 3, 1862, from this office.

The Eleventh and Twelfth the same as the First and Second Corps, Army of Virginia.

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By order of the Secretary of War:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

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* See Series I, Vol. V, p. 18. † See Series I, Vol. XI, Part III, p. 333.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 36. } HDQRS. 8TH ARMY CORPS, MIDDLE DEPT., *Baltimore, Md., September* 12, 1862.

So much of General Orders, No. 32, current series, from these headquarters, as confers the command of all the infantry in the city of Baltimore upon Brig. Gen. John R. Kenly, U. S. Volunteers, is hereby revoked.

Brigadier-General Kenly's command will hereafter consist of the First, Fourth, Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth Regiments Maryland Volunteers, which are constituted a brigade under his command.

By command of Major-General Wool:

WM. D. WHIPPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF WASHINGTON,
September 12, 1862.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Army of the Potomac:

In answer to your telegrams respecting the Eighteenth Maine, and the movement of Morell's and Whipple's division, late Sturgis', I have the honor to state that General Porter received orders last night, direct from the General-in-Chief, to move to Brookville this morning with Morell's division, and was this morning further instructed by General Halleck to take Allabach's and Tyler's brigades, under the command of Brig. Gen. A. A. Humphreys. For this reason it has been impracticable to execute the commanding general's orders in regard to placing General Porter in command on this side of the river, and I have, by direction of the General-in-Chief, placed General Barnard in command of the troops and works for the immediate defense of Washington on the north side. General Stoneman is to report to General Heintzelman for the command of Kearny's division. General Whipple remains in command of certain works, as before, with Piatt's brigade added. I hear from Baltimore that about 500 rebel cavalry and artillery were in Westminster last night about 7 o'clock. Westminster is about 30 miles northeast of Frederick and about 28 by good pike from Baltimore. There is now a railway from Union Bridge to Relay House, on Northern Central Railroad, passing through Westminster.

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
September 13, 1862—10.45 a. m.

Major-General MCCLELLAN:

Yours of 5.30 p. m. yesterday is just received. General Banks cannot safely spare eight new regiments from here. You must remember that very few troops are now received from the North, nearly all being stopped to guard the railroad. Four regiments were ordered to General Dix to replace Peck's division. Porter yesterday took away over 20,000. Until you know more certainly the enemy's force south of the Potomac, you are wrong in thus uncovering the capital. I am of opinion that the enemy will send a small column toward Pennsylvania, so as to draw your forces in that direction; then suddenly move on Washington with the forces south of the Potomac and those he may cross over. In your letter of the 10th [11th?] you attach too little importance to the capital. I assure you that you are wrong. The capture of this

place will throw us back six months, if it should not destroy us. Beware of the evils I now point out to you. You saw them when here, but you seem to forget them in the distance. No more troops can be sent from here till we have fresh arrivals from the North.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS, *Frederick, September* 13, 1862—12 m.
(Received 2.35 a. m., September 14.)

To the PRESIDENT:

I have the whole rebel force in front of me, but am confident, and no time shall be lost. I have a difficult task to perform, but with God's blessing will accomplish it. I think Lee has made a gross mistake, and that he will be severely punished for it. The army is in motion as rapidly as possible. I hope for a great success if the plans of the rebels remain unchanged. We have possession of Catoctin. I have all the plans of the rebels, and will catch them in their own trap if my men are equal to the emergency. I now feel that I can count on them as of old. All forces of Pennsylvania should be placed to co-operate at Chambersburg. My respects to Mrs. Lincoln. Received most enthusiastically by the ladies. Will send you trophies. All well, and with God's blessing will accomplish it.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN.

FREDERICK CITY, MD., *September* 13, 1862—11 p. m.
(Received 1 p. m., September 14.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

An order from General R. E. Lee, addressed to General D. H. Hill, which has accidentally come into my hands this evening—the authenticity of which is unquestionable—discloses some of the plans of the enemy, and shows most conclusively that the main rebel army is now before us, including Longstreet's, Jackson's, the two Hills', McLaws', Walker's, R. H. Anderson's, and Hood's commands. That army was ordered to march on the 10th, and to attack and capture our forces at Harper's Ferry and Martinsburg yesterday, by surrounding them with such a heavy force that they conceived it impossible they could escape. They were also ordered to take possession of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad; afterward to concentrate again at Boonsborough or Hagerstown. That this was the plan of campaign on the 9th is confirmed by the fact that heavy firing has been heard in the direction of Harper's Ferry this afternoon, and the columns took the roads specified in the order. It may, therefore, in my judgment, be regarded as certain that this rebel army, which I have good reasons for believing amounts to 120,000 men or more, and know to be commanded by Lee in person, intended to attempt penetrating Pennsylvania. The officers told their friends here that they were going to Harrisburg and Philadelphia. My advance has pushed forward to-day, and overtaken the enemy on the Middletown and Harper's Ferry roads, and several slight engagements have taken place, in which our troops have driven the enemy from their position. A train of wagons, about three-quarters of a mile long, was destroyed to-day by the rebels in their flight. We took over 50 prisoners. This army marches forward early to-morrow morning, and will make forced marches, to endeavor to relieve Colonel Miles, but I fear,

unless he makes a stout resistance, we may be too late. A report came in just this moment that Miles was attacked to-day and repulsed the enemy, but I do not know what credit to attach to the statement. I shall do everything in my power to save Miles if he still holds out. Portions of Burnside's and Franklin's corps moved forward this evening. I have received your dispatch of 10 a. m. You will perceive, from what I have stated, that there is but little probability of the enemy being in much force south of the Potomac. I do not, by any means, wish to be understood as undervaluing the importance of holding Washington. It is of great consequence, but upon the success of this army the fate of the nation depends. It was for this reason that I said everything else should be made subordinate to placing this army in proper condition to meet the large rebel force in our front. Unless General Lee has changed his plans, I expect a severe general engagement to-morrow. I feel confident that there is now no rebel force immediately threatening Washington or Baltimore, but that I have the mass of their troops to contend with, and they outnumber me when united.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
September 13, 1862.

Brig. Gen. LORENZO THOMAS,
Adjutant-General, U. S. Army:

GENERAL: There is no more important arm of the military service than the regular artillery, and none which, during the existing war, has achieved more, and upon which hope for the future success, during the contest, is to rely. It is of the greatest consequence to maintain it in a condition of efficiency. For this end it must be recruited. Out of the twenty-six regular batteries in this army, ten are now but four-gun batteries, when it is of great importance that they should be of six guns, and this for want of cannoneers and drivers.

The volunteers serving with the batteries in many cases have demanded to be returned to their regiments, and I have been compelled, since they have a sort of right to it, to return them. During the present month and the fall months the terms of service of many men will expire. Thus, the condition of the regular artillery is precarious unless some stimulus is given to the recruiting service.

I view it of the highest importance to the country and the service that the six-gun batteries should be increased to eight-gun batteries. We would thus need fewer volunteer batteries; would have a more manageable artillery force, at less expense, than we have now, and would have one vastly more reliable.

To carry the ten four-gun batteries up to eight-gun batteries would require 100 men each, say, 1,000 men; to carry the sixteen six-gun batteries up to eight-gun batteries would require 60 men each, say, 960 men; to fill up the twenty-six batteries, of six guns each, with the proper complement of men would require from 1,000 to 1,200 men.

I earnestly invite the serious attention of the Adjutant-General and the War Department to the subject of filling up the artillery, and I ask that every means be exhausted to procure 2,000 men for the artillery. I also inclose a memorandum of the number of recruits needed for the regular infantry. The regular infantry regiments are the most reliable foot troops that we have. Their existence is threatened by the paucity and continual diminution of their numbers.

I earnestly request that if the resources of the War Department can control the matter, that they be used to their utmost to re-enforce the thinned ranks of these regiments.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 254. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *Camp near Frederick, Md., September* 13, 1862.

* * * * * * *

II. Maj. Gen. J. Sedgwick is assigned, temporarily, to the command of the Second (Banks') Corps, late Army of Virginia, and will immediately enter upon duty accordingly. Brig. Gen. O. O. Howard will relieve Major-General Sedgwick in the command of his division.

By command of Major-General McClellan:

[S. WILLIAMS,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, September 13, 1862.

General SLOUGH, *Alexandria, Va.:*

General Banks wrote me last evening that he would give the proper orders, so that you would be duly supplied with troops.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF WASHINGTON,
Washington, September 13, 1862.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Headquarters Army of the Potomac:

Upon further consultation with the General-in-Chief, he has authorized me to assign General Barnard to duty as chief engineer of all the defenses from the 3d instant, leaving the question of command on the north side as it was previously under Woodbury and Haskin. I have to-day issued orders to that effect. In regard to General Barnard, the arrangement now conforms to the wishes of the commanding general.

I hear from Baltimore that the rebels left Westminster about noon yesterday, going toward Uniontown and Smithsburg. They were, it is said, 400 strong and two pieces of cannon, and said they would be back in stronger force in a few days. This I think has been already communicated. What news have you?

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, *September* 13, 1862.

General D. P. WOODBURY,
Commanding over Eastern Branch:

GENERAL: The idea I have as to the system of works on the other side is that it is impossible to maintain any line. An enemy in force, say to the north of us, may make a sudden effort that way and break through the intervals. We cannot have troops enough on that side to

prevent it. Certainly this is the case as the matter now stands. If this is correct, the works should be regarded merely as holding the points from which he might shell the city, and, which held, will prevent his operating on that side.

With this view, the forts should be kept provided with several days' provisions. I think the garrisons ought to be placed more generally inside the works, particularly, as at Mahan, where there is much space. If there is danger of surprise, and no troops in the neighborhood but the garrisons, this is the more important.

The belt of woods in front of Davis, Du Pont, and Meigs I meant to have felled with the first work done. It is still standing, as also woods and wooded heights west of Mahan, too near. The guard on the west side of Benning's Bridge would be of no use against a cavalry raid or an attempt to force the passage by an armed force. I think a *tête-de-pont* at Benning's and Navy-Yard Bridges and stockades would probably be best at both positions. There are now siege guns at several of the works, as Mahan and Meigs; siege platforms should be immediately laid for them. The 30-pounder Parrott at Mahan may be removed to Meigs, if you think best. Enough field guns have been sent to Fort Baker to fill all the platforms, I believe. Would it not be better to distribute them in Davis and Du Pont, where none have been sent? If you do it, consider it carefully, so there will be no after-changes, and report it after it is done.

You have no idea of the uncertainty which exists as to the actual armament, so many changes having been made lately.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

J. G. BARNARD,
Brigadier-General.

MONOCACY, MD., *September* 13, 1862.

Colonel STAGER:

We have got line strung across river and built to old office. Line down very badly between here and Frederick, 3 miles. Mr. Kelty, Baltimore and Ohio Railroad operator, gone to Frederick with instruments. I go as soon as I can build line. We want wire, and materials to get both wires up. No authentic news, except that rebel wagon-train was captured this a. m., and that we have many prisoners. Heavy firing at or near Harper's Ferry until about 3 p. m. Rumored that large portion of rebel army has recrossed into Virginia. Have seen member of Brigadier-General Kimball's staff, who promised to inform commanders that we were in communication. Have you any orders?

F. T. BICKFORD.

UPTON'S HILL, VA., *September* 13, 1862.

Lieutenant-Colonel MCKEEVER,
Chief of Staff, Arlington:

I have to report that I sent Captain Grinton, Harris Light Cavalry, to Dranesville and beyond, toward Leesburg. He proceeded to within about a mile of Goose Creek, some 6 miles from Leesburg, and about 22 miles from here. He heard from many sources that Leesburg was abandoned, and thinks it so. He could hear of no force toward Vienna. He found a servant deserted from his master at Frederick on Wednesday, and who left Leesburg at 10 to-day. I shall send him in the morning, as directed, and his examination for verification. The man lives near

Falls Church, and has a good character. Allow me to say Captain Grinton has performed his duty in a very satisfactory manner. The scouting party from the Occoquan has not yet reported. I sent two scouts to Leesburg, and one, disguised, to where the enemy are.

* * * * * * *

J. M. DAVIES,
Colonel, Commanding Cavalry.

DAMASCUS, MD., *September* 13, 1862.

Cols. ANSON STAGER:

A courier who left Burnside's headquarters at Frederick at 8 o'clock this morning, just arrived. He reports that General Reno, of General Burnside's army, led the second and successful charge into Frederick, our first charge proving futile. The rebels made a determined stand at first, but broke and ran pell-mell, closely pursued by our cavalry. After running 6 miles, the rebels made another stand, near the turnpike, to left, near mountain, when both armies rested for the night, but at daybreak our cavalry and artillery moved forward and opened heavy fire on the rebels, who fell back slowly and in good order. As the courier was leaving Frederick, our artillery was shelling the woods briskly, and General Hooker's corps was beginning to move forward. Yesterday's fight was exclusively an artillery and cavalry fight on our side. As General Burnside entered Frederick, he was cheered by the inhabitants, who waved Union flags and shouted, "Hurrah for Burnside. Frederick is once more redeemed."

DOLAN,
Operator.

POINT OF ROCKS, MD.,
September 13, 1862.

Colonels SANFORD and STAGER:

The enemy are at Knoxville and Weverton. They have cut the canal to cross into Virginia. Their wagon-train is moving toward the river very fast from Jefferson.

J. H. FRALICK,
Acting Signal Officer.

[SEPTEMBER 13], 1862.

Colonel STAGER:

There was heavy firing on the north side of Blue Ridge until 3 p. m., indicating that a portion of the enemy's troops were passing through Solomon's Gap toward Williamsport.

ISAAC J. HARVEY,
First Lieutenant and Signal Officer.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, September 13, 1862.

Major-General WOOL, *Baltimore, Md.:*

We cannot at present spare more troops for Annapolis. General McClellan has taken so large a force into the field that all the new troops we can get for the present are wanted here.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

BALTIMORE, MD., *September* 13, 1862—6 a. m.

Major-General HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

Generals Lee and Jackson passed North Mountain Station yesterday at 12 m., west of Martinsburg, with a force of 20,000 men, toward Martinsburg. No firing having been heard, it was thought General White had left Martinsburg. Colonel Campbell further reports that it is said Longstreet will cross at Hancock, and that a large force is advancing on New Creek from Strasburg.

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major-General.

P. S.—The above is from Brigadier-General Kelley, Cumberland.

BALTIMORE, MD.,
September 13, 1862—6.30 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

Brigadier-General Kelley reports as follows:

Colonel Campbell telegraphs that Longstreet's division is now crossing the Potomac into Virginia, at Williamsport, and going toward Martinsburg.

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major-General.

HDQRS. MIDDLE DEPARTMENT, EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore, Md., September 13, 1862.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief, Washington:*

GENERAL: I have been importuned to furnish troops to enforce the enrollment of the militia of Maryland. I have refused the application, first, because I have no troops to spare; secondly, the exercise of the power would be an offense solely cognizable by the civil authorities, and not by the military tribunals.

An application will no doubt be made to the War Department for troops to be used for the above purpose. Should the Secretary of War decide in favor of the application, I would recommend that one of the Maryland regiments now being raised be placed exclusively under the direction of the Governor, as I am in no respect willing to become responsible for the arrests made by Provost-Marshal McPhail or his deputies. One of these deputies has sent here for confinement 5 or 6 men, who have been arrested on mere suspicion. Whosoever orders the confinement of these men will be subject to the penalty of false imprisonment. It is for refusing to confine men on mere rumor and suspicion that the "Jacobins" of this city induced the President to consent to have me removed from this department.

Herewith you will receive a copy of my order on the subject of arrests and confinements.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major-General.

[Inclosure.]

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 30. HDQRS. EIGHTH A. C., MIDDLE DEPT., *Baltimore, September* 1, 1862.

W. A. Van Nostrand, city marshal of Baltimore, is this day appointed civil provost-marshal for the Eighth Army Corps, Middle Department, subject only to the orders of the commanding general.

As provost-marshal, he will have charge of all political prisoners arrested or confined, until disposed of by order of the commanding general, to whom the marshal will report daily all prisoners arrested, with the charges and specifications against them.

As many persons have been arrested and confined upon frivolous charges, and others upon rumor or suspicion, no citizen or other person not a soldier, within the limits of this department, will hereafter be arrested or confined upon charges of disloyalty or treasonable practices, unless the charges and specifications shall have first been submitted in writing to the provost-marshal, setting forth in what respect and at what time he may have been disloyal or guilty of treasonable practices, and the truth of which attested under the solemnity of an oath, by the person preferring them; and no such accused person or prisoner in this department will be held by any provost-marshal, civil or military, or commandant of post, under the control of the commanding general, until after the charges, as above described and attested, shall have been transmitted to him for his action and orders in the case.

The military and civil provost-marshals will, actively and vigilantly, co-operate in preserving the peace and order of the city, under special instructions to be given from time to time by the commanding general. The duties of the first will, in general, be limited to the military stationed in and about Baltimore; and, of the second, to civil persons; but both will aid each other, when necessary, in the discharge of the duties required of them.

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major-General, Commanding.

HARRISBURG, PA., *September* 13, 1862.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN:

When may we expect General Reynolds here? Services needed immediately. Longstreet's division is said to have reached Hagerstown last night. Jackson crossed Potomac at Williamsport to capture Martinsburg and Harper's Ferry. We are assembling militia rapidly at Chambersburg. Can we do anything to aid your movements?

A. G. CURTIN,
Governor of Pennsylvania.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, September 13, 1862.

Governor CURTIN, *Harrisburg, Pa.:*

Two orders have been sent to General Reynolds, but his movements in the field may have delayed their reaching him. He was expected to leave for Harrisburg last night.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HARRISBURG, PA., *September* 13, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK:

The enemy, in force of 3,000 infantry and some cavalry, occupied Middleburg, on Pennsylvania line, 7 o'clock this evening. Heavy cannonading heard in neighborhood of Martinsburg from 11 this a. m. till 3 this p. m.

A. G. CURTIN,
Governor of Pennsylvania.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, September 13, 1862.

Governor CURTIN, *Harrisburg, Pa.:*

Your two dispatches received together. No regiments of volunteers to be retained at Harrisburg. All must be sent here for the present.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HARRISBURG, PA., *September* 13, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

GENERAL: I have just reached this place, having left Burnside's army yesterday at Ridgeville. From the situation of affairs in front of the army there and the news received here this evening from Greencastle, the demonstrations of the enemy look in this direction to me particularly. I am fully impressed that the intention has been for some time entertained by them to invade this section of the State. In order that what can be done here may, in a measure, co-operate with the movements of that army, will you please advise me, as far as possible, of the situation in the lines, whenever it can be done? I think if the Reserve Corps could be spared from the army in front of Washington and dispatched here, it would be of great assistance in forming and organizing the new troops assembling at this point. I have no hope that this request will meet with favor from the commanding general of the troops, yet I cannot but think that it would prove a judicious move in the end. If the Reserve cannot be sent, there is one of its batteries recruiting in Washington which might be very well spared, and there is nothing here of that arm as yet. Lieutenant Amsden's is the battery I allude to.

Respectfully,

JOHN F. REYNOLDS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, September 13, 1862.

Gov. F. H. PEIRPOINT, *Wheeling, Va.:*

As soon as I can find where General Crook now is, I will give him orders. He was supposed to be in Western Virginia.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

GENERAL MCCLELLAN'S HEADQUARTERS,
September 14, 1862—11.15 a. m. (Received 12 m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

We occupy Middletown and Jefferson. The whole force of the enemy in front. They are not returning to Virginia. Look well to Chambersburg. Shall lose no time. Will soon have a decisive battle.

GEO. B. MCCLELLAN,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
September 14, 1862. (Sent 1.30 p. m.)

Major-General MCCLELLAN:

Yours of 11.15 is just received. Scouts report a large force still on Virginia side of the Potomac, near Leesburg. If so, I fear you are exposing your left flank, and that the enemy can cross in your rear. Can you not ascertain the fact from Sugar Loaf Mountain? Hearing that you had withdrawn all troops from the river below Conrad's Ferry, I directed General Banks to supply their place. I do not understand what you mean by asking me to look out for Chambersburg. I have no troops to send there.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *September* 14,
Via Point of Rocks, Md., September 15, 1862—2 p. m.

General HALLECK,
General-in-Chief, U. S. Army:

We are firing the passes of the Blue Ridge. Have possession of the heights on the left of Hagerstown pike; are now attacking the right. Franklin is attacking the Rockville [Crampton's] Pass, through the same ranges. Thus far all goes well. Have taken about 100 prisoners. I have the troops in hand. They are confident, and hope to have full possession of the passes by dark.

GEO. B. MCCLELLAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Three miles beyond Middletown, Md., Sept. 14, 1862—9.40 p. m.
(Received 1 a. m., 15th.)

Major-General HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

After a very severe engagement, the corps of Hooker and Reno have carried the heights commanding the Hagerstown road. The troops behaved magnificently. They never fought better. Franklin has been hotly engaged on the extreme left. I do not yet know the result, except that the firing indicated progress on his part. The action continued until after dark, and terminated leaving us in possession of the entire crest. It has been a glorious victory. I cannot yet tell whether the enemy will retreat during the night or appear in increased force in the morning. I am hurrying up everything from the rear, to be prepared for any eventuality. I regret to add that the gallant and able General Reno is killed.

GEO. B. MCCLELLAN,
[*Major-General.*]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
September 14, 1862.

General FITZ JOHN PORTER,
Commanding Army Corps:

GENERAL: The commanding general desires you to move up as rapidly

as possible, guarding your flanks well. Please order all troops you may overtake coming this way to come forward with you. We moved forward this morning to attack the enemy.

Very respectfully,

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

(Received at Middletown [Md.], and sent to General McClellan, September 14, 1862.)

General MCCLELLAN:

I have gained the ridge on left of road opposite to where their battery was. We shelled it, and they have taken it off. This morning they had a heavy force of infantry on right, in the woods on mountains, commanding batteries. Their guns have been withdrawn, and Reno is sending a brigade in that direction. General Cox's division is on our left, and I am moving up cautiously at Burkittsville. Enemy have 1,500 cavalry and three guns. The Sixth and First Cavalry are at Jefferson, and are scouting well over toward Harper's Ferry.

PLEASONTON.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. —. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *In the Field, September* 14, 1862.

Maj. Gen. A. E. Burnside is assigned to the command of the right wing of this army, which will be composed of his own and Hooker's corps.

The Second Corps (Banks'), late Army of Virginia, is placed, until further orders, under the command of Maj. Gen. E. V. Sumner, commanding Second Corps, Army of the Potomac.

By command of Major-General McClellan:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, September 14, 1862.

Major-General BANKS, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: The inclosed telegram is this moment received. Why Edwards Ferry has been left entirely unprotected I cannot understand. The only remedy now is for you to immediately send there some force nearest to the place. This should be done without a moment's delay.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

[Inclosure.]

EDWARDS FERRY, MD., *September* 14, 1862.

WAR DEPARTMENT:

The entire line of the river is open from here to Seneca Creek, 8 miles below me, and up to Conrad's Ferry, 6 or 8 miles west. I have but 8 men at this place. Please send me force or say what I shall do, as I am cut off from my headquarters at Harper's Ferry, and can hear nothing from there. There was a regiment here until this morning, when they were ordered away. Please answer.

Your obedient servant,

W. H H. YONTZ,
Captain, Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF WASHINGTON,
September 14, 1862—1.30 p. m.

Maj. Gen. S. P. HEINTZELMAN, *Arlington:*

The General-in-Chief directs that General Stoneman proceed without delay to the Upper Potomac, with six regiments of his own division, to take command, also, of the two regiments and battery now there. He is to guard the crossings from Great Falls to Point of Rocks, having his main force at some central position, such as Poolesville, to be selected by him. General McClellan telegraphs that the affair yesterday at base of South Mountain was a complete success at all points. The enemy are in a full retreat. All the troops, new and old, he says, behaved splendidly. General Reno was killed. Please acknowledge.

RICH'D B. IRWIN,
Captain, Aide-de-Camp, and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

WASHINGTON, *September* 14, 1862.

Major-General BANKS,
Commanding Defenses, &c.:

GENERAL: On examining Fort Lyon I find there is an immense quantity of work required to put it in a proper condition. It is a very large work, and requires a garrison of 1,400 men for defense, at a minimum estimate. It is now occupied by three companies of the Third New York Artillery Battalion, numbering between 300 and 400 men. They would suffice to serve the guns, though I think it would be better, as few of the guns at Fort Ellsworth have now any bearing, unless our outer line is forced, to take the fourth company of this battalion from the latter work and send it to Fort Lyon.

I think there should also be a regiment assigned to Fort Lyon as a part of its permanent garrison. If one of the new regiments can be found, commanded by an experienced colonel, it would answer the purpose. It will probably be said that an old regiment cannot be spared. However that may be, some course should be immediately taken that will insure a proper defense of this work if attacked.

The other works are much smaller, and if they have not their infantry garrisons in them, they are close by, and there are experienced officers in general charge, who would know how to post them. Fort Lyon is isolated. Whoever commands this work, in case of attack, must have studied it, and made himself familiar with its arrangements. As it is, it would be likely that if a force would be thrown in, in case of sudden advance of the enemy, quite unacquainted with their duties, that there would be discordance between the new commander and the present artillery commander. My duties as the engineer do not permit me to keep myself informed as to the dispositions and changes of dispositions of troops, and I can only state the necessity, without being able to say exactly how to meet it. If a regiment is sent to Fort Lyon, I would be able from it to obtain details for the work to be done in and near it. I need 400 men, at least (a daily detail), around Fort Lyon, and an equal number for work on lines between Forts Ward and Worth, and between Forts Worth and Lyon. Hooker's old division is encamped near these works, but the commanders are very reluctant that their men should now work. There appears to be a large force of troops near Fort Ellsworth. If there is to be any stability in their position, these would furnish the necessary details. I do not wish to excite the idea of great

weakness, which the work I propose to do is to remedy, for even now the position is strong, but the auxiliary work would make it stronger, and some portions of it very important. I believe there are two or three companies of the New York Second Artillery in Fort Runyon. It does not seem necessary to keep experienced artillerymen in a work where there are but two guns, and which cannot come into play, except in the last desperate extremity, that we are forced to abandon the other shore.

The foregoing remarks may serve to show you the necessity of more permanence in command, more system in assignments of garrisons, and in control of the artillery. All last winter an artillery officer of high rank had control of all the artillery, and, I believe, all the artillerymen. There never was a time when it was of more importance than now.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

J. G. BARNARD,
Brigadier-General.

UPTON'S HILL, VA., *September* 14, 1862.

Lieutenant-Colonel MCKEEVER,
Chief of Staff, Arlington:

I have to report return of two scouts of Harris Light Cavalry from Leesburg early this morning. There are 300 sick there; no others. The last brigade left on Friday for Winchester; it was 2,500 strong. Another brigade left the day before for Harper's Ferry. As far as they could learn, there is no enemy between Harper's Ferry and Leesburg. The force at Winchester is reported large, and General Johnston, who came from Gordonsville, is said to be commander there. There was heavy firing heard at Leesburg yesterday evening, and this morning in the direction of Harper's Ferry; also, on their return, the first seemed nearest and the last farthest. It may be of use to state that, though in uniform, they found no difficulty to pass for secession soldiers. Many of the sick said they hoped to be captured, to be paroled.

J. M. DAVIES,
Colonel, Commanding Cavalry Brigade.

POOLESVILLE, MD., *September* 14, 1862.

General HALLECK,
General-in Chief, U. S. Army:

We proceeded on the Virginia shore to Dranesville, and, from information that we received, Generals Longstreet and Hill were at Leesburg. They were to cross at the Point of Rocks. Our troops are at Seneca. They crossed at Long Acre Bottom. Heavy cannonading on our right between Frederick and Sugar Loaf Mountain.

W. J. GAINES.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, September 14, 1862.

Brigadier-General REYNOLDS,
Harrisburg, Pa.:

We cannot now divide our army to send the Reserves to Harrisburg. We must be prepared to meet the enemy with all our available forces united.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HARRISBURG, PA., *September* 14, 1862.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK:

Telegram from Greencastle this evening says that our pickets have advanced over the State line, and are now in Maryland, on all the roads leading to Hagerstown. Have been within 3 miles of the latter place. The rebel pickets have fallen back, showing a bold front until within a few hours—8.30 p. m. Scouts report Longstreet's division moving east, on the Boonsborough road, to-day.

JOHN F. REYNOLDS,
Brigadier-General Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF PENNSYLVANIA,
Harrisburg, Pa., September 14, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

It is necessary to have a considerable cavalry force in the Cumberland Valley. We have abundant offers of men and horses, but have no equipments. Can you direct the Ordnance Bureau to furnish us, at the earliest moment, equipments and carbines for 3,000 cavalry? Please answer.

JOHN F. REYNOLDS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

BALTIMORE, MD.,
September 14, 1862—10.15 p. m.

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Brigadier-General Kelley telegraphs that the enemy have taken Romney with a force of 2,500 men. He calls for re-enforcements. I have none to send him. McClellan has command of all the troops from Harper's Ferry to Martinsburg. I have ordered a regiment to Monocacy. We have the road to Frederick, and have sent rations to that place, and more are called for. It would be a great loss if the enemy should destroy the road to Cumberland. It is thought that the destruction of the Pennsylvania road would follow.

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major-General.

HARRISBURG, PA., *September* 14, 1862.

The PRESIDENT:

The enemy hold possession with infantry and cavalry 4 miles from Greencastle. Heavy cannonading on south. It is supposed to be along Potomac near Harper's Ferry. We are massing forces rapidly, our people responding to the call in a most wonderful manner. Our organization, we hope, will deter movements upon the interior of Pennsylvania.

A. G. CURTIN,
Governor of Pennsylvania.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *September* 14, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Governor Peirpoint, who is with me this morning, joins me in recommending that you attach Western Virginia to Major-General Wright's command. Ohio troops must be sent into Western Virginia.

DAVID TOD,
Governor.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Bolivar, Md., September 15, 1862—8 a. m.
(Received 12.25 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

I have just learned from General Hooker, in the advance, who states that the information is perfectly reliable that the enemy is making for Shepherdstown in a perfect panic; and General Lee last night stated publicly that he must admit they had been shockingly whipped. I am hurrying everything forward to endeavor to press their retreat to the utmost.

GEO. B. MCCLELLAN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Bolivar, Md., September 15, 1862—8 a. m.
(Received 2 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief, U. S. Army:

I am happy to inform you that Franklin's success on the left was as complete as that on the center and right, and resulted in his getting possession of the Burkittsville Gap, after a severe engagement. On all parts of the line the troops, old and new, behaved with the utmost steadiness and gallantry, carrying, with but little assistance from our own artillery, very strong positions, defended by artillery and infantry. I do not think our loss very severe. The corps of D. H. Hill and Longstreet were engaged with our right. We have taken a considerable number of prisoners. The enemy disappeared during the night. Our troops are now advancing in pursuit of them. I do not know where he will be found. The *morale* of our men is now restored.

GEO. B. MCCLELLAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
THREE MILES BEYOND MIDDLETOWN, MD.,
Bolivar, Md., September 15, 1862—9 a. m.

Major-General BANKS:

I think that, under present circumstances, it will be well for you to move the greater part of your command to the south side of the Potomac. I do not consider that any danger to Washington is now to be feared from the north side of the river.

GEO. B. MCCLELLAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Bolivar, Md., September 15, 1862—10 a. m.
(Received 1.20 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK,
General-in-Chief, U. S. Army:

There are already about 700 rebel prisoners at Frederick, under very insufficient guard, and I shall probably send in a larger number to-day.

It would be well to have them either paroled or otherwise disposed of, as Frederick is an inconvenient place for them. Information this moment received completely confirms the rout and demoralization of the rebel army. General Lee is reported wounded and Garland killed. Hooker alone has over 1,000 more prisoners. It is stated that Lee gives his loss as 15,000. We are following as rapidly as the men can move.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

CAMP NEAR BOONSBOROUGH, MD.,
September 15, 1862.

Lieut. Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT, *West Point:*

We attacked a large force of the enemy yesterday, occupying a strong mountain pass, 4 miles west of Middletown. Our troops, old and new regiments, behaved most valiantly and gained a signal victory. R. E. Lee in command. The rebels routed, and retreating in disorder this morning. We are pursuing closely and taking many prisoners.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September* 15, 1862—3 p. m.

Hon. J. K. DUBOIS, *Springfield, Ill.:*

I now consider it safe to say that General McClellan has gained a great victory over the great rebel army in Maryland, between Fredericktown and Hagerstown. He is now pursuing the flying foe.

A. LINCOLN.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
September 15, 1862.

General BURNSIDE:

GENERAL: Reliable intelligence received by General Hooker, and by him communicated to these headquarters, represents a demoralized condition of the enemy, who are retreating in disorder toward the Shepherdstown Ferry. They confess to have been seriously defeated yesterday.

If, as you advance, you find this information to be corroborated, the general wishes you to follow the enemy up by Porterstown and Sharpsburg. Keep open your communication with Sumner, on the right, and Franklin, on the left. Take no wagons with you except ammunition wagons and ambulances. Use effectual precautions to make it certain that your baggage wagons will be kept out of the road. They will be sent forward as soon as practicable, by orders from here.

The foregoing is communicated by command of Major-General McClellan.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

[S. WILLIAMS,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
September 15, 1862—12.30 p. m.

Major-General PORTER:

GENERAL: General McClellan desires me to say that Burnside's corps has not yet marched. Should the march of Sykes' division be obstructed by Burnside's troops, direct General Sykes to push by them and to put his division in front.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

[Indorsement.]

Burnside's corps was not moving three hours after the hour designated for him, the day after South Mountain, and obstructed my movements. I, therefore, asked for this order, and moved by Burnside's corps.

F. J. P.

HEADQUARTERS NEAR BROWNSVILLE,
September 15, 1862—3 p. m.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN:

GENERAL: I made a demonstration on my left this morning at the gap, on the left of Burkittsville, with two regiments of infantry and a section of horse artillery. The enemy has begun to retreat, although I hardly consider that due to the demonstration. Smith is in pursuit, with a brigade and battery, and will do good service.

Under your last orders, I do not feel justified in putting my whole command in motion toward the front, but shall act according to the dictates of my judgment, as circumstances may occur.

I have sent a squadron of Lancers to communicate with General Burnside. If they succeed in getting to him, the news from him may change my intentions. I shall, however, try to carry out the spirit of your orders as nearly as possible.

Truly, yours,

W. B. FRANKLIN,
Major-General, Commanding Sixth Corps.

[P. S.]—I hear from General Smith that the enemy is drawing off through the valley too fast for him. I shall start for Sharpsburg at once.

HDQRS. SIXTH CORPS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
September 15, 1862—3.15 p. m.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN:

GENERAL: I send with the guard an aide-de-camp of General J. E. B. Stuart, who says that he was bearing a message from General Jackson to General Lee, at Keedysville; that the white flag was raised at Harper's Ferry this morning at 9.30, and that he was to take possession immediately. He was captured by General Howe, of Couch's division, at Rohrersville, and thinks the name of the town is Keedysville. He says that General Stuart is between Keedysville and Harper's Ferry.

Respectfully,

W. B. FRANKLIN,
Major-General, Commanding Sixth Corps.

HDQRS. SIXTH CORPS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
September 15, 1862—4 p. m.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN:

GENERAL: In consequence of the last orders received from you, I shall await further orders here. I have communicated with General Burnside between Centreville [Keedysville] and Boonsborough. He has nothing to communicate. I have not moved toward Sharpsburg. There is a pass opposite, west of Brownsville, through which part of the enemy retreated to-day.

Truly, yours,

W. B. FRANKLIN,
Major-General, Commanding Sixth Corps.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Near Keedysville (Centreville), September 15, 1862—9 p. m.

Maj. Gen. WILLIAM B. FRANKLIN:

Your dispatches of 3.15 p. m. and 4 p. m. have been received. Sumner's, Hooker's, and Banks' move immediately. Mansfield's and Burnside's corps are here.

The regulars are also here, and the remainder of Porter's corps is at Middletown. The enemy was found in position in considerable force this afternoon, just beyond this place. The troops have not been able to come up sufficiently to-day to enable us to attack the enemy, but a reconnaissance will be made at daylight, and if he is found to be in position, he will be attacked. The general wishes you to send out to-night a squadron of cavalry to picket the Frederick pike.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

_____ _____,
Lieut. Col., Aide-de-Camp, and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
No. —. } *In the Field, September* 15, 1862.

I. The operation of the Special Orders of yesterday's date, assigning General Burnside to the command of the right wing, owing to the necessary separation of the Third [First] Corps, is temporarily suspended. General Hooker will report direct to these headquarters.

II. Brig. Gen. J. K. F. Mansfield is temporarily assigned to the command of Banks' corps.

By command of Major-General McClellan:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, *September* 15, 1862.

Major-General BANKS:

GENERAL: The General-in-Chief directs that a camp be established near the fortifications for the stragglers of the army, hereafter collected in this city. They will be provisionally organized into companies and regiments, according to the corps to which they belong, and officered by officers who arrive in the city *en route* to their commands. They will be sent to join their corps when their number renders it necessary.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

WASHINGTON, *September* 15, 1862.

Major-General BANKS, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: Please send a division of old and new troops as a guard to the crossings between Great Falls and Point of Rocks. The main body should take some central position, so as to act, as circumstances may require, on either of the fords—say at Dawsonville or Poolesville, the point to be selected by the commander. I recommend Brigadier-General Stoneman for this command.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

ARLINGTON, *September* 15, 1862—12.25.

General HEINTZELMAN:

Colonel Davies, commanding cavalry brigade, proposes to send this afternoon ten companies of cavalry and a section of artillery to Aldie Gap, on Bull Run Mountain, four companies to proceed toward Snicker's and Ashby's Gaps, to intercept the enemy's supply train for Winchester. Aldie is about 30 miles from Upton's Hill, and the scouting party would go about 10 or 12 miles farther. The expedition should start this afternoon and be back by to-morrow night. Colonel Davies thinks much information might be gained, many stragglers taken, and it would threaten the enemy's rear and flank, and might create a diversion in favor of our forces at Harper's Ferry.

CHAUNCEY McKEEVER,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF WASHINGTON,
September 15, 1862—12 m.

Maj. Gen. S. P. HEINTZELMAN, *Arlington:*

The General-in-Chief directs General Banks to send a division of old and new troops to guard the crossing from Great Falls to Point of Rocks, and recommends General Stoneman for the command. General Banks is inclined to think it best under this order to give General Stoneman one brigade of his own division, or two, if necessary, and a brigade of new troops, including the Thirty-ninth Massachusetts and Tenth Vermont, already up the river. He desires to have your views. Has General Stoneman joined? Please answer immediately.

RICH'D B. IRWIN,
Captain, Aide-de-Camp, and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF WASHINGTON,
September 15, 1862—2 p. m.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE B. McCLELLAN,
Bolivar, Three Miles beyond Middletown:

Your telegram of 9 a. m. received 1.30. I congratulate you upon your great success. By direction of the General-in-Chief, General Stoneman is ordered to proceed at once to the Upper Potomac with six regiments of his division, and also to take command of two new regiments and a battery sent up last night, for the purpose of guarding the crossings

from Great Falls to Point of Rocks. He is to have his main force at a central point, to be selected by him, such as Poolesville.

I will send all Casey's troops over the river this afternoon or to-morrow morning, and will carry out your instructions as far as practicable.

The following came through Colonel Davies, Second New York Cavalry, last night:

I have to report return of two scouts, Harris Light Cavalry, from Leesburg, early this morning. There are 300 sick there; no others. The last brigade left on Friday for Winchester; it was 2,500 strong. Another brigade left the day before for Harper's Ferry. As far as they could learn, there is no enemy between Harper's Ferry and Leesburg. The force at Winchester is reported large, and General Johnston, who came from Gordonsville, is said to be in command there. Many of the sick said they hoped to be captured, to be paroled.

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, *September* 15, 1862—2.10 p. m.

Major-General HEINTZELMAN:

The General-in-Chief directs that General Stoneman proceed without delay to the Upper Potomac, with six of his regiments of his own division, to take command, also, of the two regiments and battery now there. He is to guard the crossings from Great Falls to Point of Rocks, having his main force at some central position, such as Poolesville, to be selected by him. General McClellan telegraphs that the affair yesterday at base of South Mountain was a complete success at all points. The enemy are in full retreat. All the troops, new and old, he says, behaved splendidly. General Reno was killed. Please acknowledge.

RICH'D B. IRWIN,
Captain, Aide-de-Camp, and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF WASHINGTON,
Washington, September 15, 1862—2.15 p. m.

Maj. Gen. S. P. HEINTZELMAN, *Arlington:*

The commanding general learns that you have ordered Briggs' brigade, of Casey's command, to remain under General Whipple's orders. General Briggs has never, so far as is known at these headquarters, been relieved from duty under General Casey, who is under orders to concentrate his command on the other side. Please report the circumstances and the object of your order to General Whipple.

By command of Major-General Banks:

RICH'D B. IRWIN,
Captain, Aide-de-Camp, and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF WASHINGTON,
September 15, 1862—2.30 p. m.

Major-General HEINTZELMAN,
Commanding South of Potomac:

GENERAL: Dispatches from General McClellan represent the enemy in full retreat before him in the direction of Shepherdstown. He ad-

vises the movement of all troops that can be spared to the south side of the river, which will be done. It is possible that our forces may be called upon to join the pursuit of the enemy, and I would suggest that you put your command, as far as possible, in condition to march to the front. There should be no delay in providing transportation, rations, &c.

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES SOUTH OF THE POTOMAC,
September 15, 1862.

Captain IRWIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I would prefer giving General Stoneman his division.

S. P. HEINTZELMAN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF WASHINGTON,
September 15, 1862—3.50 p. m.

Maj. Gen. S. P. HEINTZELMAN, *Arlington:*

Your telegrams of 1.30, 2.30, and another, hour not given, were all received at 3.40. General Stoneman should take two days' rations in haversacks, and three, if possible, in wagons. His whole division cannot be spared from the other side. Let him take the largest and best brigade. His command up the river, though highly important at this moment, is but temporary. The exigency cannot extend beyond a few days.

By command of Major-General Banks:

RICH'D B. IRWIN,
Captain, Aide-de-Camp, and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF WASHINGTON,
September 15, 1862—9.30 p. m.

Maj. Gen. S. P. HEINTZELMAN, *Arlington:*

The commanding general approves your suggestion to send a division to occupy Fairfax Court-House and Fairfax Station with a sufficient force of effective cavalry to push reconnaissances well beyond. Sore-backed and broken-down horses should be left to rest for the present. Measures will be taken to have the railway put in repair immediately. The lines of defenses should be left perfect. Please report what division and what cavalry goes, and at what hour they will march. General Banks thinks it best for General Stoneman to carry out his original instructions, and go up on this side of the river, but will give him discretionary orders in regard to crossing. Please direct General Stoneman, if he has not gone, to report in person at these headquarters to-morrow morning to receive his orders. Please acknowledge.

RICH'D B. IRWIN
Captain, Aide-de-Camp, and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES SOUTH OF WASHINGTON,
September 15, 1862—10.30 p. m.

Captain IRWIN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Washington:

I have sent a strong force of cavalry, with artillery, toward Leesburg, and from there across to the Bull Run Mountain. My intention was to advance General Stoneman's division to Fairfax Court-House, and one of General Sigel's divisions toward Leesburg. Now I am at a loss to find troops. I cannot take General Grover, as it will entirely uncover our left flank; besides, his pickets extend some 8 miles, and it will take too long to relieve them. Sending these troops across the Potomac, and a division to Fairfax Court-House, will necessarily break the line of defense; but, as the latter would be directly in front of the position they now occupy, this would be no disadvantage. General Sigel's troops are all toward the right. I do not see how I can advance a division without more troops from the other side.

S. P. HEINTZELMAN,
Major-General.

[P. S.]—General Stoneman's troops will come at daylight to-morrow. He will report in person in the morning.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF WASHINGTON,
September 15, 1862—11.30 p. m.

Maj. Gen. S. P. HEINTZELMAN, *Arlington:*

Pending a reply from the general, to whom I send your telegram, received 11.15, please inform me whether it would not, in your opinion, be satisfactory to send one of Sigel's divisions forward, as you propose, and supply its place in the line by a brigade of four new regiments from Casey, having somewhat more than the same numerical strength. The whole of Casey's command, twelve regiments, is to concentrate on the Virginia side to-morrow. Please answer immediately.

RICH'D B. IRWIN,
Captain, Aide-de-Camp, and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF WASHINGTON,
September 15, 1862—11.50 p. m.

Maj. Gen. S. P. HEINTZELMAN, *Arlington:*

General Banks decides to send Stoneman's command up the river on this side, as heretofore ordered, but to defer the advance toward Fairfax until more complete arrangements can be made. The surrender at Harper's Ferry may change affairs on both sides. In the mean time put all your troops in condition to advance at short notice, when ordered.

By command:

RICH'D B. IRWIN,
Captain, Aide-de-Camp, and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 242. } HDQRS. OF THE ARMY, ADJT. GEN.'S OFFICE,
Washington, September 15, 1862.

* * * * * * *

III. Brig. Gen. W. F. Barry, U. S. Volunteers, inspector of artillery,

his assistant and staff, are assigned to duty in the city of Washington, D. C., to date from 1st instant.

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By command of Major-General Halleck:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 3. HDQRS. DEFENSES OF WASHINGTON, *September* 15, 1862.

I. The military governor of Alexandria will immediately organize a camp of convalescents, stragglers, and recruits, under the following regulations:

II. All officers absent from their regiments without a proper pass, approved by their division commander, will, if their regiments are stationed in or near Washington, be ordered to join them, in arrest, and the fact will be duly reported to division commanders by the provost-marshal. (See Paragraph III, of General Orders, No. 2, from these headquarters.)

III. Every officer absent from his regiment without a proper pass, and whose regiment is not near Washington, will be ordered by the officers of the provost guard to report in person to the provost-marshal, who will direct him, in writing, either to proceed to join his regiment within twenty-four hours, or within the same period to proceed to Alexandria, and report to the military governor of that place for duty at the convalescent camp. Such an order is sufficient authority to pass the guards at the bridge or ferry to Alexandria.

IV. All enlisted men arrested for being absent without a proper pass will, if their regiments are near Washington, be proceeded with as directed by General Orders, No. 2, from these headquarters. If their regiments are not near Washington, they will be sent, in squads, once each day, under guard, to the military governor of Alexandria, who will place them in the convalescent camp.

V. The military governor of Alexandria will enforce the same regulations so far as regards that city.

VI. The military governor of the District of Columbia will cause daily lists of the officers so ordered to report to be furnished to the military governor of Alexandria. The military governor of Alexandria will cause a complete register to be kept of all officers ordered to report at, and a separate register of all enlisted men sent to, the convalescent camp, and will communicate daily to the military governor of the District of Columbia the names of all officers who should have reported to him within the past twenty-four hours but who have failed so to report, and he will transmit weekly to each division commander a transcript of the register for the past week, so far as relates to his division.

VII. All recruits arriving for regiments which are not near Washington will be sent to the convalescent camp.

VIII. As far as practicable, the convalescents, stragglers, and recruits will be organized in squads, according to divisions or corps, each squad in charge of an officer from the division or corps. A competent officer should be assigned to the command of the camp.

IX. Shelter will be provided for the officers and men, and rations for the men.

X. All enlisted men received at the convalescent camp who are without haversacks, canteens, and blankets will be supplied with them, and

such men as are fit for active service will be armed before joining their regiments.

XI. A consolidated morning report of the convalescent camp, stated, as far as practicable, by divisions, will be made to these headquarters on the 10th, 20th, and last days of the month.

XII. Orders will be given from these headquarters, from time to time, as opportunity offers, for forwarding the officers and men to their regiments.

By command of Major-General Banks:

RICH'D B. IRWIN,
Captain, Aide-de-Camp, and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, September 15, 1862.

COMMANDING OFFICER, *Greencastle, Pa.:*

Do everything in your power to assist General McClellan by harassing the rear of Longstreet.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, September 15, 1862.

COMMANDING OFFICER, *Gettysburg, Pa.:*

You will move your forces to the assistance of General McClellan in the direction of Hagerstown and Williamsport, and seek to harass the enemy by attacking his flank and rear, capturing stragglers, and destroying his trains. You will report to any ranking officer you meet.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

FREDERICK, MD., *September* 15, 1862.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

SIR: Last night General Brooks took position in Burkittsville Gap [Crampton's Pass], and drove the rebels from their guns. Generals Franklin, Smith, and Brooks pushed forward this morning for Harper's Ferry. From 6 o'clock up till 9.30 this morning heavy firing toward Harper's Ferry. The rebels are falling back to the river.

W. J. GAINES.

POINT OF ROCKS, MD., *September* 15, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON or Colonel STAGER:

A young man, a straggler from the Eighth Virginia Regiment, left Maryland Heights at 9 o'clock this morning. He states Maryland Heights were occupied by Jones' brigade Saturday evening. Harper's Ferry was surrendered to Jackson at 9 o'clock this morning. The force at Harper's Ferry, under Jackson, was 30,000. Lee was at Hagerstown. Hill commanded in front of McClellan yesterday. Hill was to be re-enforced this morning by Longstreet. Hill fell back last night, leaving a brigade and six pieces on the mountain. On being attacked, the brigade

back, losing their guns. He heard General Wright read note that rper's Ferry was surrendered to Jackson. We have arrested and d this man prisoner. His name is Samuel W. Sullivan.

CONWAY and HALL,
Operators.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September* 15, 1862.

Major-General WOOL, *Baltimore:*

GENERAL: Your letter of the 13th has been laid before the Secretary of War, and I am instructed to say, in reply, that the President has not been induced by "Jacobins" or any others to remove you from the command. On the contrary, he wishes you to pursue a conciliatory course toward the civil authorities of that State, and to furnish the Governor with one of the Maryland regiments to enforce the draft, if he makes the requisition. It is of the very greatest importance that the civil and military authorities in Baltimore act together with cordiality. The Government, therefore, expects that the military commander will do his utmost to prevent any misunderstanding between them. Provost-Marshal McPhail was appointed by the War Department, and, of course, you will not be held responsible for arrests made by him. Where, however, all are laboring for the same great end, a mere difference of judgment on matters of arrests should not prevent a cordial co-operation. Perhaps, on consultation with the Governor, he may deem it best, under existing circumstances, not to withdraw any forces from the defense of Baltimore and the railroads.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Fort Monroe, Va., September 15, 1862.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

GENERAL: Before I left Baltimore I designed to represent to the Government the importance of making Fort Federal Hill a permanent fortification, but was prevented by my sudden departure. There is now an admirable earthwork there, and all that is necessary is to surround it with brick walls, and construct casemates within. I do not think an essential alteration of the plan necessary. The ground would probably cost, on appraisement, $100,000; the work, $250,000, which, in view of the important object to be secured, is a very moderate expenditure.

The considerations by which this measure is supported are as follows:

1st. The geographical position of Baltimore renders it indispensable that it should be under the control of the Government military force, in order to insure the quietude and safety of the capital. The direct connection of the two cities, and the preponderance of Baltimore in population, require that the latter should not be left to the dangers arising from popular or political excitement.

2d. There is no city in the Union in which domestic disturbances have been more frequent or carried to more fatal extremes from 1812 to the present day. Although the great body of the people are eminently distinguished for their moral virtues, Baltimore has always contained a

mass of inflammable material which ignites on the slightest provocation. A city so prone to burst into flame, and thus become dangerous to its neighbors, should be controlled by the strong arm of the Government whenever these paroxysms of excitement occur.

3d. Fort Federal Hill completely commands the city, and is capable, from its proximity to the principal business quarters, of assailing any one without injury to the others. The hill seems to have been placed there by nature as a site for a permanent citadel, and I beg to suggest whether a neglect to appropriate it to its obvious design would not be an unpardonable dereliction of duty.

As I was more than ten months in command at Baltimore, and as Fort Federal Hill and Fort Marshall were undertaken and completed on my recommendations and under my supervision, I trust I shall be excused for these suggestions. General Cullum went over the ground with me before the plan of defense, of which the two forts referred to were the principal parts, was formally adopted, and is familiar with the whole subject.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. DIX,
Major-General.

HARRISBURG, PA., *September* 15, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

The following just received from Greencastle, dated 9 a. m., September 15:

United States cavalry, from Harper's Ferry, has arrived at Greencastle, under command of Colonel Davis, Eighth New York. It consists of Twelfth Illinois, under Colonel Voss; Eighth New York, Colonel Davis, and two companies each of Rhode Island and Maryland cavalry. The force is 1,300 strong. They left Harper's Ferry at 9 o'clock last evening, and cut their way through. One mile out from Williamsport they captured Longstreet's ordnance train, comprising 40 wagons; also brought in 40 prisoners. Fighting has been going on for two days at Harper's Ferry. The enemy occupy Maryland and Loudoun Heights, and were planting their cannon in front of Bolivar Heights all day yesterday. Colonel Davis says he thinks Colonel Miles will surrender this morning. Colonel Miles desires his condition made known to the War Department.

A. G. CURTIN,
Governor of Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURG, PA., *September* 15, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Reports this morning from battle of yesterday in Middletown Valley are not favorable. No decisive result, but McClellan's forces said to have been driven back 2 miles. Longstreet's corps left Hagerstown at 2 p. m. to re-enforce rebel column for battle of to-day. Our army needs all the aid possible in that quarter.

A. G. CURTIN.

[BOONSBOROUGH], *September* 15, 1862—8 a. m.

Gov. ANDREW G. CURTIN, *Harrisburg:*

I have the pleasure of announcing to you that we gained a complete victory over the enemy yesterday afternoon, and have now entire pos-

session of the South Mountain range. I congratulate you on the gallant behavior of the Pennsylvania Reserves, who, as well as all the troops, both old and new, acted with the greatest steadiness and gallantry. The army is moving in pursuit of the enemy.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

P. S., 8.30 A. M.—I have just learned that the enemy are making for Shepherdstown in a perfect panic. Please have any damage done to the Hagerstown [road] repaired at once, as I shall want to use it for my supplies.

HARRISBURG, PA., *September* 15, 1862.

Major-General McCLELLAN,
Headquarters near Bolivar:

Your glorious message just received. Look out for Jackson's column from Harper's Ferry, where it has been fighting Miles for two days; also for Longstreet's column, which moved from Boonsborough last night to re-enforce Lee. It is thought that both will combine with Lee to give you another heavy battle. General Reynolds has gone to Chambersburg, and will have the 10,000 militia there to-night; also 2,000 good cavalry. Part of them are from Harper's Ferry, under Colonel Davis. They cut their way through last night, and report that Colonel Miles would be obliged to surrender this morning, unless Jackson leaves to re-enforce Lee as against your army.

A. G. CURTIN,
Governor of Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURG, *September* 15, 1862.

Major-General McCLELLAN:

Railroad to Hagerstown is all in order, and telegraph line working there. Town was taken possession of by our forces at 4 p. m. to-day.

A. G. CURTIN,
Governor of Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURG, PA., *September* 15, 1862.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief, U. S. Army:

In addition to the cavalry at Greencastle, there are two regiments of cavalry, with two pieces of artillery, at Gettysburg, Pa., under command of Colonel McReynolds, of New York cavalry. Cannot they be used to harass the enemy on the flank or in the rear by crossing over to Greencastle or Hagerstown? You can reach them by telegraph from Washington.

A. G. CURTIN,
Governor of Pennsylvania.

WHEELING, VA., *September* 15, 1862—7.30 p. m.

Major-General HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Colonel Lightburn has fallen back to the Ohio River, at Ravenswood, with small loss. With the aid of Governor Tod, we can re-enforce Light-

burn with 9,000 troops, new levies. I want Colonel Crook, or some experienced officer, to assist in command, and we can drive the whole rebel force out of Kanawha Valley; but I must have 1,900 guns.

F. H. PEIRPOINT,
Governor.

WHEELING, VA., *September* 15, 1862—10 p. m.

Major-General HALLECK:

If General Hartsuff is well, send him to Gallipolis. The rebels are moving slowly down the Kanawha, and our forces are concentrating at Gallipolis. Hartsuff is well acquainted with that country.

F. H. PEIRPOINT,
Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, September 16, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

GENERAL: I beg to direct your attention to the immediate necessity of a military force to protect the powder mills of Messrs. Du Pont, on the Brandywine. You are aware that a large portion of the Government ammunition is made there, the works being the largest in the world. I have been informed that in the last war with Great Britain a guard of 4,000 men was kept there. It seems to me that at least an equal force is now necessary.

Yours, truly,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, September 16, 1862.

Brigadier-General REYNOLDS,
Harrisburg, Pa.:

In view of the possibility of a sudden raid or a disguised body of rebels being made or sent to destroy the powder mills near Wilmington, Del., the Secretary of War suggests that a guard of Pennsylvania militia be sent temporarily to guard these mills. They can very soon be replaced by volunteers. At present every available man must be sent to General McClellan.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Bivouac near Sharpsburg, Md., September 16, 1862—7 a. m.
(Received 12 m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

The enemy yesterday held a position just in front of Sharpsburg. When our troops arrived in sufficient force it was too late in the day to attack. This morning a heavy fog has thus far prevented us doing more than to ascertain that some of the enemy are still there. Do not know in what force. Will attack as soon as situation of enemy is developed. I learn Miles surrendered 8 a. m. yesterday unconditionally. I fear his

resistance was not as stubborn as it might have been. Had he held the Maryland Heights he would inevitably have been saved. The time lost on account of the fog is being occupied in getting up supplies, for the want of which many of our men are suffering.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
September 16, 1862.

Major-General BURNSIDE,
Commanding Ninth Corps, &c.:

GENERAL: The general commanding has learned that, although your corps was ordered to be in a designated position at 12 m. to-day, at or near sunset only one division and four batteries had reached the ground intended for your troops.

The general has also been advised that there was a delay of some four hours in the movement of your command yesterday. I am instructed to call upon you for explanations of these failures on your part to comply with the orders given you, and to add, in view of the important military operations now at hand, the commanding general cannot lightly regard such marked departure from the tenor of his instructions.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

_____ _____,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Aide-de-Camp, and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

ADVANCE, THREE-QUARTERS OF A MILE
TOWARD SHARPSBURG FROM BOONSBOROUGH,
[*September* 16 [?], 1862]—11 a. m.

Captain DUANE or General MARCY,
Chief of Staff:

People of the country report the enemy in position just beyond Centreville [Keedysville], on a high ridge, above a small stream, where the valley is clear of wood. For a mile or two in advance of here the road is wooded on the right of the road and clear on the left, as they report. Pleasonton, with Tidball's battery, followed Fitzhugh Lee toward Hagerstown, and General Richardson, without cavalry, in advance, moves about 2 miles, or 1½, an hour. A man in Boonsborough said he counted their guns, and there were fifty; also there was a large baggage train.

C. B. COMSTOCK,
Lieutenant, Engineers.

P. S.—If you will send me two or three orderlies, I will report every hour.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. OF THE ARMY, ADJT. GEN.'S OFFICE,
No. 244. } *Washington, September* 16, 1862.

* * * * * * *

IV. Brig. Gen. W. F. Barry, in addition to his other duties, will report to Major-General Banks, as chief of artillery of the defenses of Washington.

By command of Major-General Halleck:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, *September* 16, 1862.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN:

In addition to the two new regiments and one battery sent up the river a day or two ago, I, this morning, dispatched to the same point, by direction of the General-in-Chief, Birney's brigade, of Stoneman's division, making in all about 4,000 infantry, with six guns and a squadron of cavalry; the whole under the command of General Stoneman. His orders are to guard the crossings from the Point of Rocks to Great Falls, and to be prepared to cross when required to co-operate in a movement on the other side. The cavalry, which has been pushed up toward Leesburg, is to communicate with him; General Stoneman expected to reach Poolesville to-night. I had intended to push a division out to Fairfax Court-House and Fairfax Station this morning, but finding that this movement, connected with the movements up the river on this side, directed by the General-in-Chief, would break the lines of defense, and considering that the surrender which we feared had taken place at Harper's Ferry might change the complexion of affairs on both sides, I thought it better to defer any advance of our lines from here until the arrangement should be more complete, and until we might be fully informed of the situation. In this view General Halleck concurred. All the troops on the other side, except the garrisons, are ordered to be ready at a moment's notice. Casey's provisional brigades, consisting of eight new regiments and two batteries, were concentrated beyond Fort Albany this morning. The dispatches received from you yesterday gave great satisfaction to the President and the Department. I shall be glad to know your views in regard to the movement suggested above.

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF WASHINGTON,
Washington, September 16, 1862—11.45 a. m.

Brig. Gen. J. P. SLOUGH, *Alexandria:*

General Banks directs that you take immediate measures to correct the evil represented in the following communication from the General-in-Chief:

Several times the commissary store-room at Alexandria has been taken possession of by stragglers. General Slough was directed to detail a company for its protection. It appears I have been relieved, and the stragglers have again assumed control. The General-in-Chief desires the evil remedied.

Please acknowledge.

RICH'D B. IRWIN,
Captain, Aide-de-Camp, and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF WASHINGTON,
September 16, 1862—4 p. m.

Maj. Gen. S. P. HEINTZELMAN, *Arlington:*

Casey's troops, being on the other side of the river, are certainly under your orders, but it was directed that the organization of General Casey's command should not be disturbed, as would be done by the assignment of one of its brigades to another division. The exigency of the occasion

must, of course, control the disposition of your troops, but, ordinarily, organization should be maintained. It was presumed that there was some misapprehension about Briggs' brigade, and previous dispatch* was simply designed to elicit explanation.

By command of Major-General Banks:

RICH'D B. IRWIN,
Captain, Aide-de-Camp, and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF WASHINGTON.
September 16, 1862—9 p. m.

Major-General HEINTZELMAN, *Arlington:*

The order to have your whole command in readiness to move was not intended to embrace the garrisons of the works. The commanding general considers their presence in the works more important than any service their numbers would enable them to render hastily concentrated and thrown into the field.

By command of Major-General Banks:

RICH'D B. IRWIN,
Captain, Aide-de-Camp, and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
September 16, 1862—noon.

Governor CURTIN, *Harrisburg:*

What do you hear from General McClellan's army? We have nothing from him to-day.

A. LINCOLN.

HARRISBURG, PA.,
September 16, 1862. (Received 1.30 p. m.)

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:

We have no definite news. Our telegraph operator at Hagerstown reports that a battle is progressing near the Potomac, between Sharpsburg and Williamsport. What success did McClellan meet with yesterday? We have not heard, and should know, in order to use our forces that are now being pushed into Maryland.

A. G. CURTIN,
Governor of Pennsylvania.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
September 16, 1862—2.35 p. m.

Governor CURTIN:

Since telegraphing you, dispatch came from General McClellan, dated 7 o'clock this morning. Nothing of importance happened with him yesterday. This morning he was up with the enemy at Sharpsburg, and was waiting for heavy fog to rise.

A. LINCOLN.

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* See Banks to Heintzelman, September 15, 2.15 p. m., p. 299.

HARRISBURG, PA., *September* 16, 1862—5.30 p. m.

President LINCOLN:

The following just received from Hagerstown:

Jackson has recrossed the Potomac, and General McClellan has engaged him with a large force a few miles this side of Sharpsburg, 10 miles from here. The whole rebel army in Maryland will probably be annihilated or captured to-night. McClellan is on the battle-field.

A. G. CURTIN,
Governor of Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURG, PA., *September* 16, 1862—11 p. m.

The PRESIDENT:

Captain Palmer telegraphs me from Hagerstown as follows:

I rode to General McClellan's headquarters at Keedysville at 12 o'clock last night, and have just returned, leaving there at noon. The general believes that Harper's Ferry surrendered yesterday morning, and that Jackson re-enforced Lee at Sharpsburg last night. The enemy have a strong position on the west bank of the Antietam Creek, opposite Sharpsburg. McClellan's army lies on east bank, within shooting distance, but under excellent cover. The battle will begin this afternoon. Hooker was moving to open the ball at about noon. Rebels appear encouraged at arrival of their re-enforcements. General McClellan at first thought he would send a large force of Pleasonton's cavalry, with artillery, to this point—which is Jones' Cross-Roads, on Sharpsburg pike—but finally concluded not to send them so far off; but he ordered down the Harper's Ferry cavalry, 1,300 in number, to support my 300, and desires all the force that can be sent from Cumberland Valley to come here immediately. Please push this matter.

We have no infantry or artillery sufficiently well organized to march into Maryland to support McClellan, but a force of ten or fifteen good regiments, with some artillery, thrown on the flank and rear of the enemy by to-morrow night might be of immense service. If General Wool can forward that number from Baltimore to-night and to-morrow morning, they can be put in position by General Reynolds to-morrow night. We are busy organizing our militia at Chambersburg, and in a few days will have a respectable reserve for checking invasions. What can be done? Please advise.

A. G. CURTIN,
Governor of Pennsylvania.

FREDERICK, MD., *September* 16, 1862.

Colonel STAGER:

Jackson in person was in command at Harper's Ferry. General A. P. Hill remained to conclude terms of surrender. Jackson left there in the morning, going up the valley. Troops were crossing the Potomac all last night, and going toward Winchester without stopping. Supposed that about 40,000 of all arms crossed during the night. Passed their pickets at Knoxville.

LOUNSBERRY,
Operator.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September* 16, 1862.

Governor PEIRPOINT, *Wheeling, Va.:*

General Crook and General Hartsuff are both fighting in the field at the present time, and cannot now be reached. Can you name some other general for the Kanawha, who is familiar with the country?

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

WHEELING, VA., *September* 16, 1862.

General HALLECK:

General Crawford has knowledge of Kanawha Valley. Don't know what experience in fighting. I want a man furnished, and will leave it to your selection, but ask that he be sent immediately.

F. H. PEIRPOINT,
Governor.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
September 17, 1862—1.20 p. m. (Received 5 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Please take military possession of the Chambersburg and Hagerstown Railroad, that our ammunition and supplies may be hurried up without delay. We are in the midst of the most terrible battle of the war—perhaps of history. Thus far it looks well, but I have great odds against me. Hurry up all the troops possible. Our loss has been terrific, but we have gained much ground. I have thrown the mass of the army on the left flank. Burnside is now attacking the right, and I hold my small reserve, consisting of Porter's (Fifth) corps, ready to attack the center as soon as the flank movements are developed. I hope that God will give us a glorious victory.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 97. HDQRS. 8TH ARMY CORPS, MIDDLE DEPT., *Baltimore, Md., September* 17, 1862.

* * * * * * *

IX. Brig. Gen. John R. Kenly, U. S. Volunteers, will, without unnecessary delay, march to Hagerstown, Md., with the whole available force of his brigade, taking with him a full supply of ammunition and provisions for ten days.

Col. James Belger, aide-de-camp and quartermaster, U. S. Army, will furnish the necessary transportation, upon being notified by Brigadier-General Kenly what will be required.

Upon arriving at Hagerstown, Brigadier-General Kenly will report to Major-General McClellan for orders.

By command of Major-General Wool:

WM. D. WHIPPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Via Hagerstown, Md., September 17, 1862. (Received 10 p. m.)

Brigadier-General RIPLEY,
Chief of Ordnance:

If you can possibly do it, force some 20-pounder Parrott ammunition through to-night, via Hagerstown and Chambersburg, to us, near Sharpsburg, Md.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major General, Commanding.

HAGERSTOWN, MD.,
September 17, 1862—9.30 p. m. (Received 10 p. m.)

Brigadier-General RIPLEY:

General McClellan desires that duplicate ammunition be sent, one part to Hagerstown and the other to Frederick—20-pounder Parrott, 10-pounder Parrott, 12-pounder Napoleon, 12-pounder and 32-pounder howitzer ammunition, and small-arm ammunition, except .54, .58, .69, and .57; Sharps' ammunition and pistol ammunition.

N. B. SWEITZER,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Aide-de-Camp.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., September 17, 1862.

General MCCLELLAN,
Near Hagerstown, Md.:

Telegram received. A special train will soon leave with the 20-pounder ammunition asked for. It will go in charge of an ordnance officer and will be in Hagerstown to-morrow morning. Other ammunition will follow to Frederick and Hagerstown as soon as possible.

JAS. W. RIPLEY,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., September 17, 1862.

JOHN W. GARRETT, Esq.,
President, &c., Baltimore:

We are making up a train, to consist of a locomotive and one baggage car loaded with ammunition, which General McClellan wants in the morning at Hagerstown, if possible. This train must have the right of way on the entire route, and must be run as fast as any express passenger train could be run. It will be ready to start in two or three hours from this time. Can you make the necessary arrangements to push it through, via Harrisburg?

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War.

BALTIMORE, MD., *September* 17, 1862.

Hon. P. H. WATSON:

We make arrangements to forward the number of cars stated, without delay. Will send through Northern Central road, and we at once advise that company to make all necessary preparations to transport to Hagerstown as speedily as possible.

J. W. GARRETT,
President.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., September 17, 1862—12 p. m.

To the officers, or any of them, of the Northern Central Railroad, Pennsylvania Central Railroad, and Cumberland Valley Railroad, at Harrisburg, Pa.:

An ammunition train will leave here about 1 o'clock a. m. for Hagerstown, via Harrisburg, to be run through at the fastest possible speed,

so as to reach its destination to-morrow morning early. It must have the right of way throughout, as General McClellan needs the ammunition, to be used in the battle to be fought to-morrow. It is expected that you will use every possible effort to expedite the passage of this train.

By order of the President of the United States:

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., September 17, 1862—12 p. m.

Hon. THOMAS A. SCOTT, *Harrisburg, Pa.:*

I have telegraphed to the officers of the Northern Central and of the Cumberland Valley Railroads to expedite a train loaded with ammunition, of which General McClellan is in great need, and for which he telegraphed since 10 o'clock p. m. We start the train in about an hour. If we could have the assurance that you would attend personally to securing the right of way for the train and otherwise expediting its passage, we should have strong hope that it would reach its destination early in the morning—in time for the ammunition to be used in the expected battle of to-morrow. At all events, we should know that nothing would be left undone within the limits of possibilities to get this ammunition to General McClellan in season.

P. H. WATSON.

HEADQUARTERS, *September* 17, 1862.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

GENERAL: Your dispatch of yesterday this moment received. General Burnside directs me to say that immediately upon the receipt of the order of the general commanding, which was after 12 o'clock, he ordered his corps to be in readiness to march, and instead of having Captain Duane post the division in detail, and at the suggestion of Captain Duane, he sent three aides to ascertain the position of each of the three divisions, that they might post them. These aides returned shortly before 3 o'clock, and they immediately proceeded to post the three columns. The general then went on an eminence above these positions to get a good view of them, and whilst there, during the progress of the movement of his corps, an aide from General McClellan came to him and said that General McClellan was not sure that the proper position had been indicated, and advising him not to hasten the movement until the aide had communicated with the general commanding. He (General Burnside) at once went to General McClellan's headquarters to inform him that he had seen large bodies of the enemy moving off to the right. Not finding the general commanding, General Burnside returned to his command, and the movement was resumed and continued as rapidly as possible. General Burnside directs me to say that he is sorry to have received so severe a rebuke from the general commanding, and particularly sorry that the general commanding feels that his instructions have not been obeyed; but nothing can occur to prevent the general from continuing his hearty co-operation to the best of his ability in any movement the general commanding may direct.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEWIS RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[SEPTEMBER 17, 1862.]

General PORTER:

Our batteries on the left have been firing with heavy guns on the enemy's left wing, which has lately advanced some. Our light batteries on the left are covering our column, which is crossing the stone bridge. We are advancing the Ninth Corps on Sharpsburg. Captain Benjamin is firing, by order of General Burnside, and has silenced a battery of the enemy.

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Ninth Corps.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
September 17, 1862—1.25 p. m.

Brigadier-General MEADE:

GENERAL: The commanding general directs that you temporarily assume command of Hooker's corps, and use every effort in your power to reorganize it and make it serviceable. It is absolutely necessary that the right should be held, and the troops must be got together and into position for that purpose as rapidly as possible.

Yours, very respectfully,

A. V. COLBURN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
September 17, 1862—3.10 [p. m.].

General MEADE:

GENERAL: The commanding general directs that you at once take command of the army corps which was under the command of General Hooker this morning. This order is given without regard to rank, and all officers of the corps will obey your orders. The commanding general also directs me to say that you will be held responsible for this command as herein assigned to you.

Very respectfully,

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS SYKES' DIVISION,
September 17, 1862—7 a. m.

General PORTER:

GENERAL: My skirmishers are across the bridge—three companies. They have had some firing this morning. The enemy's guns are where they were yesterday, and are firing at the hill where Benjamin's guns were yesterday. A large force of infantry (enemy's) are to the left of Sharpsburg, up the valley, awaiting evidently the approach of our attack from that direction. They have set fire to farm houses, &c.

Very respectfully,

GEO. SYKES,
Brigadier-General.

SEPTEMBER 17, 1862—5 p. m.

General SYKES:

Burnside is driving the enemy. Please send word to the command you sent to Pleasonton, to support his batteries, and let him drive them.

F. J. PORTER,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. —. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *In the Field, September* 17, 1862.

Brig. Gen. W. S. Hancock is assigned to the command of the division lately commanded by Major-General Richardson.

By command of Major-General McClellan:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF WASHINGTON,
September 17, 1862—11 a. m.

Maj. Gen. S. P. HEINTZELMAN, *Arlington:*

The commanding general directs that you push a cavalry force beyond Fairfax Court-House, toward Bull Run, and to that stream, if practicable, to cover the reconnaissance on the railway which General Haupt has been ordered to make. Please give General Haupt 100 good men for the purpose. Acknowledge.

RICH'D B. IRWIN,
Captain, Aide-de-Camp, and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

ARLINGTON, VA.,
September 17, 1862—11.40 a. m.

Captain IRWIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Your telegram received. Where will the 100 men find General Haupt, to report to him? A scout from Centreville reports that the enemy has a regiment of cavalry, a regiment of infantry, and a battery of artillery encamped to the right of the town.

CHAUNCEY McKEEVER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ALEXANDRIA DEPOT, VA.,
September 17, 1862.

Maj. Gen. N. P. BANKS:

I have just returned from a reconnaissance to Bull Run. There was but one break in the track, which we repaired and passed on. The bridge over Bull Run can be made passable for trains in one hour. I saw nothing of the cavalry.

H. HAUPT.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, THIRD CORPS,
Seminary, September 17, 1862.

Lieutenant-Colonel MCKEEVER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Headquarters Defenses, &c.:

SIR: I have the honor to report the return of the party sent with flag of truce to recover the bodies of officers killed at Bristoe Station and Bull Run. The last party proceeded, without molestation or meeting with any of the Confederate forces, to the Bull Run battle-field, and succeeded in obtaining the bodies, or most of them. As they were about to return, a company of the Sixth Virginia Cavalry came to them, and, without interrupting them, spoke of the impropriety of an armed force escorting the flag, and that they would not have permitted it. The company was permitted to return.

The battle-field and vicinity had many stragglers upon it, and the dead of both sides were not buried. The stragglers, sick, wounded, were all going to Winchester, Va.

The flag of truce to Bristoe Station met a party of Confederates on the railroad, 3½ miles this side of the station, beyond Manassas Station. The cavalry was the Thirteenth Virginia. Maj. W. H. Stewart was in command at Bristoe Station, and said it would take some three days to communicate with their general, and declined to receive the flag or to permit the officer to approach nearer Bristoe Station. After the flag was dismissed, being detained three hours, the road from Bristoe Station to Fairfax was found picketed. Several spiked field pieces were seen this side of Bull Run, and matters very much in same state as after the battle. The force at Bristoe Station is thought to be small, perhaps a squadron of cavalry.

The main line of pickets seem to be from Warrenton, through White Plains, to Leesburg, and the parties near Centreville and Fairfax Court-House were scouting parties. I have received information of a rebel recruiting or cavalry guerrilla company between Fairfax and Centreville, and have ordered the cavalry's reconnaissance to capture the recruits and officer.

I think that valuable information will be obtained by this party, and would suggest the propriety of surprising the party at Bristoe Station by a raid of the cavalry sent out. I could order them to do so by an orderly.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

D. B. BIRNEY,
Brigadier-General.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES SOUTH OF THE POTOMAC,
Arlington, September 18, 1862.

Respectfully forwarded [to General Banks].

Since I received the above I received your telegram of 10.10 a. m. I do not think that anything can be done by a flag of truce, as the enemy will not receive it. The only way to accomplish the object will be to occupy Fairfax Court-House in force and push forward a strong armed party.

S. P. HEINTZELMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

SEMINARY, *September* 17, 1862.

Captain IRWIN, *Aide-de-Camp:*

Scouts just in report no signs of enemy's pickets at Fairfax or Centreville; that they have their line from Warrenton, through White Plains, to Leesburg, and all their sick are going toward Winchester, which seems to be the rendezvous. The flag of truce met a scouting party on Bull Run battle-field. There is also a small force beyond Manassas Gap and near Bristoe Station; but all their forces on this flank seem to be moving toward Winchester and Leesburg.

D. B. BIRNEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

(Copy to Secretary of War and General McClellan.)

UPTON'S HILL, VA.,
September 17, 1862—9.40 a. m.

Lieutenant-Colonel MCKEEVER,
Chief of Staff, Arlington:

I have a report from Lieutenant-Colonel Kilpatrick that 30,000 men left Winchester for Harper's Ferry yesterday noon. He does not send his source of information. He also gives his opinion that a portion is coming through Snicker's Gap. This is not so, I think. Certainly not on their way to Harper's Ferry. He sends me a scout of the enemy, who left Shepherdstown yesterday morning, and a citizen. From them I learn that a column from direction of Leesburg, apparently, crossed the Shenandoah yesterday on their way to Harper's Ferry. It had thirty pieces of artillery and fifty wagons, and I think at least two brigades of infantry. Met no other force between Harper's Ferry and Leesburg. One of the men says he saw the enemy's officers reconnoitering for intrenchments between Boonsborough and Shepherdstown. The scout says their main body had fallen back to Sharpsburg. There is a small force watching Edwards Ferry.

J. M. DAVIES,
Colonel, Commanding Cavalry Brigade.

(Telegraphed by Banks to McClellan, 12.20 p. m.)

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY BRIGADE,
Upton's Hill, September 17, 1862.

Lieutenant-Colonel MCKEEVER,
Chief of Staff, Army of Virginia:

I send, under guard, two men, captured last evening at Dranesville by Lieutenant-Colonel Kilpatrick. One is a rebel scout, though not, I understand, a soldier. He is not communicative. The other will tell his own story, to the effect that he had thought of joining the Virginia cavalry in Maryland; went over the river with them, and left at Shepherdstown. He will tell all he knows, and I got most of the information I telegraphed from him. I send a copy of Lieutenant-Colonel Kilpatrick's report. He evidently mistakes the column from Leesburg for another one from Winchester. The road from Winchester to Harper's

Ferry does not lead near to the Shenandoah except at its mouth, at Harper's Ferry.

According to the secession story, there were 14,000 men at Harper's Ferry when it surrendered.

Yours, respectfully,

J. M. DAVIES,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

[Inclosure.]

DRANESVILLE,
September 16, 1862—10 p. m.

COLONEL: I send you a rebel scout or spy, who has just come from the fight at Boonsborough; crossed the river 2 miles above Harper's Ferry. Colonel Miles has surrendered, after some fighting. He may not have done so, but I am about certain this scout was at the fight on Sunday. Is impudent as the devil, and knows everything; was taken by my pickets. Nine regiments of infantry, thirty pieces of artillery, and some cavalry passed the Shenandoah, on the Leesburg pike, to Harper's Ferry; were then going to Harper's Ferry; they came from Winchester. Small guards of rebels at Edwards and Conrad's Ferries. I shall not go far to the left of Leesburg, not for fear of troops, but there is a column going to Harper's Ferry, and I can observe them better on the pike leading to Leesburg. I think a column is coming through Snicker's Gap, marching along this side the mountains; another on the other side. Over 30,000 men were at Winchester till noon yesterday. All are now marching to Harper's Ferry. I shall observe them.

KILPATRICK.

P. S.—I also send you a man from Maryland, a good man, who came near being a rebel.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
September 17, 1862—11.40 a. m.

Major-General WOOL:

It is reported that a large number of men, late of the garrison at Harper's Ferry, are straggling in the vicinity of the Monocacy. The Secretary of War directs you to take steps immediately to have them collected; those not paroled organized and sent to their army corps; those paroled marched on foot to Annapolis. Send supplies to meet them. Acknowledge receipt of this.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, September 17, 1862.

Major-General WOOL, *Baltimore, Md.:*

Send to Hagerstown, to report to General McClellan, all the troops you can spare. Also, see that all ammunition and other supplies are forwarded as expeditiously as possible. If necessary, take military possession of the railroads for that purpose.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

BALTIMORE, MD.,
September 17, 1862—7.45 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

I sent to the Patuxent and Laurel Bridge, on the Washington road, subject to the orders of General Banks, agreeably to your orders, two regiments two days since. I know of no others, unless you take them from the railroads. Had you not better call on Governor Curtin to forward some of the troops at Harrisburg? I have no troops to spare from the city. General Banks must furnish them with ammunition and other supplies.

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major-General.

HARRISBURG, PA.,
September 17, 1862—9 a. m.

Hon. ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
President of the United States:

Heavy battle yesterday. No definite results. Our scouts report enemy pretty well surrounded, and nearly out of ammunition and provisions. Battle resumed this morning at 6 o'clock. Heavy and continuous cannonading reported from Hagerstown.

A. G. CURTIN,
Governor of Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURG, PA.,
September 17, 1862—2 p. m.

The PRESIDENT:

Hagerstown reports as follows:

General McClellan directed Captain Palmer to have bridges at Williamsport destroyed. Captain Russell, of First Maryland Cavalry, has just returned, after burning bridge and aqueduct, and left immediately for the battle-field.

A. G. CURTIN,
Governor of Pennsylvania.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, September 17, 1862.

Gov. ANDREW G. CURTIN, *Harrisburg, Pa.:*

Our advices from Frederick this morning are that most of the enemy's forces have crossed to the Virginia side, and are in the Shenandoah Valley. All available troops were sent yesterday to the places indicated by General McClellan. Troops will be moved only as he indicates. Accounts received here are often very contradictory.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HARRISBURG, PA.,
September 17, 1862—5 p. m.

Major-General HALLECK:

Your message received. From my knowledge of matters I believe a column from Baltimore to Hagerstown would be of immense service.

The railways here are perfectly and fully organized. They will do everything possible for the Government, to the exclusion of everything else, if needed.

A. G. CURTIN,
Governor of Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURG, PA.,
September 17, 1862. (Received 10 p. m.)

General RIPLEY, *Chief of Ordnance:*

Send immediately two millions more "buck and ball," .69 caliber, and one million .58 caliber. They are needed, in addition to previous orders. Can you send us ten thousand stand muskets, with accouterments?

A. G. CURTIN.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF PENNSYLVANIA,
Hagerstown, Md., September 17, 1862—noon.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

I am informed that your communication with General McClellan is interrupted. The latest reports from my vedettes describe the battle as very severe at 11 a. m. The enemy's right rested on Sharpsburg pike, 2 miles this side of Sharpsburg. Our left was on the northeast side of Antietam Creek, near Porterstown. The enemy is reported to be retreating toward Williamsport, at which point my vedettes report the bridge burned and aqueduct destroyed by us. The enemy may possibly endeavor to break through here, or may strike across to Dam No. 4, if it is not held by us. None but very raw troops here—infantry. Shall I telegraph direct again, or through General Reynolds?

MORTON MCMICHAEL, JR.,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Aide-de-Camp, Commanding.

HAGERSTOWN, MD.,
September 17, 1862—5.30 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Heavy and continuous firing heard in direction of Williamsport since 4 o'clock; now continues. About forty shots per minute are heard, apparently coming nearer. Scouts report that at 3.30 o'clock the enemy were on the run toward the Williamsport road. I think enemy have made another stand, flanking toward Williamsport; the heavy cannonading would so indicate.

MORTON MCMICHAEL, JR.,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Aide-de-Camp.

CAMDEN STATION,
Baltimore, Md., September 17, 1862. (Received 5 p. m.)

H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

Major-General McClellan telegraphed to me his great anxiety for the early reconstruction of the Monocacy Bridge. Anticipating his wishes,

we rapidly gathered men and material for the prosecution of the work. Our men have been much interfered with by the military in the vicinity, and their appeals to the officers in command there for proper protection at their work have been fruitless. Our engineer in charge of the work has just telegraphed me as follows:

MONOCACY, MD., *September* 17, 1862—3.25 p. m.

I find it impossible to accomplish anything here unless you can get such orders as will keep the soldiers away from the bridge and from our hand-cars and materials. They have every stick of timber we had in the river out in the middle of the stream; some of it a quarter of a mile below the bridge. I have spoken to the colonels and majors, but it is of no avail. I hope such orders will be sent at once, by telegraph, as will prevent the interference, and make them bring the timber back.

W. C. QUINCY.

May I ask that you telegraph such orders as will enable us to accomplish, at the earliest practicable moment, this most important work? Our officers report that several thousand soldiers are encamped in the vicinity of bridge.

J. W. GARRETT,
President Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

HEADQUARTERS,
Keedysville, Md., September 18, 1862—8 a. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief, U. S. Army:

The battle of yesterday continued for fourteen hours, and until after dark. We held all we gained, except a portion of the extreme left; that was obliged to abandon a part of what it had gained. Our losses very heavy, especially in general officers. The battle will probably be renewed to-day. Send all the troops you can by the most expeditious route.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., September 18, 1862—10 a. m.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE B. McCLELLAN,
Comdg., Hdqrs. Army of the Potomac, near Sharpsburg, Md.:

Your telegram to General Ripley, saying, "If you can possibly do it, force some 20-pounder Parrott ammunition through to-night, via Hagerstown and Chambersburg, to us, near Sharpsburg, Md.," was received between 10 and 11 o'clock last night, and 2,500 rounds of this ammunition was ordered, with the least practicable delay, from the Arsenal, and arrangements made to run it through on all the roads at express passenger speed. It is now at or near Harrisburg, Pa., and will reach Hagerstown by noon to-day.

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
CORNER EIGHTEENTH AND G STREETS,
Washington, D. C., September 18, 1862—10.30 p. m.

Lieut. Col. R. INGALLS,
Chief Quartermaster, Hdqrs. A. of P., near Sharpsburg, Md.:

Six hundred thousand rations were sent some days since from Baltimore to Frederick. Captain Bell, commissary of subsistence, is now moving a train of 500,000 rations through Baltimore, on his way to establish a depot at Hagerstown. I telegraphed Colonel Crosman to send grain daily to Hagerstown, till he gets forward 50,000 bushels, unless countermanded by you, in consequence of movements. Colonel Belger has been forwarding grain from Baltimore, on orders from your army. Ammunition has been forwarded, and is still being forwarded, both to Frederick and Hagerstown.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, September 18, 1862—10.30 p. m.

Superintendents NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY AND CUMBERLAND VALLEY RAILWAY, *Harrisburg:*

Ammunition and subsistence are being forwarded from this place, via your roads, to Hagerstown. Dispatch is important to the success of the army. Please see that no obstacle delays their movement.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General.

ORDNANCE OFFICE,
Washington, September 18, 1862—9.35 a. m.

Gov. ANDREW G. CURTIN,
Harrisburg, Pa.:

Your dispatch was received late last night, and has been referred to the Secretary of War for instructions.

JAS. W. RIPLEY,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

WASHINGTON, *September* 18, 1862—12.20 p. m.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN,
Near Hagerstown, Md.:

Four hundred and fourteen wagon-loads of field and small-arm ammunition have been sent to Frederick, for your army, since Saturday last. Besides this, the duplicate supplies to be sent to Frederick and Hagerstown are being pushed forward with all possible dispatch. A special train, containing 2,500 rounds of 20-pounder ammunition, left last night for Hagerstown, in charge of Lieutenant Bradford, Ordnance Department.

JAS. W. RIPLEY,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

SEPTEMBER 18, 1862—3.30 p. m.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN:

I communicate, for your information, the following telegrams, received this morning.

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosures.]

ARLINGTON—12 m.

Capt. RICHARD B. IRWIN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

Colonel Davies reports more definitely as to the enemy's force found at Leesburg. It was about 200 cavalry and 500 infantry; the latter composed of the force previously reported at Edwards Ferry and recovered sick and stragglers. They were intending to go to Harper's Ferry.

S. P. HEINTZELMAN,
Major-General.

ARLINGTON—1.30 p. m.

Capt. RICHARD B. IRWIN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

Colonel Davies reports no force of enemy at Centreville. The enemy have pickets at Groveton, and Sixth Virginia at Salem; also many sick and nurses at Centreville.

L. HUNT,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

UPTON'S HILL, *September* 18, 1862.

Lieutenant-Colonel MCKEEVER:

I have a message from the expedition I sent out; will be back to-night. They, under Lieutenant-Colonel Kilpatrick, found the passage of Goose Creek disputed by a squadron of cavalry. This was dispossessed by artillery. They found at Leesburg one regiment of infantry and a battalion of cavalry, which they drove out of the town after a sharp action, in which the enemy's loss was considerable. One flag and a considerable number of prisoners were taken. Our loss was but slight. The Tenth New York behaved very gallantly. Colonel Kilpatrick reports there is no enemy between Harper's Ferry and Leesburg; none at Edwards Ferry, and but a few at Winchester.

J. M. DAVIES,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF WASHINGTON,
September 18, 1862—1.10 p. m.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE STONEMAN, *Poolesville:*

Two telegrams received. Send down for rations. The commanding general thinks that, Harper's Ferry being almost beyond a doubt in the enemy's hands, and in the present uncertainty as to the result of operations of yesterday and the next day or two, concerning which some solicitude is felt here, it will be best not to detach any portion of the forces now here, for the present.

RICH'D B. IRWIN,
Captain, Aide-de-Camp, and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF WASHINGTON,
September 18, 1862—1.30 p. m.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE STONEMAN, *Poolesville:*

The following telegram, just received from General Heintzelman, is sent for your information:

Colonel Davies reports more definitely as to the enemy's force found at Leesburg. It was about 200 cavalry and 500 infantry; the latter composed of the force previously reported at Edwards Ferry and recovered sick and stragglers.

RICH'D B. IRWIN,
Captain, Aide-de-Camp, and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF WASHINGTON,
Washington, September 18, 1862—10 p. m.

Major-General HEINTZELMAN,
Commanding Defenses, Arlington, Va.:

Referring to your indorsement on General Birney's report of the 17th, the commanding general thinks it will be best for you to attempt the burial of the dead under a flag of truce. If the enemy will not receive the flag, we can afterward try and accomplish the object by a strong armed party.

RICH'D B. IRWIN,
Captain, Aide-de-Camp, and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

POINT OF ROCKS, MD.,
September 18, 1862.

Captain ECKERT:

Went to Sandy Hook. Line all right to Harper's Ferry Bridge, except between two poles. Thirty rebel pickets this side of the bridge, but were about leaving when I left, at 5 o'clock. There are less than 200 rebels in Harper's Ferry. No artillery. A large fire broke out as I was leaving, probably the pontoon bridge and Government property. The tents left by our troops remain standing. A rebel lieutenant told two women, who left Harper's Ferry at noon, that they were surrounded, and should leave as soon as possible. A negro from Shepherdstown states that the rebels attempted to cross the river last night, but, water being too deep, many were drowned. Our men that were killed on Maryland Heights during Saturday's fight are still unburied. The rebel killed and wounded were about 355 in that day's fight. Citizens of Sandy Hook are burying our dead. We will go in advance as soon as relieved, and thence to Harper's Ferry. The bridge at Harper's Ferry was burned, but the piers are good. They tried five times to blow them up, but did not succeed.

WM. C. HALL,
Operator.

ALEXANDRIA, VA., *September* 18, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

The Nineteenth Regiment of Connecticut Volunteers has just reported, under orders from General Casey, to relieve the Thirty-third Massachu-

setts, just installed for duty here. The colonel of the Nineteenth informs me that he has but 850 men—raw and undisciplined troops. As it requires over 800 men for daily duty, the Nineteenth will be insufficient. I am compelled, therefore, to ask, in addition to the Nineteenth, another regiment, or that the Thirty-third be allowed to remain. The withdrawal of troops before caused disorder, and, unless I have at least 1,200 men, Alexandria will be overrun again. I would appeal to General Banks, but I am there unheard, and must, therefore, to you.

JNO. P. SLOUGH,
Brigadier-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 248. } HDQRS. OF THE ARMY, ADJT. GEN.'S OFFICE, *Washington, September* 18, 1862.

I. Brig. Gen. Herman Haupt, U. S. Volunteers, is authorized and directed to do whatever he may deem expedient to facilitate the transportation of troops and supplies to aid the armies now in the field in Virginia and Maryland.

* * * * * * *

IV. Brig. Gen. Nelson Taylor, U. S. Volunteers, will report in person, without delay, to Major-General McClellan, commanding Army of the Potomac.

By command of Major-General Halleck:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ORDNANCE OFFICE,
Washington, September 18, 1862.

GOV. ANDREW G. CURTIN,
Harrisburg, Pa.:

By direction of the Secretary of War, two millions of buck and ball cartridges and one million of cartridges of .58 caliber have been ordered to be sent to you from New York, with dispatch.

I am instructed to inquire if all the arms in the State arsenal have been issued to troops in the field, and to say that until this is done no more can be issued.

JAS. W. RIPLEY,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, September 18, 1862.

Brig. Gen. JOHN F. REYNOLDS,
Harrisburg, Pa.:

Give General McClellan all aid in your power. No troops have arrived here for the last two days, and it is supposed that some must have been detained in Pennsylvania. General Wool has none to spare from Baltimore.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, September 18, 1862.

Major-General WOOL, *Baltimore, Md.:*

If possible, send some troops by rail to Hagerstown to join General McClellan. In the present condition of affairs, it is believed that some regiments may be spared from railroad guards. This must be left to your judgment. Any new regiments arriving at Baltimore can be sent immediately to Hagerstown. Take possession of the railroad, if necessary.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

BALTIMORE, MD.,
September 18, 1862—11.35 a. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

I sent this morning about 1,700 Maryland troops, under command of General Kenly, via Harrisburg, to Hagerstown, to report to Major-General McClellan. I have ordered the Sixth Maryland, 600 strong, and four pieces of artillery, with horses, to proceed as above this evening. These are all that I can spare from here. I ordered one regiment from the Northern Central Railroad.

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major-General.

P. S.—Your dispatch of 10.30 a. m. is received. I mentioned in my dispatch last evening that two regiments were at the Patuxent, subject to General Banks' orders. Cannot they be spared? I will be compelled to send some troops with the prisoners marching on foot to Annapolis. This is required on account of the depredations they commit wherever they go.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, September 18, 1862.

Major-General WOOL, *Baltimore, Md.:*

The two regiments at the Patuxent are subject to your orders. General Banks thinks that one can be spared.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HARRISBURG, PA., *September* 18, 1862.

E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

The ammunition train for General McClellan was delivered to the Northern Central Railroad, at Baltimore, at 6.57 this a. m., and was delivered to the Cumberland Valley Railroad at 10.20 a. m.; 84 miles—two hours and fifty-three minutes. It will be put through at same speed to Hagerstown.

J. N. DUBARRY,
Superintendent.

BALTIMORE, MD., *September* 18, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK:

In consequence of the very large amount of transportation for Harrisburg over the Cumberland Valley Railroad, exceeding, I fear, the capacity of the road, I have arranged, with the approval of General Wool, Colonel Belger, and President Garrett, that all troops and supplies from Baltimore and points south thereof shall be sent over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. I have also ordered our bridge force from Alexandria to proceed to-night to re-enforce the party engaged in the reconstruction of the Monocacy Bridge.

H. HAUPT.

WHEELING, VA., *September* 18, 1862.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

It seems all of Ohio belongs to General Wright's division, and there is a want of authority to order the Ohio troops in the vicinity of Point Pleasant to the assistance of Colonel Lightburn, on the Virginia side. I would ask that you make an order at once, directing all the troops Governor Tod has sent for the defense of that section to report for orders to Colonel Lightburn, and if the events of yesterday will enable you to spare Crook, Hartsuff, or Crawford, send one immediately.

F. H. PEIRPOINT,
Governor of Virginia.

HARRISBURG, PA.,
September 18, 1862—1.40 a. m.

P. H. WATSON, *Assistant Secretary of War:*

I will see the officers in person. No delay shall occur that it is possible to avoid. Can you give me an idea of the number of cars in train, so that suitable power can be ready to move it? Answer immediately.

THOMAS A. SCOTT.

WASHINGTON, *September* 18, 1862.

Hon. THOMAS A. SCOTT:

The train contains four cars.

P. H. WATSON.

HARRISBURG, PA.,
September 18, 1862—2 a. m.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War:*

No effort shall be spared to expedite movements of train. I have already advised officers of all the roads to push it through with preference over all other trains.

THOMAS A. SCOTT.

HARRISBURG, PA.,
September 18, 1862—8 a. m.

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

The extra ammunition train had not reached Baltimore at 7 o'clock. Is it coming? We have about six car-loads of 6-pounder artillery and

some musket ammunition, which I am now loading up, and will forward it up the valley if the other cannot reach here. We had arrangements perfected through to move the train 40 miles per hour. Please answer.

THOMAS A. SCOTT.

HARRISBURG, PA.,
September 18, 1862—10 a. m.

E. M. STANTON:

Hagerstown reports no firing up to 9 o'clock. A rumor is prevalent that McClellan granted armistice to bury dead. Your ammunition train left Baltimore 7.30, and will be put through quick. Governor and staff have gone to Hagerstown to expedite movement of Pennsylvania forces to battle-field. Surgeon Smith also gone, with 40 surgeons.

THOMAS A. SCOTT.

HARRISBURG, PA.,
September 18, 1862—2.30 p. m.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Ammunition has been delivered at Hagerstown. Stock in this arsenal has gone up also by train this p. m. The Governor ordered more ammunition and some arms last night. They are needed. Will they be sent? Chief of Ordnance telegraphs Governor that he refers it to you. Please answer.

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Aide-de-Camp.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
September 18, 1862—10 a. m.

Hon. JOHN TUCKER,
Assistant Secretary of War:

Our shop hands at Reading have volunteered in a body. Governor Curtin has accepted them, and ordered them to Harrisburg. If you cannot stop them our road will stop, and your coal will stop also. It requires instant attention, as they mean to leave to-day.

CHAS. E. SMITH.

HAGERSTOWN, MD.,
September 18, 1862—1 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

A large portion of the Pennsylvania militia, now here, have declined to move forward, as requested by Major-General McClellan. General Reynolds left for McClellan's headquarters last night, at McClellan's request, and left me here, with instructions to send all of the troops forward. About 2,500 have gone, but the Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, and Fifteenth Regiments, numbering about 800 each, decline to proceed. The Fourteenth has not yet finally decided whether to go or not. Governor Curtin has just arrived, and may induce the troops to advance.

I. VOGDES,
Major, &c.

HAGERSTOWN, MD., *September* 18, 1862.

Col. A. STAGER:

General Reynolds started to join General McClellan. He took some Pennsylvania militia with him. Governor Curtin will be here at noon to hurry others up. No official information from the front. It is rumored that an armistice has been asked for by General Jackson. No firing heard to-day as yet. As soon as wire arrives, I start to build a line to Boonsborough.

W. B. WILSON.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
September 19, 1862—8.30 a. m. (Received 11 a. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

But little occurred yesterday except skirmishing, being fully occupied in replenishing ammunition, taking care of wounded, &c. Last night the enemy abandoned his position, leaving his dead and wounded on the field. We are again in pursuit. I do not yet know whether he is falling back to an interior position or crossing the river. We may safely claim a complete victory.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
September 19, 1862—10.30 a. m. (Received 11 a. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Pleasonton is driving the enemy across the river. Our victory was complete. The enemy is driven back into Virginia. Maryland and Pennsylvania are now safe.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
September 19, 1862. (Sent 12.30 p. m.)

Major-General McCLELLAN:

Yours of 8.30 and 10.30 are just received. All available troops from railroad guards were sent to you yesterday. Enemy's forces at Leesburg were moved yesterday. Stoneman's provisional division, unless ordered otherwise by you, is still guarding fords below Point of Rocks. So long as the river remains low there is much danger of a movement below your left. Letters received here give it as a part of Lee's original plan to draw you as far as possible up the Potomac, and then move between you and Washington. Perhaps his defeat may be such as to prevent the attempt.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Keedysville [Md.], September 19, 1862.

Maj. Gen. FITZ JOHN PORTER:

GENERAL: General Sumner reports that the enemy's artillery is moving to the west, and that he (the enemy) is felling trees behind him, as elsewhere. The commanding general directs you to push forward your pickets; ascertain if the enemy appears to be retiring, and, if so, to mass your troops in readiness to move in any direction. The corps commanders and General Pleasonton are directed to do the same, and the latter to throw out small cavalry detachments on the various roads leading from our position in the direction of the enemy's retreat, to ascertain the nature and degree of the obstructions therein.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
September 19, 1862—10.45 p. m.

Major-General PORTER:

GENERAL: General Pleasonton has been directed to have his cavalry and artillery at the river by daylight, and has been informed that you intend to cross at that time, and would co-operate with him.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF WASHINGTON,
September 19, 1862—11 p. m.

Maj. Gen. S. P. HEINTZELMAN, *Arlington:*

The commanding general, after consulting with the General-in-Chief, directs that you send out a force of cavalry, as suggested by General Birney, to capture the wagons, or, at any rate, to make the attempt. The men (Whitlock and Richmond) who came in with the last party are considered reliable. They will be here at 9 a. m. to-morrow, and will be at once sent over to act as guides. Please give the necessary orders for the movement. It will not be necessary for you to come over in the morning.

By command of Major-General Banks:
RICH'D B. IRWIN,
Captain, Aide-de-Camp, and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

WASHINGTON, *September* 19, 1862—9.45 a. m.

Maj. R. H. K. WHITELEY,
U. S. Arsenal, Governor's Island, New York:

Issue at once to Gov. A. G. Curtin, Harrisburg, Pa., two millions of round ball cartridges and one million of .58 caliber cartridges. Request quartermaster to send by quick conveyance and special messenger. Report by telegraph when shipment is made. This dispatch was prepared yesterday, but was mislaid.

JAS. W. RIPLEY,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

HARRISBURG, PA., *September* 19, 1862.

Brigadier-General RIPLEY, *Chief of Ordnance:*

Your message received. The arms in State arsenal are issued only to troops in the field. Our supply is nearly exhausted. We have less than 3,000 stand in arsenal, and no accouterments. Men are constantly pouring in under the late call. My wish is to anticipate a deficiency, and not have men lying here by thousands waiting for arms.

A. G. CURTIN,
Governor.

HAGERSTOWN, MD., *September* 19, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

Your dispatch of 10 a. m. reached me here while I was on the battle-field, to which place I started last night with the force of militia. I had at this place about 4,000 men, and directed the remainder to be forwarded to-day, expecting to bring on the field to-day about 14,000 men, but, much to my surprise, all the regiments refused to march. They are now all at this point, or will be about here to-night. What will be done, or can be done, with the force here I cannot say, though I do not think much can be expected of them—not very much. The Governor is here. I apprised General McClellan of these circumstances to-day by letter. The Governor will take them to the field, if it is necessary, to-morrow.

JOHN F. REYNOLDS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

BALTIMORE, MD.,
September 19, 1862—7.30 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

The lieutenant-colonel commanding the One hundred and thirty-first New York, at Patuxent, has just refused to obey my orders, saying that he was under the orders of General Banks. The order was repeated, but it now appears that he will not be ready to proceed until 12 o'clock to-night, if then. From the description which the quartermaster of the regiment, who has just arrived, gives me of its condition, I find that it would be utterly useless in the field. I have, therefore, ordered it to Annapolis, where we want several regiments (at least three or four) to keep the paroled prisoners in order. We shall soon have more than 20,000 at that place. I have no more regiments to send from here. All that could be spared have been sent to General McClellan.

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major-General.

BALTIMORE, MD.,
September 19, 1862—11.40 p. m.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War:*

We have about 10,000 prisoners surrendered at Harper's Ferry, and ordered to Annapolis. These, with what are there, will make 20,000. We require, to keep these men in order, four regiments. I have one miserable regiment at Annapolis. I have another ordered from Patuxent there, but it is a very poor regiment. Two other regiments ought to be sent there immediately, in consequence of the plundering propensities of the prisoners, of which there are many complaints. I have none to spare, having sent all I could spare to General McClellan. I have a dis-

patch that the rebels have recrossed the Potomac. Look out for Washington. You are not out of the woods. The rebels are a day and a half in advance of McClellan.

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major-General.

[P. S.]—Colonel Miles had about 12,000 men for the defense of Harper's Ferry, including 1,500 cavalry, which made their escape before the surrender.

WEVERTON, MD., *September* 19, 1862.

Captain ECKERT:

Pontoon bridge at Harper's Ferry destroyed last night. No enemy in Harper's Ferry, except small scouting parties coming in occasionally. All the property the rebels could not move from Harper's Ferry they have destroyed. All our pickets in this vicinity have been ordered in. We have none above Point of Rocks. I will put line in order to Sandy Hook, and work there to-night. We have no troops in Harper's Ferry. Just saw two of Maryland cavalry who visited Harper's Ferry.

ED. CONWAY.

P. S.—No firing heard for last hour and a half. I am 13 miles from Sharpsburg; 6 from Burkittsville.

HAGERSTOWN, MD., *September* 19, 1862—9.30 p. m.

Major-General HALLECK:

Our information this evening, from a reliable source, is that the enemy in front of McClellan commenced to cross the river last night, and finished this morning. They are all on the south side. A force of the enemy occupies Williamsport and threatens Hagerstown; numbers not ascertained, but further information expected to-night. About 7,000 Pennsylvania militia, under General Reynolds, have gone toward Williamsport. In case of any attack on Hagerstown, which I do not apprehend, we will take care that no considerable amount of supplies falls into the hands of the enemy.

H. HAUPT.

HARRISBURG, PA., *September* 19, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

If the victory in Maryland is complete, and the rebels driven across the Potomac or captured, shall the Governor arrange immediately to disband State forces called out to resist invasion? Governor is in Maryland. Please advise.

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Aide-de-Camp.

WASHINGTON, *September* 19, 1862.

General REYNOLDS, *Hagerstown, Md.:*

Please report the regiments which refused to march when ordered.*

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

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*Answer, if any, not found; but see Vogdes to Halleck, p. 329.

WASHINGTON, *September* 19, 1862.

Governor PEIRPOINT, *Wheeling:*

Western Virginia is attached to the Department of the Ohio, headquarters at Cincinnati.* Consult with General Wright about officers and troops to be sent to Colonel Lightburn.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION,
Centreville [*Keedysville, Md.*], *September* 20, 1862—6.30 a. m.

General MARCY, *Chief of Staff:*

GENERAL: I have started two brigades of cavalry and a battery of artillery to Jones' Cross-Roads, to proceed in the direction of Williamsport. That force will be amply sufficient for any rebels to be met in that quarter.

The remainder of my command is about getting off for Shepherdstown. The order of Maj. Gen. Fitz John Porter of yesterday, sending my command to the rear, by the order of General McClellan, and which was transmitted by General Buford, has interfered most materially with a proper pursuit of the enemy. Many of the men of my command have had nothing to eat for two days, and last night, in consequence of the movement to the rear, they missed their trains, and are now starting out without anything. I would also call to the attention of the general commanding the fact that neither provisions nor forage can be obtained in Virginia, that country having been eaten out by the rebels. I have therefore to request that supplies be pushed on to me, if I find it advantageous to proceed on after the enemy, on reaching him. I trust, after the past experience of yesterday, the general commanding will not permit corps commanders to interfere with the cavalry under my command, for it breaks up all my system and plans.

I shall do everything in my power to make up for the time we have lost.

I am, general, very respectfully,

A. PLEASONTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Cavalry Division.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
September 20, 1862—10.30 a. m.

General FITZ JOHN PORTER:

GENERAL: The commanding general directs that you dispose your guns upon the river bank so as to cover the recrossing of your command, should it become necessary, and send back word to meet the general, who starts for the river soon, provided you want re-enforcements.

Very respectfully,

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS SYKES' DIVISION,
September 20, 1862—9.15 a. m.

General FITZ JOHN PORTER:

GENERAL: General Lovell's small brigade is three-fourths of a mile from the river. He reports a brigade, at least, of the enemy advancing,

* By Paragraph II, General Orders, No. 135, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, of same date.

and with cannon, I have not a gun on this side. I have sent Colonel Barnes temporarily to the top of the hill to support Lovell. I will get Meade [Warren] over as soon as I can. I think more troops ought to be here, and some one in authority.

GEO. SYKES,
Brigadier-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September* 20, 1862.

General STONEMAN, *Poolesville:*

It is represented here that wounded officers of Stuart's cavalry are on the Maryland side, unparoled. This matter must not be neglected.

It is also represented that the troops of your division are pillaging and plundering the country. Stringent measures must be resorted to to enforce order.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

POINT OF ROCKS, MD.,
September 20, 1862—11.30 a. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

I have had but one case (of a wounded officer) reported to me, and the person reporting him did not know his whereabouts. I know of no officer of the rebel army in Maryland, unparoled. The whole country is covered with stragglers from General McClellan's army, and they are the depredators. I am trying to collect them together. Every means in our power has been taken to prevent pillaging by the troops under my command. From the time we left Washington squads of men were passed, who said they had been sent forward to find and join their regiments. Some were out of hospitals, &c. They are now all being stopped at the mouth of the Monocacy.

GEORGE STONEMAN,
Brigadier-General.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington City, September 20, 1862—3 p. m.

Lieut. Col. R. INGALLS,
Headquarters Army of the Potomac, near Sharpsburg:

It is reported that the Monocacy Bridge will be passable to-morrow. The railroad to Hagerstown is of small capacity, and liable to be blocked up if attempts are made to move too much over it. Consider this in arranging and ordering supplies.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General.

WASHINGTON, *September* 20, 1862—12.40 p. m.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN:

I communicate the following telegram, just received from General Stoneman, for your information:

POINT OF ROCKS,
[*September*] 20, 1862—10 a. m.

General BANKS:

The force I sent to Harper's Ferry last night has just returned. They crossed the river and found no enemy in the place, but about 300 of our sick and wounded there.

Everything is destroyed; pontoon bridge easily repaired for infantry to cross, and ford about 2 feet deep. Enemy crossing the river all day yesterday; our forces followed. I think my brigade might be withdrawn with perfect safety.

GEORGE STONEMAN,
Brigadier-General.

RICH'D B. IRWIN,
Captain, Aide-de-Camp, and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF WASHINGTON,
September 20, 1862—2.30 p. m.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Army of the Potomac:

Telegram of 1.25 received. The military governor of the District of Columbia was instructed a few days since to send forward only such recruits as might arrive in squads, armed and equipped, and in charge of competent officers, and to give the most stringent instructions to the officers to prevent straggling and avoid delay. Orders have just been issued to send none. There are about 50 officers and 3,500 men fit for duty in the camp of convalescents, stragglers, and recruits. They will be organized, so that they can go forward at once when called for.

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General, Commanding.

Statement showing the number of men composing the Army of the Potomac on the 20th day of September, 1862.

Command.	Aggregate present for duty.	Aggregate on special duty, sick, and in arrest.	Aggregate absent.	Aggregate present and absent.
General McClellan and staff, &c	1,393	226	949	2,568
General Meade, First Corps	12,237	856	18,490	31,583
General Sumner, Second Corps	13,604	2,465	11,701	27,770
General Couch's division, Fourth Corps	7,219	771	4,417	12,407
General F. J. Porter, Fifth Corps	19,477	1,383	11,819	32,679
General Franklin, Sixth Corps	11,862	1,504	9,990	23,356
General Burnside, Ninth Corps	10,734	1,329	12,282	24,345
General A. S. Williams, Twelfth Corps	8,383	1,632	7,144	17,159
General Pleasonton, Cavalry Division	4,543	515	2,628	7,686
Colonel Allen, Frederick City	1,110	292	861	2,263
General Kenly, Williamsport, Md	2,269	258	1,174	3,701
Major Scott, Boonsborough, Md	318	41	83	442
General Banks, Defenses of Washington, including Third and Eleventh Corps	71,210	13,043	23,586	107,839
Grand total	164,359	24,315	105,124	293,798

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., February 27, 1863.

It is hereby certified that the preceding statement is accurately compiled from the morning report of the 20th day of September, 1862, signed by Major-General McClellan and his assistant adjutant-general, Seth Williams, and now on file in this office.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

Abstract from tri-monthly return of the Defenses of Washington, Maj. Gen. N. P. Banks commanding, for September 20, 1862, Headquarters Washington, D. C.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of field artillery.	Aggregate present and absent, last return.	Remarks.
	Officers.	Men.					
Headquarters, staff, escorts, &c.	32	427	554	755	1	3	Divisions of Morell and Humphreys marched to join the army in the field. Stoneman, with one brigade of his division and two new regiments, detached to the Upper Potomac. Casey's provisional brigades concentrated on the Virginia side. Two regiments stationed at the railway crossing of the Patuxent.
Garrisons	790	18,559	21,354	23,150	.....	17,745	
City Guards:							
Washington, D. C.	120	1,802	2,558	4,202	.....	5,014	
Alexandria, Va.	71	1,645	2,038	2,092	.....	3,154	
	191	3,447	4,596	6,294	.....	8,168	
Third Corps, Maj. Gen. S. P. Heintzelman.	787	16,340	20,602	29,599	44	22,503	
Eleventh Corps, Maj. Gen. F. Sigel.	459	9,840	12,975	19,337	52	17,087	
Division, Brig. Gen. A. W. Whipple.	189	3,645	4,356	5,610	8	9,869	
Division, Brig. Gen. Silas Casey.	268	6,100	6,757	7,079	16	4,481	
Corps of Observation, Upper Potomac, Brig. Gen. George Stoneman.	130	4,322	4,658	6,766	6	5,266	
Cavalry Brigade (Bayard's), Col. J. M. Davies.	73	1,627	1,875	2,723	.....	4,255	
Camp of convalescents, stragglers, and recruits, Brig. Gen. J. P. Slough.	51	3,933	6,526	6,526	.....	.....	
Grand total	2,970	68,240	84,253	107,839	127	89,377	

NOTE.—Aggregate present and absent, last return, Major-General Morell's division, 17,000, not reported on this abstract.

Abstract from tri-monthly return of the Middle Department (Eighth Army Corps), Maj. Gen. John E. Wool commanding, for September 20, 1862, headquarters Baltimore, Md.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.
	Officers.	Men.		
Department staff	25	.....	25	25
Baltimore and vicinity	363	8,805	10,032	11,193
Philadelphia	2	.....	2	2
Annapolis	59	1,419	1,608	1,794
Relay House	29	794	981	994
Fort Delaware	16	519	639	669
Eastern Shore	37	608	772	783
Miscellaneous garrisons	235	5,697	6,623	7,069
Total	766	17,842	20,682	22,529
Attached (Philadelphia)	3	192	198	424

*There were also at Annapolis 195 officers and 6,966 men paroled prisoners from Harper's Ferry.

Troops in the Middle Department (Eighth Army Corps), Maj. Gen. John E. Wool, U. S. Army, commanding, September 20, 1862.

Defenses of Baltimore.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. WILLIAM W. MORRIS.

18th Connecticut,* Col. William G. Ely.
17th Indiana Battery, Capt. M. L. Miner.
5th New York Heavy Artillery (six companies), Col. Samuel Graham.
129th New York,† Col. Peter A. Porter.
13th Pennsylvania Cavalry, Col. James A. Gallagher.
Purnell Legion (Maryland Cavalry), Company C, Capt. Theodore Clayton.
2d U. S. Artillery, Battery I, Lieut. Thomas Grey.
5th U. S. Artillery, Battery L, Capt. Samuel F. Chalfin.

Annapolis.

Col. JOHN F. STAUNTON.

131st New York, Col. Charles S. Turnbull.
67th Pennsylvania, Col. John F. Staunton.
Purnell Legion (Maryland Cavalry), Company B, Capt. Thomas H. Watkins.
Paroled prisoners.

Fort Delaware.

Maj. HENRY S. BURTON.

Pennsylvania Artillery (four independent batteries).
1st Battalion, Pennsylvania Marine and Fortification Artillery (two companies).

Troops guarding Baltimore.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM H. EMORY.

2d Eastern Shore (Maryland), Col. Edward Wilkins.
38th Massachusetts, Col. Timothy Ingraham.
6th New York Heavy Artillery, Col. William H. Morris.
110th New York, Col. DeWitt C. Littlejohn.
114th New York, Col. Elisha B. Smith.
116th New York, Col. Edward P. Chapin.
128th New York, Col. David S. Cowles.
150th New York, Col. John H. Ketcham.

Eastern Shore.

Brig. Gen. H. H. LOCKWOOD.

1st Eastern Shore (Maryland), Col. James Wallace.
Purnell Legion (Maryland Cavalry), Company A, Capt. Robert E. Duvall.

Relay House.

Col. C. L. K. SUMWALT.

138th Pennsylvania, Col. C. L. K. Sumwalt.
2d New York Artillery Battalion, Battery B, Capt. H. J. McMahan.

Miscellaneous.

4th Delaware, Col. A. H. Grimshaw, Wilmington, Del.
12th New Jersey, Col. Robert C. Johnson, Ellicott's Mills, Md.
14th New Jersey, Col William S. Truex, Monocacy, Md.
109th New York, Col. B. F. Tracy, Annapolis Junction, Md.
141st New York, Col. S. G. Hathaway, Laurel, Md.
Patapsco Guards (Maryland), Capt. T. S. McGowan, York, Pa.
140th Pennsylvania, Col. R. P. Roberts, Parkton, Md.
148th Pennsylvania, Col. J. A. Beaver, Cockeysville, Md.

Transferred.‡

23d Illinois, Col. James A. Mulligan.
2d Maryland Potomac Home Brigade, Col. Robert Bruce.
106th New York, Col. Schuyler F. Judd.
84th Ohio,§ Lieut. Col. John J. Wiseman
86th Ohio,‖ Col. Barnabas Burns.
87th Pennsylvania, Col. George Hay.
6th West Virginia, Col. N. Wilkinson.
10th West Virginia, Col. T. M. Harris.
11th West Virginia, Col. John C. Rathbone.
12th West Virginia, Col. John B. Klunk.
1st West Virginia Cavalry (one company).
1st Illinois Light Artillery, Battery L, Capt. John Rourke.

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* Detachments at Back River, Bush River, Harewood, and Havre de Grace.
† Or Eighth New York Heavy Artillery.
‡ Troops of the Railroad District of Western Virginia transferred, September 19, 1862, to the Department of the Ohio.
§ Mustered out September 20, 1862.
‖ Mustered out September 25, 1862.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
September 21, 1862. (Sent 1.20 p. m.)

Major-General MCCLELLAN:

Your telegrams of 8 a. m. and 11 p. m. yesterday are just received. General Banks had anticipated the order you suggest. The Government has been most anxious for the last two days to obtain the information given in yours of yesterday morning, just received, and you have entirely misconstrued the urgency of my request for it. Except your short dispatch, in regard to Pleasonton's pursuit, I had no official information of what had taken place since the battle of the 17th.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

CAMP NEAR THE POTOMAC—10 a. m.,
Via Frederick, Md., September 21, 1862—6.45 p. m.
(Received 8 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Re-enforcements were sent last night to General Couch, at Williamsport. No news has been received from there since 11 p. m. yesterday, when the enemy were still there. They yet remain at Shepherdstown in some force. Some firing is going on; I think it only their rear guard. It is still quite foggy, and we can tell better when it clears away.

GEO. B. MCCLELLAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
September 21, 1862—5 p. m. (Received 9.15 a. m., 22d.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

I propose to send a regiment of cavalry to Cumberland, and thence to Romney and south of that place, in order to ascertain if any of the rebel force recently before it is moving toward Western Virginia. In this connection it is important for me to know as soon as possible what force we now have guarding the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad from Martinsburg west toward Wheeling. Will you do me the favor to answer this at the earliest practicable moment?

GEO. B. MCCLELLAN,
Major-General.

SHARPSBURG, *September* 21, 1862.
(Received 8 p. m.)

General M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General:

It is probable that this army must have its main depot at or near Harper's Ferry, provided it remains at all in this section of country after the enemy has left it entirely. We are more than 20 miles from the Frederick and 15 from the Hagerstown depots. The country here on both sides of the Potomac is exhausted of all supplies. It would be found impracticable to supply so large an army beyond the river with wagons. I presume that General McClellan will shortly reach the

vicinity of Harper's Ferry, so that our supplies may be sent by railroad and canal. He desires me to request you to order the repairs of the canal. Its agents are at Georgetown. We are now drawing from Frederick and Hagerstown. The corps of Franklin and Couch's division are at Williamsport, and supplied from Hagerstown.

RUFUS INGALLS,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Aide-de-Camp, and Chief Quartermaster.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
September 21, 1862.

General JOHN F. REYNOLDS,
Commanding Pennsylvania Militia, Hagerstown, Md.:

General McClellan directs me to say to you that General Franklin was requested to state to you to-day that, as there was no further use for the Pennsylvania militia, they could now return into their State.

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 258. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *Camp near Sharpsburg, Md., September* 21, 1862.

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III. At his own request, Brig. Gen. John Newton, U. S. Volunteers, is relieved from duty with the Army of the Potomac, and will report in person to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

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By command of Major-General McClellan:

[S. WILLIAMS,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF WASHINGTON,
Washington, September 21, 1862—1.30 p. m.

Major-General HEINTZELMAN, *Arlington:*

The following telegram, from Thomas R. Brayton to Brigadier-General Haupt, is communicated for your information:

I have this moment returned from near Bull Run. Saw 3 men, who live between Bristoe and Catlett's, making their escape, as the rebels are pressing all the inhabitants into service. They are taking away our seven engines, all car-wheels, axles, and irons from Manassas and Bristoe. They have probably repaired bridge at Bristoe, and coming to and through Manassas Gap road, or, which is more probable to me, they have thrown a structure across the Rapidan, and going that way. I do not think it will take much of a force to prevent this. My informants are, I think, reliable.

RICH'D B. IRWIN,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF WASHINGTON,
September 21, 1862.

Maj. Gen. S. P. HEINTZELMAN, *Arlington:*

SIR: To be ready to prevent the execution of one of the ends which the enemy may now propose to himself by the reoccupation of Manas-

sas, and to intercept any movement he may intend through Manassas and Thoroughfare, or Ashby's and Aldie, Gaps, the commanding general directs that you at once advance a brigade to Centreville, increasing this force to a division at the earliest possible moment thereafter. The cavalry reconnaissance toward Ashby's Gap will cover their movement to-day, but as soon as it returns a strong force of cavalry must be pushed as far as possible toward the Rapidan, to observe the enemy's movements in that quarter.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICH'D B. IRWIN,
Captain, Aide-de-Camp, and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF WASHINGTON,
September 21, 1862.

Brigadier-General CULLUM,
Chief of Staff, Headquarters of the Army:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Major Brayton's telegram to General Haupt, from your headquarters.

The reconnaissance of 2,000 cavalry, with artillery, instructed to go to Ashby's Gap, or as far in that direction as possible, and which left Arlington yesterday morning, will intercept, or at least ascertain, any and all movements contemplated by the enemy in the direction of Manassas Gap, which is the first mountain pass south of Ashby's, and distant from Ashby's about 10 miles.

It is expected the force will return by the way of Manassas Railroad. Measures will be taken to intercept any movement of the enemy in retreat by the way of the Rapidan. But it does not seem probable that they will retreat in that direction. They will probably place the mountains between our army and theirs, and fortify strongly all the passes.

If the statement of the refugees to Major Brayton be correct, is it not probable that the repairs of railroads and bridges has reference to the reoccupation of Manassas?

The conscription referred to is in the ordinary course of the rebel orders for the re-enforcement of their army, to replace daily losses.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant.

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General, Commanding.

BALTIMORE, MD., *September* 21, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

A large amount of stores is now in cars at Monocacy. The force at that point and at Frederick is not sufficient for their protection. There are about 200 cars now to be unloaded at Frederick. No artillery at either point. If Harper's Ferry is in possession of the enemy the supplies are in danger. I have suggested to Mr. Garrett the propriety of running back some of the cars until quartermaster's department is ready to unload them. General Wool will send two pieces of artillery to Monocacy. He has one regiment of raw troops at that point, and no other troops that he can send, having sent to General McClellan all that can be spared. I will see you to-morrow and report personally.

H. HAUPT.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
September 22, 1862—11 a. m.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN,
Camp near Sharpsburg, Md.:

By last returns there were eight companies at Cumberland, thirty at Dry [New] Creek, and one at Romney. There were also several companies at Beverly and south, but it is believed that they have been drawn in by General Kelley.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington City, September 22, 1862—12.55 p. m.

Lieut. Col. R. INGALLS,
Chief Quartermaster and Aide-de-Camp,
Hdqrs. Army of the Potomac, near Sharpsburg, Md.:

Yesterday's dispatch received last night. While the right bank of the Potomac is occupied by rebels, the canal cannot be repaired or used. It is generally under artillery fire.

The railroad bridge at Monocacy is replaced, and the road can be made passable to Point of Rocks, and, if protected, to Harper's Ferry.

Stores accumulate at Monocacy and Frederick, and apprehensions are felt for their safety. The country roads between Frederick and Washington offer rare temptations to cavalry and infantry raids. The river is reported fordable in twenty places, and is not sufficiently guarded. Take care of your communications and lines of supply.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General.

MCCLELLAN'S HEADQUARTERS,
Near the Potomac, September 22, 1862—12 noon.
(Received 7.30 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

When I was assigned to the command of this army in Washington, it was suffering under the disheartening influence of defeat. It had been greatly reduced by casualties in General Pope's campaign, and its efficiency had been much impaired. The sanguinary battles fought by these troops at South Mountain and Antietam Creek have resulted in a loss to us of 10 general officers and many regimental and company officers, besides a large number of enlisted men. The army corps have been badly cut up and scattered by the overwhelming numbers brought against them in the battle of the 17th instant, and the entire army has been greatly exhausted by unavoidable overwork, hunger, and want of sleep and rest. When the enemy recrossed the Potomac the means of transportation at my disposal was inadequate to furnish a single day's supply of subsistence in advance. Under these circumstances I did not feel authorized to cross the river in pursuit of the retreating enemy, and thereby place that stream—which is liable at any time to rise above a fording stage—between this army and its base of supply. As soon as the exigencies of the service will admit of it, this army should be reorganized. It is absolutely necessary, to secure its efficiency, that the old

skeleton regiments should be filled up at once, and officers appointed to supply the numerous existing vacancies. There are instances where captains are commanding regiments, and companies without a single commissioned officer.

Franklin's corps marched to Williamsport yesterday morning to reenforce Couch. They now occupy that place, the enemy having retreated on their approach. Williams' (Banks') corps occupies Maryland Heights. Sumner's corps is *en route* for the same point, and Meade's (Hooker's) corps will probably follow it soon. I propose, as soon as the pontoon bridge can be relaid (it is expected to arrive to-day), to cross these troops and occupy Harper's Ferry and Charlestown, with a view of pushing them out into the Shenandoah Valley as soon as practicable. Burnside's and Porter's corps are here. The enemy still continues to show his pickets along the river, and with a large force drove back the last reconnaissance that was attempted on the other side. A large body of the enemy was reported last night as moving from Charlestown toward Bunker Hill, and I am of the opinion that the mass of their army is retreating in that direction. I am sending out scouts in every direction, and will keep you advised of all I learn of the movements of the enemy.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
September 22, 1862. (Received 5.30 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

I urgently request that the president of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company be asked to repair the canal at once. That he should do so is indispensably necessary for ulterior military operations. I also request that all the small steamers plying on the canal may be sent to Harper's Ferry as soon as the repairs shall have been completed. By my direction, my chief quartermaster telegraphed last evening a dispatch similar to this to General Meigs, who replied, raising objections on the same score of want of protection to the canal. I do not require suggestions of this kind. I shall be responsible that full protection is afforded it.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Near Sharpsburg, September 22, 1862—4.45 p. m.

JOHN W. GARRETT, Esq.,
President Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, Baltimore, Md.:

I would be very much obliged to you if you would immediately have the railroad bridge over Potomac, at Harper's Ferry, fully repaired. I shall reoccupy the town mentioned to-morrow. I beg to assure you that so long as I remain in command, no harm shall again occur to this bridge from the hands of the enemy.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
September 22, 1862—4 p. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE:

GENERAL: The commanding general directs you to hold your whole corps in readiness to move to Harper's Ferry to-morrow. He also directs you to send that portion of the Fifth Cavalry (regular) now with you to join its regiment.

General Pleasonton is directed to furnish you sufficient cavalry (if you have not already enough) to watch the fords in your vicinity. Please report the number and strength of cavalry regiments now with you. The general further directs you to send the boat howitzers at daylight to-morrow morning to Harper's Ferry, to be placed on Loudoun Heights.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
September 22, 1862.

General FITZ JOHN PORTER,
Commanding Fifth Corps:

GENERAL: In reply to your note of this morning, you are authorized to send a flag of truce to the opposite side of the river, to recover the bodies of our dead. The general commanding suggests that it will be well, if there is no appearance of force opposite you, that you send over some cavalry scouts to determine the fact after the flag of truce is disposed of and the bodies recovered.

I am, very respectfully,

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
September 22, 1862—2 p. m.

General FITZ JOHN PORTER:

GENERAL: The commanding general directs that you stop the flag of truce and continue your reconnaissance, only exercising due caution about not being drawn into any ambuscade. You can assure the rebel officer (as you propose) that their wounded are properly attended to, which obviates the necessity of the surgeon coming over; and that Shepherdstown will not be fired into without some absolute necessity. If you can drive the enemy's cavalry from Shepherdstown we may be able to take a large number of their wounded.

Very respectfully,

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF WASHINGTON,
September 22, 1862—3.10 p. m.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN:

A strong cavalry reconnaissance toward Aldie and Ashby's Gaps is expected to return to-day, or early to-morrow morning. I ordered Stahel's division, of Sigel's corps, to advance to Centreville last night and early

this morning. As soon as the cavalry returns, I will send another force of cavalry toward the Rapidan. We hear nothing of any enemy in our front. I am inclined to think that, under present circumstances, General Stoneman and Birney's brigade, at least, might rejoin their division. It ought to be got together, to enable Stoneman to put it in condition to take the field. As Stoneman is so near you, I prefer to give no orders in the matter without knowing your views.

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF WASHINGTON,
September 22, 1862—3.20 p. m.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE STONEMAN,
Point of Rocks:

Your telegram received. The commanding general telegraphs to General McClellan respecting your withdrawal, and confirming your views of the importance of bringing your division together. Will let you know decision at earliest possible moment.

RICH'D B. IRWIN,
Captain, Aide-de-Camp, and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

BALTIMORE, MD., *September* 22, 1862.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Brigadier-General Kelley reports that the rebels attacked Back Creek Bridge, but were repulsed; not, however, before they destroyed the bridge by fire. He reports that Colonel Wilkinson informed him that a rebel force was in the vicinity of Sutton, Braxton County, and thinks they are preparing to cross toward Clarksburg.

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, September 22, 1862.

Maj. Gen. JOHN E. WOOL, *Baltimore, Md.:*

GENERAL: The General-in-Chief desires a return in detail of the troops under your command and their position at present. Please inform him by telegraph what troops you have in and about Baltimore and at other posts and stations in this vicinity, and on the Eastern Shore of Maryland.

J. C. KELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BALTIMORE, MD., *September* 22, 1862.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

In reply to your telegram, inquiring the number of troops in and about Baltimore, the following is sent: New regiments, just sent and in camp at Baltimore, One hundred and fourteenth New York, 1,017

men; One hundred and sixteenth New York, 1,000 men; One hundred and tenth New York, 720 men; Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, recently recruited, 600 men, and Company B, Purnell Legion Cavalry, 95 men. Total, 3,432 men, exclusive of those occupying forts. In camp, guarding roads without the city, from 3 to 6 miles: Liberty road, Thirty-eighth Massachusetts, 1,017 men, and the Seventeenth Indiana Battery, 147 men; at Gwinn's Falls, Frederick road, One hundred and thirty-fifth New York, 976 men; One hundred and twenty-eighth New York, 950 men, and Captain Chalfin's battery (two sections), 60 men; at Fort McHenry, one company of Second Artillery, 88 men, and six companies Eighteenth Connecticut, 630 men; at Fort Marshall, Fifth New York Artillery, 734 men, and Seventeenth Connecticut, 950 men; at Fort Federal Hill, One hundred and twenty-ninth New York, 1,000 men. I will send you to-morrow a detailed report of the troops under my command, and where stationed at present.

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
September 23, 1862. (Received 1.10 p. m.)

General H. W. HALLECK:

The following order, which was sent me from Harper's Ferry, goes to corroborate the impressions I have before received, that the enemy are receiving re-enforcements:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
On Opequon, near Smoketown, September 21, 1862.

Colonel MUNFORD,
Commanding Cavalry Regiments:

COLONEL: Since writing this morning, I hear that there are many captured cooking utensils lying about Harper's Ferry. We need them much at Winchester. Please have them carefully collected and sent thither for the use of the troops constantly arriving there.

Very respectfully, yours,

R. E. LEE,
General.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
September 23, 1862—11 a. m. (Received 1.20 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK:

Dr. Hitchcock and Hon. Mr. Crocker, of Massachusetts, are here, on the part of the Governor of that State, desirous of removing to Massachusetts the most serious cases of their wounded men. I would request authority to deliver to them such severe cases as will not be fit for duty in less than thirty days or six weeks, one or more surgeons, to be detailed by the medical director of this army, to inspect the cases and decide as to those to be sent home; none to be sent without the approval and order of the medical director. I would respectfully ask an early reply to this.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
September 23, 1862—11.45 a. m. (Received 7.20 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK:

Lieut. Col. A. P. Porter, in charge of depot at Monocacy, reports that Major Jones, of General Wool's staff, and Major Cross, quartermaster, U. S. Army, have been ordered to examine into the conduct of affairs at that depot, in consequence of charges having been made in Washington of mismanagement and inefficiency on the part of the commissary department. It appears to me that when such charges are made against officers under my command, I should be informed of them, and have the opportunity of correcting any evil that may be found to exist, before an examination by officers not serving in this army is ordered.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
September 23, 1862—1.30 p. m.

Major-General McCLELLAN:

I am too unwell this morning to give due attention to your telegrams of yesterday. It is hoped that the expeditions sent out by General Banks will give us more satisfactory information of the positions of the enemy south of the river and east of the Shenandoah. I think the immediate repair of the canal should depend upon what can be learned of the enemy's intentions. Governor Peirpoint telegraphs that the enemy is reported at Sutton, Braxton County, approaching Clarksburg, and asks that six regiments be sent from Pennsylvania to that place. Can you spare any from Hagerstown for that purpose? If so, please send them. I have just learned that the Back Creek railroad bridge, 10 miles west of Martinsburg, has been destroyed by rebels. In operating with your troops, pay no regard to department lines. Give me, as soon as possible, your views of future movements.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
September 23, 1862—11.05 p. m.

Major-General HALLECK:

Your dispatch of 11.25 a. m. yesterday states that there were eight companies at Cumberland and thirty at Dry Creek. I cannot find Dry Creek on the maps. Is it not New Creek? If there are now eight companies at Cumberland and thirty at New Creek, I have the honor to request that they may be placed under my command.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September* 23, 1862.

Major-General McCLELLAN,
Camp near Sharpsburg, Md.:

New Creek was intended. In your operations you will not regard department lines, but look only to the good of the service in using the troops within your reach.

You are authorized to send to Massachusetts the wounded, as you propose, putting an army surgeon in general charge of them.

Nothing is known here of any investigations of charges by Major Cross and Major Jones. It is understood they were sent to assist in regulating the transmission of supplies.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
September 23, 1862.

General FITZ JOHN PORTER,
Commanding Army Corps:

GENERAL: A signal dispatch just received from Harper's Ferry says a large column of troops was seen this evening moving out from Charlestown, in the direction of this place; also another column marching from about 4 miles west of Harper's Ferry in the direction of a ford below here. The commanding general directs that you guard the fords in your front and flanks well, so as to be prepared if these troops attempt to cross. The report that rebel forces are in the position I mentioned to you this evening is confirmed by an order found to-day, signed R. E. Lee, and from other evidence. I think there is no doubt but Lee and Jackson are in the vicinity of Shepherdstown.

Very respectfully,

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

P. S.—Please suspend your reconnaissance till further orders.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Camp near Sharpsburg [Md.], September 23, 1862.

Brig. Gen. R. B. MARCY, *Chief of Staff:*

GENERAL: I inclose, for the inspection and consideration of the commanding general, a comparative statement exhibiting the strength of this corps on the 18th instant, the day after the last action, and its strength on the 22d instant, with a column giving the increase in the four days intervening. This statement has been sent to division commanders, with orders to use every effort to account for the increase, and report the names of officers and men absent on the 18th without authority.

The development here made of straggling and abandoning their commands on the part of officers and men is so startling, and so important in its bearing on the reliance to be placed on the command with which I have been honored, that I deem it due to myself and the general commanding to make this communication.

How this serious and terrible evil can be cured is a difficult question to solve, inasmuch as the disease seems to pervade the whole body. Nothing, in my judgment, short of taking of life will have any effect, but that some measures are indispensable is rendered evident by the statement now inclosed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. G. MEADE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

Comparison of field return of officers and men present for duty in Hooker's corps, September 18, 1862, with morning report made September 22, 1862.

	September 18, 1862.						September 22, 1862.						Increase.	
	Infantry.		Artillery.		Total.		Infantry.		Artillery.		Total.			
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
First (Doubleday's) Division.	163	2,175	10	370	173	2,545	192	3,387	11	411	203	3,798	30	1,253
Second (Ricketts') Division.	74	890	2	42	76	932	266	5,748	2	157	268	5,905	192	4,973
Third (Seymour's) Division.	116	2,262	9	251	125	2,513	185	4,563	10	307	195	4,870	70	2,357
	353	5,327	21	663	374	5,990	643	13,698	23	875	666	14,573	292	8,583

REMARKS.—Thirty officers and 700 men of the Sixteenth Maine Regiment, Ricketts' division, returned since 18th instant from detached service.

Respectfully submitted.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
September 23, 1862.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF WASHINGTON,
Washington, September 23, 1862—10.30 a. m.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Headquarters Army of the Potomac:

Telegram of last night received this morning. It occurs to me that at least a part of the confusion caused by the new numbers of the corps arises from the fact that you have got them wrong. Sigel's corps is the Eleventh, Banks' is the Twelfth, and Hooker's (late McDowell's) is the First Corps. This is warranted correct, the newspapers to the contrary notwithstanding. Consequently, after some puzzling, I infer from your telegram that Meade commands the First Corps, vice Hooker, wounded, and A. S. Williams commands the Twelfth Corps, vice Mansfield, killed. Is this right? To whom was Weber's brigade assigned? Is Couch's division independent? Does Sturgis command Reno's division, and Willcox, Stevens'? Piatt's brigade is here, in Whipple's division.

Request about General Orders, No. 157, will be attended to. Had a splendid distribution list, answering for both of us, in type when your dispatch came.

RICH'D B. IRWIN,
Captain, Aide-de-Camp, and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF WASHINGTON,
September 23, 1862—1.25 p. m.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN,
Headquarters Army of the Potomac:

It is very important, in view of the long line we have to observe, extending practically from Warrenton to Snicker's Gap, that our serviceable

cavalry, now amounting only to about 2,700, should be largely increased. We want at least 2,500 horses, which General Meigs says he cannot issue under the instructions that he has received from you. He has 7,500 horses under contract, which will be disposable as soon as they can be received and inspected. I would respectfully request that the Quartermaster-General may be authorized to give us 2,500 of these, to remount our cavalry. Please answer immediately.

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF WASHINGTON,
September 23, 1862—4.15 p. m.

Maj. Gen. S. P. HEINTZELMAN, *Arlington:*

The following telegram, just received, is communicated for your information. If you or General Sigel have any cavalry to spare, a sufficient force ought to go in advance of the infantry, accompanied by mounted railroad men, to seize and bring off the engines. If cavalry goes out, its commander should bring in two or three citizens, that we may get information from them.

RICH'D B. IRWIN,
Captain, Aide-de-Camp, and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

(Copy to General Haupt.)

SEPTEMBER 23, 1862.

Major-General BANKS:

I am informed that five of our engines have been put by the rebels in good condition, and they are now at Warrenton or Warrenton Junction. That the only rebel force at that point were about 100 cavalry. If we send infantry only to recover the property, it will be destroyed before they reach it. A cavalry dash, promptly executed, is required to take possession. The infantry can then hold it until the completion of the bridges will allow the removal of the engines. I have requested that the party who gave the information be sent to you.

H. HAUPT.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF WASHINGTON,
September 23, 1862—4.15 p. m.

Brig. Gen. HERMAN HAUPT,
Alexandria Depot:

Please see telegram to General Heintzelman, just communicated to you. It will, doubtless, be impracticable to attempt to hold the bridges over and beyond Broad Run with infantry, and we have not cavalry to spare, but we will do what we can.

By command of Major-General Banks:

RICH'D B. IRWIN,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF WASHINGTON,
September 23, 1862—9.35 p. m.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN,
Headquarters Army of the Potomac:

In consequence of representations made to me by the regimental com-

mander and surgeon, I ordered the acting medical director to have a thorough medical inspection made of the Fourth Ohio Volunteers.

The inspecting officer reports that not more than 190 men can safely be sent into the field, and it is said that in the case of many of these the results are to be apprehended.

Under these circumstances, I have concluded to await your further orders before putting the regiment on the march.

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF WASHINGTON,
September 23, 1862—9.35 p. m.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN,
Headquarters Army of the Potomac:

I communicate, for information, the following telegram, received at 8 p. m. I had previously ordered General Heintzelman to detach two regiments of Stahel's division, with a section of artillery and such force of cavalry as he may be able to spare, to accompany a construction party which General Haupt sends out to-morrow to repair bridges at Bull Run and Broad Run, and bring off five locomotives, said, on reliable authority, to be at Bristoe. I have nothing yet from the reconnaissance sent toward Ashby's Gap:

ARLINGTON, 23D.

General Stahel's division is now occupying Centreville, between Fairfax Court-House and Centreville. The enemy's cavalry pickets were met; they withdrew in the direction of Manassas. He is informed, on good authority, that the Thirteenth Virginia Cavalry occupy Manassas Plains.

S. P. HEINTZELMAN.

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF WASHINGTON,
September 23, 1862—9.45 p. m.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Headquarters Army of the Potomac:

Buford's old brigade, and it includes all the cavalry now with this command.

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF WASHINGTON,
September 23, 1862.

Maj. Gen. S. P. HEINTZELMAN,
Comdg. Defenses South of the Potomac, Arlington:

SIR: The commanding general directs that you order the commander of the division at Centreville to send two regiments, and, if possible, a section of artillery, to accompany a construction party, which will go out on the railway to-morrow to repair the bridges as far as Bristoe, and endeavor to bring off seven locomotives near that station. The troops can meet the construction party at Union Mills. General Haupt has been requested to inform you at what hour the construction party will be at the rendezvous.

The commanding general directs that the commander of this detachment be instructed to take measures to break up the meeting referred to in the accompanying communication from Colonel Macomb,* and, if practicable, to take the officers concerned.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICH'D B. IRWIN,
Captain, Aide-de-Camp, and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, THIRD CORPS,
Seminary, September 23, 1862.

Maj. L. HUNT,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

Party, with flag of truce, sent to Bull Run to bury dead have returned and report successful mission. They buried all the dead on the field. Were well treated by the small party of rebel cavalry there.

D. B. BIRNEY,
Brigadier-General.

UPTON'S HILL, HEADQUARTERS BAYARD'S CAVALRY,
September 23, 1862—8 p. m.

Major HUNT,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

W. J. Gaines, having letters from Colonel Kelton, General Halleck's staff, reports that a company of Ninth New York Cavalry have found at Fairfax some 250 stand of arms and 6 boxes fixed ammunition, 3 barrels powder, 150 boxes of cartridges and bayonets, some picks and spades. He also says they will be unable to hold the place unless reenforced, as the citizens are preparing for an attack. He says he heard that the rebels are in force about 5 or 6 miles beyond Centreville, having about 40,000 men. Shall I send any force to Fairfax, or take any action in the matter? I have a scout, on whom I can rely, who told me he was in Dranesville, and 4 miles beyond. Saw no enemy in force, but was chased by 8 mounted men.

J. M. DAVIES,
Colonel, Commanding Cavalry Brigade.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, September 23, 1862.

Gov. ANDREW G. CURTIN,
Harrisburg, Pa.:

Have you any volunteer regiments to send to Clarksburg, via Wheeling; if so, how many?

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HARRISBURG, *September* 23, 1862—2.35 p. m.

General H. W. HALLECK:

I have no volunteer regiments that could be sent. Militia force has been disbanded, and is being returned to their homes.

A. G. CURTIN.

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* Not found.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
September 24, 1862. (Sent 2 p. m.)

Major-General MCCLELLAN,
Near Sharpsburg, Md.:

The information brought by the cavalry expedition sent against the enemy's train through Ashby's Gap is to the effect that Lee's forces are concentrating at Winchester, and that troops are moving from the river to that place. If your information should agree with this, had not re-enforcements for your army better be sent to Point of Rocks or Harper's Ferry? As most of the wagons have been sent to the forces now with you, those here are deficient in transportation, and must move, so as to connect with your supply trains, as soon as possible. It is reported that no re-enforcements have arrived from Richmond; on the contrary, it is believed that an expedition has been organized there against Suffolk or Yorktown, and General Dix asks to be re-enforced. Sigel's corps is the only old one here. It could probably be supplied with transportation. On what point would you prefer it to move?

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
September 24, 1862—10.30 a. m. (Received 5.15 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

In reply to your telegram of 1.30 p. m. yesterday, I have the honor to state that there are no troops at Hagerstown except the Pennsylvania militia. I thought of sending Franklin there, but the news of Generals Lee and Jackson being opposite here with large forces changed my intentions in this regard, and Franklin is now between here and Williamsport. I cannot now dispense with a single regiment from this army until I know more of the intentions of the enemy.

GEO. B. MCCLELLAN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
September 24, 1862—11 a. m. (Received 5.30 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

The enemy's pickets occupy the Virginia side of the river, near Shepherdstown, and he is still said to be in position with large forces between Shepherdstown and Martinsburg. It has been raining for several hours. If the storm continues, the river will probably be raised above a fording stage. Should this occur, I propose to concentrate the greater portion of the army in the vicinity of Harper's Ferry, ready to act against the enemy in the direction of Winchester. The pontoon bridge arrived at Harper's Ferry last evening, and is probably laid by this time. A reconnaissance made from Harper's Ferry yesterday found the enemy—artillery, infantry, and cavalry—in force, drawn up in line near Charlestown.

GEO. B. MCCLELLAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
September 24, 1862—9.45 p. m. (Received 11 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

I have the honor to request that at least twenty new regiments, and, if possible, a greater number, be sent to me at once, to be incorporated with the old troops of this army. From Banks' morning report of the 20th instant, I think twenty regiments, at least, can be spared. I would be glad to have more than double that number with the least possible delay. They can be made efficient much more quickly by brigading them with old troops than in any other manner. If there are any Michigan, Wisconsin, or Indiana troops, I would be particularly gratified to receive them. They should be sent via Sandy Hook, and ordered to report directly to these headquarters, where they will be immediately assigned. I would be glad if you would direct General Kelley to report to me in detail the number and position of his troops, and all he knows about the movements of the enemy in his front. I am so intimately acquainted with Western Virginia that I am sure that I can be of benefit. Please inform me where General Kelley's headquarters are, and what is the extent of his command. I would be glad to render him any assistance in my power. In the present situation of affairs there should be at least direct co-operation on the part of the commander in West Virginia and myself.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Near Sharpsburg, September 24, 1862—11 p. m.
(Received 11.10 p. m.)

His Excellency ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
President of the United States:

Many weeks ago I submitted, through the proper channel, a long list of brevets, recommended for officers of the Regular Army for gallant service upon many fields of battle. I regret to say that none of these have been acted upon. Many, perhaps the most, of these officers have declined promotion in the volunteer service, feeling that they could render better service with their own commands. This is especially the case with regard to the most prominent officers of the artillery, who have persistently declined promotion in other corps, feeling that they could render better service to their country in their own. There are many captains and lieutenants in the artillery who for this reason have declined colonelcies in the volunteer service. The same may be said of officers in other branches of the service. I respectfully and earnestly urge upon you a prompt consideration of the claims of these gentlemen, and I trust that you will not fail to confer upon them the addition of rank which I have asked for them. In addition to the rewards which I have already asked, I shall have other lists to submit, but I beg you will now act immediately upon those I have already submitted.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
September 24, 1862—10 p. m. (Received 12 midnight.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

It is necessary to build a permanent double-track bridge over the

Potomac at Harper's Ferry; also a wagon bridge over Shenandoah at the same place, on the piers now standing. The Potomac bridge must probably be built on crib-piers, filled with stone, and will be about 900 feet in length; the Shenandoah bridge about 400 feet long. I have to request that Col. D. C. McCallum may be placed in charge of this work, and instructed to report to me at Harper's Ferry without delay. He should take steps before leaving Washington to organize the gangs of workmen, and to procure all the material possible. I cannot too strongly urge the importance of expedition in this matter. Until this or the railroad bridge is finished, it is scarcely possible to advance from Harper's Ferry, in force, and as that is clearly our true line of operations, I need not urge upon you the necessity of completing our communications there.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
September 24, 1862.

General N. P. BANKS,
Commanding Defenses of Washington, D. C.:

In reply to your dispatch of the 22d, I should not think it advisable to withdraw Stoneman from his present position until we are able to learn something more of the designs and movements of the enemy now in our front. I will keep you advised.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION,
September 24, 1862—11 a. m.

Maj. Gen. FITZ JOHN PORTER,
Commanding Fifth Corps:

GENERAL: By direction of General McClellan, I am about to throw a squadron of cavalry across the river at the ford near Shepherdstown. I am instructed to notify you of the same. The party will be at the ford within an hour, and a small detachment will first cross over to feel the way.

I am, general, very respectfully,

A. PLEASONTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Cavalry Division.

WASHINGTON, *September* 24, 1862.

Major-General BANKS, *Commanding:*

GENERAL: Some troops must be sent to Western Virginia, and if General Milroy's brigade is available for that duty, you will have it in readiness to move by railroad. If you suggest any other, please name it.

Yours, truly,

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Near Sharpsburg, Md., September 24, 1862—9 p. m.

General N. P. BANKS:

If the Eighteenth Maine Regiment can be spared from the Defenses of Washington, the commanding general desires that you will please order it to report to Maj. Gen. F. J. Porter, at this place.

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
September 24, 1862—10 p. m. (Received 11.05 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. N. P. BANKS:

Will you please have two companies of heavy artillery sent to Harper's Ferry at once? They will be required to man the heavy guns on Maryland Heights.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF WASHINGTON,
September 24, 1862—7 p. m.

Maj. Gen. S. P. HEINTZELMAN, *Arlington:*

The following telegrams are communicated for your information.* The commanding general directs that you have the force already sent out sufficiently augmented to effect the object. The general would prefer to have a considerable force of cavalry added to the infantry you send under this order, but leaves the strength and composition of the force to be sent entirely to your discretion. Please report your action.

By command:

RICH'D B. IRWIN,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF WASHINGTON,
September 24, 1862—11 p. m.

Maj. Gen. S. P. HEINTZELMAN, *Arlington:*

Send forward the rest of Sigel's corps, as you suggest. Great caution must be observed to prevent surprise. Let the cavalry be kept well to the front and on the alert. Instruct General Sigel to report frequently the state of affairs.

By command of Major-General Banks:

RICH'D B. IRWIN,
Captain, Aide-de-Camp, and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS MARYLAND BRIGADE,
Williamsport, [Md.], September 24, 1862.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of yesterday, directed to me at Hagerstown, desiring me to send by the bearer a return of my command, and also to inform you whether there were at Hagerstown or vicinity other than those subject to my orders.

* Not identified.

In reply, I beg leave to report that, upon my arrival at Hagerstown, on the night of the 19th instant, I was ordered by Brigadier-General Reynolds, U. S. Volunteers, in command of Pennsylvania militia, to move out on the Williamsport road with my brigade, and report to him. I complied with the order, and then reported my arrival to your headquarters, from which I received orders to join General Couch's division, at Williamsport. The enemy was at this time (Saturday, the 20th instant) in the town, and General Reynolds directed me to remain in line of battle between Hagerstown and Williamsport. On Sunday, the 21st, learning that a portion of Major-General Franklin's army corps were in this town, I sent in and reported to Major-General Franklin, from whom I received orders to march here to relieve Colonel Rush's command, to hold and occupy the town, and to defend the ford over the Potomac. I was placed in command here by his orders, and have endeavored to obey his instructions. Several changes have been made in the disposition and number of the troops here since yesterday, and my force now consists, first, of several battalions of my own brigade, say, 1,600 men; second, eight guns Maryland battery, Company A, Captain Wolcott, 120 men; third, seven companies of the Twelfth Illinois Cavalry, Colonel Voss commanding, 350 men; fourth, two independent companies Maryland cavalry, commanded by Captains Russell and Grafflin, 100 men.

Under instructions from Major-General Franklin, received during last night, I have ordered a regiment of infantry to Clear Spring, 9 miles from here, on the road to Hancock; a section of artillery and a squadron of cavalry to Dam No. 5, distant 5 or 6 miles up the river; a squadron of cavalry to Hancock, to watch the fords from there down to Dam No. 5, and the balance of the cavalry I am using, to the best of my judgment, in guarding the fords near to and the roads leading to the town. One battalion of my infantry is supporting the battery posted on the heights, to the left of the town, and the balance doing duty in and about the town. I have no troops whatever in Hagerstown, except detachments which I left there to guard my subsistence, ammunition, and camp and garrison equipage, all of which I was forced to leave there when I marched, as I have not one single wagon, no transportation whatever having been furnished me, except that on yesterday I borrowed a few wagons to bring down some subsistence. I am now hard at work endeavoring to subsist my command.

After receiving your note of yesterday, I immediately ordered Colonel Voss to send a squadron of his cavalry to Hagerstown, but I have learned since that the Eighth New York Cavalry were there, which was detached or ordered away from here on yesterday, and countermanded the order.

I will forward you a proper return of my brigade as soon as I can make it out. I have given you a rough aggregate, which, I hope, may answer at present.

One full regiment of my brigade (the Sixth Maryland) and four pieces of artillery, Captain Alexander's battery, attached to my command, I learn are at the Monocacy Junction, Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, where they have been detained, as I understand, by orders from Major-General Wool. It would add materially to the strength and *morale* of my brigade to have them with me. All is comparatively quiet here and above. A strong picket of the enemy is posted immediately opposite the town, on the river bank at the ford.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN R. KENLY,

Brigadier-General Vols., Comdg. at Williamsport.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
September 25, 1862—10 a. m. (Received 3 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

My scouts, which have been out yesterday and this morning, report the enemy in force behind Shepherdstown, and every person who comes across the Potomac gives the same account of the position of the rebels in large force upon the Opequon Creek, some 3 miles above its mouth. A young man who arrived here this morning from Winchester states that there were but few troops in the vicinity of that place on Monday. The young man saw no troops moving to or from Winchester. I am keeping out my scouts in every direction.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
September 25, 1862—11.30 a. m. (Received 3 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

In view of operating from Harper's Ferry, or from any point this side, I would prefer that Sigel's corps should move to a point on the Frederick and Knoxville turnpike, to encamp as near Knoxville as the ground will permit. This is the first good camping place below Harper's Ferry, and the troops can be supplied by rail. The pontoon bridge is laid at Harper's Ferry.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
September 25, 1862—8.30 p. m. (Received 10.15.)

Major-General HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

Nothing new since my dispatch of this morning, except that the wife of a Confederate officer, who arrived in Sharpsburg to-day from Virginia, told her father—a Union man—that the entire rebel army which was left from the battle of the 17th instant was still opposite us, awaiting reenforcements from Gordonsville; that the rebels expected to give us another battle between here and Winchester, and were anxious for us to cross the river.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF WASHINGTON,
September 25, 1862—10.35 a. m.

Brigadier-General STONEMAN, *Poolesville, Md.:*

The following telegram was received from General McClellan, and is furnished for your information:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *September* 24, 1862.

General N. P. BANKS:

In reply to your dispatch of the 22d, I should not think it advisable to withdraw Stoneman from his present position until we are able to learn something more of the designs and movements of the enemy now in our front. I will keep you advised.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General.

RICH'D B. IRWIN,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF WASHINGTON,
September 25, 1862—12 m.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE STONEMAN, *Poolesville:*

The following is communicated for your information:

HEADQUARTERS,
Arlington, September 25, 1862—6.45 a. m.

Captain IRWIN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

Captain Bingham, sent from General Sigel's headquarters to capture a lieutenant and 14 men, on the Leesburg turnpike, patrolled carefully the road as far as Goose Creek without finding any trace of the enemy or their pickets. They encamped for the night, and the next morning (yesterday) charged into and through the town of Leesburg, examining the hospital, &c., but found no one except the sick and their attendants.

S. P. HEINTZELMAN,
Major-General.

RICH'D B. IRWIN,
Captain, Aide-de-Camp, and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

(Same to General McClellan.)

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF WASHINGTON,
September 25, 1862—12.40 p. m.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN,
Headquarters Army of the Potomac:

Orders will be at once issued to send the two companies of heavy artillery to Harper's Ferry. I do not think the Eighteenth Maine can well be spared at present, as Milroy's brigade has just been detached for service in Western Virginia, and four new regiments are to go to Fort Monroe, both under orders received yesterday from the General-in-Chief. The new troops come in very slowly indeed. To cover the expedition to Bristoe to capture the engines, I have this morning advanced the remainder of Sigel's corps to Fairfax Court-House, to fall back to its former position when the expedition returns.

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
September 26, 1862. (Sent 1.40 p. m.)

Major-General MCCLELLAN:

General Kelley's headquarters were, at last accounts, at Cumberland. General Wool was directed to instruct him to obey your orders for the purpose of co-operation, without regard to department lines. Before more troops are moved from here into the field, we ought to have a full understanding in regard to your future operations. As I now understand, you propose to cross the Potomac at or above Harper's Ferry, and move up the valley. Will not this line again expose Washington, and compel us to keep a large force here? The enemy is repairing bridges on the Rapidan and Rappahannock, preparatory to throwing a force on Washington, if it should not be properly protected. Cannot your army move, so as to cover Washington, by keeping between it and the enemy? I particularly wish your views on this subject. Very few

troops have arrived within the last ten days. A part of Sigel's corps has been sent to Western Virginia, and I think ten new regiments to General Dix. As soon as your plans are fully agreed on, other troops will be sent to you.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September* 26, 1862.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: Your telegram in relation to reconstructing bridges at Harper's Ferry was received yesterday. As I telegraphed to you this morning, the War Department wishes to be informed more definitely of your plans before authorizing the expenditure of large sums of money for rebuilding bridges on the Potomac. Of course, your movements must depend in a measure upon the position and movements of the enemy; nevertheless they will be subordinate to a general plan. Without knowing your plan and your views on this subject, I cannot answer the questions which are asked me by the Government. I had hoped that, instead of crossing at Harper's Ferry (unless in the pursuit of a beaten army), you would be able to cross lower down the Potomac, so as to cover Washington by your line of operations, and thus avoid the necessity of keeping a large force here. In your present position the enemy threatens both your army and the capital. Will the crossing of your forces at Harper's Ferry relieve the latter? It will if the enemy is at Martinsburg; but will it if his main force falls back on Winchester? Moreover, his repairing the bridges over the Rapidan and Rappahannock would seem to indicate an attempt to reoccupy Manassas, or at least to threaten Washington from that direction. The number of troops to be left here will depend upon the amount of protection to be afforded by your army in the field.

You ask for Sigel's corps and twenty new regiments to be sent to Harper's Ferry, and also additional old troops. If your movements are to be such as to cover Washington, this number, and perhaps, in a few days, more, can be sent to you; but, if otherwise, we should be careful not to weaken this point too much, especially while the troops here are so very raw.

It seems to me that Washington is the real base of operations, and that it should not under any circumstances be exposed.

Please state your plans as fully as possible.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
September 26, 1862—10.30 p. m. (Received 12 midnight.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

I have just returned from Maryland Heights, and have determined to fortify them, as well as the heights on the opposite side of the river, in order to avoid a similar catastrophe to the one which happened to Colonel Miles. In view of this, I shall be glad to have contrabands sent to Harper's Ferry from Washington to perform a portion of the necessary

labor, if there are any disposable. The position of the enemy opposite us seems to remain as it was at the date of my last dispatch, except that he seems to have extended his pickets up the Potomac, above Williamsport.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HARPER'S FERRY, *September* 26, 1862.

General MARCY, *Chief of Staff:*

Just received the following:

I arrived at this point on the Charlestown road. Two miles from Charlestown I find the enemy's pickets scattered through the country. I have driven them before me thus far. My advance guard report artillery in front of Charlestown, and the scout I sent out on my right from this point reports a large body of the enemy—infantry, cavalry, and artillery—about 1 mile. I don't deem it prudent to advance farther with my command, and shall fall back to within about 1½ miles of your camp. Please send this on to General Pleasonton.

C. J. WHITING,
Major, Second Cavalry.

SUMNER,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September* 26, 1862.

Major-General WOOL, *Baltimore, Md.:*

Major-General McClellan has been directed, while operating on the Upper Potomac, to use any troops in his vicinity without regard to department lines. Please instruct General Kelley to communicate with General McClellan, and to obey such orders as he may give him.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore, September 26, 1862—[9.30].

Maj. Gen. GEORGE B. McCLELLAN,
Headquarters Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: The following telegram has just been received from Colonel Campbell, Fifty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, dated Sir John's Run:

I cannot longer hold my position on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, unless reenforced. The rebels are advancing up the road. They are in strong force at Hedgesville and North Mountain. My regiments are the only Union troops between North Mountain and South Branch of the Potomac.

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Near Sharpsburg, Md., September 26, 1862—11 a. m.
(Received 12.20 p. m.)

General JOHN E. WOOL,
Commanding, Baltimore:

Your dispatch of 9.30 a. m. received. In case Colonel Campbell is threatened by a large force at Sir John's Run, I would suggest that he

be directed to fall back on Hancock or Cumberland. At Cumberland General Kelley has three regiments of infantry and a battery. Besides this, Colonel McReynolds, at 4 p. m. yesterday, arrived there with two regiments of cavalry and a horse battery, and will proceed toward Romney.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore, September 26, 1862.

Col. J. M. CAMPBELL,
Fifty-fourth Pennsylvania Vols., Sir John's Run, Va.:

COLONEL: Your dispatch is received. If threatened by a large force, you will fall back on Cumberland.

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, September 26, 1862.

Maj. Gen. HORATIO G. WRIGHT,
Cincinnati, Ohio:

Brigadier-General Milroy has, by direction of the President, been sent with his brigade to Point Pleasant. He will be directed to report to you by letter. At present General McClellan is authorized to use the troops in Western Virginia within his reach without regard to lines of department.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
September 27, 1862—1.15 p. m.

Major-General McCLELLAN,
Headquarters Army of the Potomac:

Make requisition for contrabands on Brigadier-General Wadsworth, military governor of Washington, who will be directed to send them as you may require. Please send report of your recent battles as soon as possible.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
September 27, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK:

Your dispatch of 1.15 p. m. to-day is just received, upon my return from Harper's Ferry. I have made a requisition for 2,000 contrabands on Brigadier-General Wadsworth, as directed. My preliminary report of the recent battles is very nearly ready; the delay has been with the corps commanders, who have not all yet furnished the number of killed, wounded, and missing in those actions in their respective commands, nor the number of cannon, colors, and prisoners taken by them. Not a day, hardly an hour, has elapsed since the recent battles that I have not called again and again for these reports, and been again and again assured that they would be promptly furnished. The corps commanders have encountered

the same delays and disappointments in getting prompt and accurate returns from their subordinates. I have been unwilling to report approximately the number of prisoners, cannon, and colors captured, fearing lest, when the returns were made, such report might prove an exaggerated one.

I trust to be able to furnish you a correct report very speedily.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General.

HAGERSTOWN, MD., *September* 27, 1862.

Major-General McCLELLAN:

There is no change of the position of the enemy about Martinsburg. The railroad bridge across the Opequon, 2 miles east from Martinsburg, was fired yesterday. The railroad bridge over Back Creek has been destroyed. They have a heavy picket force at Cherry Run, on the Potomac. No force of the enemy this side of Hancock, on the Maryland side.

W. W. ROWLEY,
Lieutenant and Acting Signal Officer.

[SEPTEMBER 27, 1862.]

Maj. Gen. GEORGE B. McCLELLAN:

I communicate the following, for your information:

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH CORPS,
Fairfax Court-House, September 27, 1862—8 p. m.
(Received 10.20 p. m.)

Major-General BANKS,
Commanding Defenses at Washington:

My scouts report that there is no force of the rebels either at Aldie or Thoroughfare Gap or Gainesville, with the exception of small cavalry pickets; the scouts having entered these places by driving in the enemy's pickets. It is evident that the enemy has sent all his available forces toward Paris or Ashby's Gap. All the sick, wounded, and stragglers are sent to Culpeper. The arms reported to be at Gainesville have been removed from there five days ago in three railroad cars toward Front Royal. Warrenton is reported to be occupied by 2,000 men, many of them sick and wounded. The scouts sent to Warrenton and Warrenton Junction have not returned. Shall send report when they return. General Stahel, with the 600 cavalry sent to me, has left Centreville this morning for Brentsville, and another cavalry force has gone to Gainesville. Colonel McLean has not sent a report since he left Bristoe. I will have one to-morrow morning.

F. SIGEL,
Major-General.

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, September 27, 1862.

Maj. Gen. JOHN E. WOOL, *Baltimore, Md.:*

If there is no regiment guarding railroads that can be spared, ask Governor Curtin for a regiment of volunteers. It was supposed that, under existing circumstances, the guards on the railroads could be diminished with safety.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, September 27, 1862.

Maj. Gen. JOHN E. WOOL, *Baltimore, Md.:*

The Secretary of War directs that you send a regiment of volunteers to Wilmington, to guard powder-mills, in place of Colonel Eakin's regiment of Pennsylvania militia.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

BALTIMORE, *September 27, 1862—9.25 a. m.*

General MCCLELLAN, *Sharpsburg, Md.:*

Last evening I ordered Brigadier-General Kelley, at Cumberland, to report to you for orders, and Colonel Campbell to fall back on Cumberland, if he should be attacked by a large force. He, of course, is subject to your orders.

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
September 28, 1862—1 p. m. (Received 4.50 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK:

Heavy lines of dust were seen last evening, extending from Martinsburg toward Winchester, along the turnpike. Whether this was caused by marching troops or the passage of supply trains I have not as yet been able to determine. I shall probably be able to get more information upon the subject to-day.

GEO. B. MCCLELLAN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
September 28, 1862—10.30 p. m. (Received 11.25 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Several reports have been made to me this evening that the main rebel army is retreating from the vicinity of Martinsburg in the direction of Winchester. I shall send out strong reconnaissance in the morning to test the truth of these reports.

GEO. B. MCCLELLAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

FAIRVIEW, MD.,
Via Chambersburg, Pa., September 28, 1862—6 p. m.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN,
Sharpsburg, Md.:

The enemy has fallen back from Martinsburg, toward Winchester, about 10 miles. Their camp is near Bunker Hill and Darkesville.

W. W. ROWLEY,
Lieutenant and Acting Signal Officer.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
September 28, 1862.

Brig. Gen. LORENZO THOMAS,
Adjutant-General, U. S. Army:

GENERAL: The reduced condition of the old regiments, and the futility of dependence upon the recruiting service for the replenishing of their ranks, points to the necessity of earnest endeavor to collect all the absent officers and men belonging to these organizations. I am aware that this subject has already occupied the attention of the War Department; but I am now more especially alluding to the class of absentees employed on extra duty in the hospital and other staff departments of the Army, who are the most valuable of the absentees (for many absent men are runaways), and who can be sent to their regiments now without difficulty, inasmuch as their places can be readily supplied from new troops. I am now getting together stragglers and convalescents from hospitals, and if I could get extra-duty men also, a very considerable addition would be made to the diminished ranks of the old regiments.

In order to carry this into effect, I respectfully suggest that an order be issued fixing a time, say the 15th of October, when all hospital attendants and other extra-duty men shall be relieved and sent to the convalescent camp at Alexandria, in depot, from which they can be drawn and sent to their regiments as soon as a sufficient number have accumulated to justify the sending for them. The order should prohibit any officer retaining a soldier of the old regiments without the consent of the War Department or of the commander of the army or department to which the soldier belongs.

I suggest that every hospital and staff office be inspected within the month of October, by, if necessary, scores of officers detailed for the purpose, to ferret out the old soldiers hidden away therein. Such an inspection would produce more fruit in one week than the recruiting service can in three months.

And, finally, I suggest to the War Department the employment of the deputy provost-marshals throughout the North, more particularly in the arrest of deserters. Convalescent soldiers leave hospitals, and have done so for the past year, and return home habitually. It is the experience of every army commander that not more than a tenth of the soldiers who are left behind sick ever rejoin. A regiment here, which has been employed pretty much during the whole year as depot guard, has had in the course of the year some 500 sick sent to hospitals in the rear. Of these it has received back some 15 or 20. The stragglers, too, are numerous in every division of the army; many of these desert. The States of the North are flooded with deserters, absentees, &c. One corps of this army has 13,000 and odd men present and 15,000 and odd absent; of this 15,000, 8,000 probably are at work at home, deserters. They can be secured and returned, and I beg that the fullest exercise of the power of the Government may be devoted, if necessary, to the accomplishment of this end. It will have the happiest result in swelling the ranks of the old regiments, and in preventing their future reduction.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

P. S.—Since writing the above, General Orders, No. 140, of September 24, 1862, has come to my notice. The Department has, therefore, anticipated my suggestions with regard to the employment of deputy provost-marshals.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
September 28, 1862—10 p. m.

General E. V. SUMNER,
Commanding Harper's Ferry:

Reports from several sources go to show that the rebel army is retreating from the vicinity of Martinsburg. To get reliable information upon this subject, the commanding general desires you to send out a cavalry reconnaissance, as far as it can safely be done, toward Charlestown to-morrow morning, to ascertain, if practicable, whether the enemy is moving toward Winchester. Please report the result on the return of the party.

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, September 28, 1862.

Major-General BANKS, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: The General-in-Chief directs that twenty regiments of new troops be sent by railroad to Frederick, to report to Major-General McClellan, commanding.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. KELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September* 28, 1862.

General WADSWORTH:

GENERAL: The Secretary of War directs that you fill, as far as possible, the requisitions of Major-General McClellan for negro laborers to work on intrenchments, &c., at Harper's Ferry.

Very respectfully,

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September* 29, 1862.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN,
Headquarters Army of the Potomac:

If the regiments of new troops ordered to Frederick to report to you ought to go direct to Harper's Ferry or elsewhere, please telegraph to General Banks.

Why not march these troops?

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
September 29, 1862—10 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

A cavalry reconnaissance was made to-day to Shepherdstown and about 5 miles beyond, in the direction of Martinsburg. The enemy's

pickets were driven from Shepherdstown and along the road, until a considerable force of infantry and artillery were encountered in position. The reconnoitering party found the rebel wounded occupying many of the houses in Shepherdstown and along the road, and about 600 are reported as having been paroled during the day.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
No. 266. } *Camp near Sharpsburg, September* 29, 1862.

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VIII. Brig. Gen. J. F. Reynolds, having joined this army from detached service, is assigned temporarily to the command of the First Army Corps.

* * * * * * *

XI. The chief of cavalry will assign to each army corps for duty, as orderlies and messengers, one company of cavalry, and as many additional companies as there are divisions in the corps. Orderlies for brigade commanders will be taken from the cavalry assigned to the corps. It is to be distinctly understood that this assignment is to be a permanent one, and that no exchange will be allowed. All the rest of the cavalry of this army will be formed into brigades, and held in hand for service when it may be required. When a part of the cavalry is sent for special service in front of a corps, its operations will be conducted by the cavalry officer in charge, after consultation with the corps commander. It shall be the duty of this cavalry officer to keep the corps commander constantly advised of his own movements, as well as of those of the enemy, and to see that no unreliable information is forwarded. After performing such special duty, the commander of the detachment will report to the chief of cavalry for instructions. Cavalry detached for temporary duty with an army corps will receive special instructions from these headquarters for its observance while so employed.

XII. The batteries of horse artillery are placed under the orders of the chief of cavalry, who will, from time to time, make such assignments of them to the cavalry brigades as may, in his judgment, seem best for the service.

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XIV. Brig. Gen. James Nagle will report for duty to Maj. Gen. A. E. Burnside, commanding Ninth Corps.

By command of Major-General McClellan:

[S. WILLIAMS,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. FIRST CORPS, ARMY OF POTOMAC,
No. 7. } *Camp near Sharpsburg, September* 29, 1862.

I. In conformity with Special Orders, No. 266, from Headquarters Army of the Potomac, the undersigned assumes temporary command of the First Corps of the Army of the Potomac. Brig. Gen. George G. Meade will reassume the command of the Third Division.

II. The following-named officers are announced as the staff of the

commanding general: Lieut. Charles B. Lamborn, aide-de-camp and acting assistant adjutant-general; Lieut. William Riddle, aide de-camp; Capt. Robert H. Lamborn, acting aide-de-camp; Col. C. S. Wainwright, chief of artillery; Lieut. Col. J. M. Sanderson, chief of commissary department; Capt. F. Lowry, chief of quartermaster's department; Surg. P. Pineo, chief of medical department.

JOHN F. REYNOLDS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Corps.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
September 29, 1862.

Maj. Gen. N. P. BANKS, *Washington, D. C.:*

Please inform me how many new regiments are now disposable for this army, and whether wagons can be had for the transportation of the supplies, &c., if they march to Harper's Ferry.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF WASHINGTON,
September 29, 1862—1.15 p. m.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE B. McCLELLAN,
Headquarters Army of the Potomac:

The twenty regiments which I am now sending you, will leave, exclusive of the permanent garrisons, but three regiments on the lines of defense north of the Potomac and one which has just arrived, under Casey. General Casey is under orders from General Halleck to send two more regiments to Fort Monroe. These four regiments are the only troops disposable north of the Potomac without removing the garrisons. The troops on the other side consist of the Third and Eleventh Corps, Whipple's division, and the cavalry, besides the permanent garrisons of the works. Eight thousand of the troops to go to Frederick will get off to-day; all, I am informed, by to-morrow night. They are to go by railway to Frederick.

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF WASHINGTON,
September 29, 1862.

Regiments ordered to Frederick, under command of Brig. Gen. Henry S. Briggs, U. S. Army.

Regiments	Colonels.	Strength.	To whom assigned.*
20th Connecticut	Samuel Ross	1,017	Williams.
21st Connecticut	Arthur H. Dutton	960	Burnside.
19th Maine	Frederick D. Sewall	916	Sumner.
37th Massachusetts	Oliver Edwards	971	Couch.
24th Michigan	Henry A. Morrow	898	Reynolds.
10th New Hampshire	Michael T. Donohoe	960	Burnside.
11th New Hampshire	Walter Harriman	1,030	Burnside.
15th New Jersey	Samuel Fowler	885	Franklin.
21st New Jersey	Gilliam Van Houten	895	Franklin.

* But see Special Orders, No. 30, Headquarters Army of the Potomac, September 30, 1862.

Regiments ordered to Frederick, &c.—Continued.

Regiments.	Colonels.	Strength.	To whom assigned.*
23d New Jersey	John S. Cox	1,013	Franklin.
26th New Jersey	Andrew J. Morrison	996	Franklin.
123d New York	Archibald L. McDougall	983	Williams.
137th New York	[David Ireland]	946	Williams.
140th New York	Louis Ernst†	947	Williams.
145th New York		886	Williams.
149th New York	John M. Strong†	904	Williams.
121st Pennsylvania	Chapman Biddle	770	Reynolds.
136th Pennsylvania	Thomas M. Bayne	859	Reynolds.
142d Pennsylvania	Robert P. Cummins	868	Reynolds.
7th Rhode Island	Zenas R. Bliss	963	Burnside.
Total		18,667	

RICH'D B. IRWIN,
Captain, Aide-de-Camp, and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

SHARPSBURG, *September* 20, 1862.

Major-General BANKS, *Washington, D. C.:*

Telegram received. From best information in my possession, enemy still in force between Winchester and Martinsburg; chiefly near latter.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
September 29, 1862.

General KELLEY,
Commanding, Cumberland:

Colonel McReynolds reports that you gave him orders to fall back to New Creek, when he had an important service which he was about performing. If you merely intended this as a measure of safety to Colonel McReynolds' command, in view of the approach of a large force of the enemy, it was all right; but otherwise the commanding general does not wish you to exercise any control over the movements of Colonel McReynolds, as he has a specific duty to perform. You will please report to these headquarters all movements of the enemy, and everything else of importance that occurs within the limits of your command.

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

NEW CREEK, VA., *September* 29, 1862.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE B. McCLELLAN,
Harper's Ferry, Va.:

I have been directed, by telegram from Major-General Wool, to communicate with you, and obey any orders you may be pleased to give. I hope to be pardoned for saying that I am exceedingly gratified at being again subject to your immediate orders, and only regret my health is such as to prevent my rendering you the official service that I could wish. It is rumored that a large cavalry and artillery force left

* But see Special Orders, No. 30, Headquarters Army of the Potomac, September 30, 1862.

† Lieutenant-colonel.

Martinsburg on Saturday, at 2 p. m., in direction of Romney; am not prepared to say that this is reliable. I am also advised this morning that the enemy is moving from the Kanawha toward Clarksburg, the front of their column, 3,000 strong, occupying Sutton. It is evidently the object of the Confederate authorities to destroy the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and reoccupy Western Virginia. May I suggest that, if consistent with your plans, Cumberland, Md., and this point be strengthened by troops thrown from Williamsport, as I will most probably be compelled to concentrate the greater portion of my force at Clarksburg, to repel General Loring, who is moving from the Kanawha?

Colonel McReynolds' First New York Cavalry, with portions of two regiments of cavalry, arrived here Saturday, having been ordered here on a reconnaissance by General Pleasonton. If you can spare them, I would be pleased to have them remain for a time, as I greatly need a cavalry force.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

NEW CREEK, VA., *September* 29, 1862.

Colonel WHIPPLE, *Baltimore, Md.:*

I am advised that a large cavalry and artillery force left Martinsburg on Saturday, in the direction of Romney. Whether this is reliable or not, I am not prepared to say. After receiving this information, however, I deemed it prudent to order back an expedition, which started to drive out Imboden, who is said to be a few miles above Moorefield, with some 700 or 800 guerrillas.

I received, this morning, information from Colonel Harris, Tenth Virginia, at Bulltown, that the enemy is moving across from Kanawha toward Clarksburg, and the head of the column had reached Sutton, Braxton County, 3,000 strong. I think it is evident from the message of Governor Letcher and the recent action of Confederate leaders, that their object is to totally destroy the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and to recapture Western Virginia. To prevent the accomplishment of this purpose, additional troops should be sent into Western Virginia at once. May I respectfully suggest that, to insure success in driving the rebels out of Western Virginia, concert of action between this and the Kanawha district is absolutely necessary?

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
September 29, 1862.

General E. V. SUMNER, *Harper's Ferry:*

The commanding general desires that you will at once cause the country about Harper's Ferry, on both sides of the river, to be thoroughly scoured by parties of cavalry, for the purpose of arresting all marauders and stragglers that may be found on the highway, in the fields, in the woods, or in or about the dwellings of the inhabitants. It is feared that many of our men have absented themselves from their regiments, and are actually living upon the people of the country. All marauders and stragglers that your parties may find, the commanding general wishes you to have promptly brought to trial.

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
September 30, [1862]—10.45 p. m.

General E. V. SUMNER,
Commanding Harper's Ferry:

General Stoneman reports from Poolesville this afternoon that a man from Hamilton, Va., informed him that last night there passed down from Winchester to Leesburg, on the turnpike, one regiment of cavalry and four pieces of artillery. He is informed that to-day and to-morrow are the days set for collecting conscripts in Loudoun County. In view of this, the general commanding desires you to send out toward Leesburg to-morrow morning a brigade of infantry, with a battery of artillery, and sufficient cavalry to scout the roads well in front and on the right flank as they advance, and if the rebel force remains at Leesburg, to attack it, and capture or drive it away. The cavalry should be kept sufficiently far out on the right flank to give notice of the approach of any large force from the direction of Winchester, to give time for our troops to fall back to Harper's Ferry, or to cross the river below, if necessary.

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
September 30, 1862—10 a. m. (Received 12.15 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

From all the information I can obtain, I am satisfied that the mass of the rebel army has left Martinsburg and marched for Winchester, where, it is said, they will make a stand and await our approach. They have been forcing every man they could find, capable of bearing arms, into their ranks. They have compelled the farmers to bring their grain to their army, and they have thereby caused great dissatisfaction among the people of Northern Virginia.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September* 30, 1862.

Major-General McCLELLAN:

Information received to-day confirms the report that the enemy is massing a strong force at Culpeper.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

NEAR SHARPSBURG, *September* 30, 1862.

General MEIGS:

There are very competent quartermasters at Harper's Ferry, as well as at Frederick and Hagerstown. The roads so far have not forwarded supplies as promptly as required, particularly the Cumberland Valley Railroad, which disappointed us greatly. Doubtless they will improve. There are provost-marshals at the railroad stations to see that no improper persons go on the cars. It is not the business of our quartermasters. I have requested that the provost-marshals be made to perform their duty.

RUFUS INGALLS,
Brigadier-General, Chief Quartermaster.

[Indorsement.]

OCTOBER 2, 1862.

Send copy to Mr. Garrett, saying that a telegram from William Prescott Smith, desiring a quartermaster to be stationed at Sandy Hook, was referred to General Ingalls, chief quartermaster of the Army of the Potomac, for such action as may be proper.

The Quartermaster-General cannot supply captains of the Quartermaster's Department for every post where they might be desirable.

M. C. MEIGS.

HEADQUARTERS RAILROAD DISTRICT,
New Creek, Va., September 30, 1862.

Col. R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff, Hdqrs. Army of Potomac, Harper's Ferry, Va.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram of to-day,* and fearing that the telegram of Colonel McReynolds may have caused the commanding general to misapprehend my action, I respectfully ask to submit the following statement of facts:

I certainly did not expect or desire to assume command of Colonel McReynolds' forces without orders. I have been anxious to attack and rout Colonel Imboden, who was encamped near Moorefield, Hardy County, with some 700 or 800 mounted Partisan Rangers; but having only three companies of cavalry at my command, and it being impracticable to operate with infantry, my force was too small to accomplish it. It was suggested to Colonel McReynolds that, if it did not conflict with his orders, he should go up to Moorefield and rout Imboden, and that, to assist him, I would furnish him with my three companies of cavalry and one section of a battery; to which proposition he acceded. It was then arranged that Colonel McReynolds should move from Cumberland, Md., one of my detachments from New Creek, and one from Green Spring, each detachment to arrive at the junction of the Moorefield and Romney road at 4 o'clock on Saturday, p. m., 27th, and the body to move from there when it would become dark, and attack enemy at daylight Sunday morning. Colonel McReynolds, however, did not arrive with his advance until 11 o'clock at night, and consequently it was impossible for the expedition to arrive at Moorefield at the designated time. Messengers were sent back advising me that Colonel McReynolds had determined to wait until Sunday evening before moving forward; but in the mean time I had received a telegram advising me of the movement of the enemy from Martinsburg, with a large force of cavalry and artillery, toward Romney, and being satisfied that the rebels, under Colonel Imboden, were fully advised in regard to our approaching force, I dispatched, by messenger, the order, a copy of which is herewith forwarded. This order was handed to Colonel McReynolds, while yet at the junction, at 7.30 o'clock in the evening. It will, I hope, be readily perceived that this order was the result of a belief, well founded, that the expedition would result in a failure, so far as the capture of the rebel force was concerned, as well as of an apprehension for the safety of the command. I further trust that when the commanding general is made acquainted with all the facts and circumstances, my action in the premises will not be disapproved.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

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* Of September 29. See p. 369.

[Inclosure.]

NEW CREEK, VA., *September* 28, 1862.

Colonel MCREYNOLDS,
First New York Cavalry, Comdg. Expedition:

COLONEL: I have just received information that a large cavalry and artillery force left Martinsburg yesterday at 2 p. m., on the road to Romney and Moorefield. I regret exceedingly you did not go forward last night, as I now fear your expedition will be an utter failure. If this reaches you before you leave the junction, you will fall back to this place at once; if not, as soon as you have accomplished the object of your expedition, you will move at once from Moorefield across to Williamsport, and thence into the New Creek Valley and down it, to this place. Captain Firey can pilot you. I will send forage and rations to meet you at Greenland.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 267. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *Camp near Sharpsburg, September* 30, 1862.

* * * * * * *

VII. Brig. Gen. Edward Ferrero, volunteer service, is assigned to duty with the Ninth Corps. He will report without delay to Maj. Gen. A. E. Burnside, commanding Ninth Corps.

* * * * * * *

X. The following new regiments, now *en route* for Frederick, are assigned to corps as follows:

FIRST CORPS (Hooker's), near Sharpsburg, Md.

24th Michigan.	136th Pennsylvania.
121st Pennsylvania (Gibbon's brigade).	142d Pennsylvania.

SECOND CORPS (Sumner's), Harper's Ferry.

19th Maine (Howard's brigade).

SIXTH CORPS (Franklin's), Bakersville, Md.

15th New Jersey.	23d New Jersey.
21st New Jersey.	26th New Jersey.

NINTH CORPS (Burnside's).

21st Connecticut.	11th New Hampshire.
10th New Hampshire.	7th Rhode Island

TWELFTH CORPS (Banks').

[20th Connecticut*]	140th New York.
123d New York.	145th New York.
137th New York.	149th New York.

* Assigned October 1.

COUCH'S DIVISION, Sixth Corps, Baker's ville.

37th Massachusetts.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General McClellan:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Statement showing the number of men composing the Army of the Potomac on the 30th day of September, 1862.

	Aggregate present for duty.	Aggregate on special duty, sick, and in arrest.	Aggregate absent.	Aggregate present and absent.
General McClellan and staff, &c	1,171	266	1,037	2,474
General Reynolds, First Corps	14,102	2,014	15,971	32,087
General Sumner, Second Corps	15,378	3,159	13,315	31,852
General F. J. Porter, Fifth Corps	17,268	3,268	11,152	31,688
General Franklin, Sixth Corps	22,568	2,937	13,907	39,412
General Burnside, Ninth Corps	15,361	2,473	9,964	27,798
General A. S. Williams, Twelfth Corps	8,383	1,632	7,144	17,159
General Pleasonton, Cavalry Division	4,543	515	2,628	7,686
Colonel Allen, Frederick City	1,052	343	811	2,206
Major Scott, Boonsborough	318	41	83	442
General Banks, Defenses of Washington, including Third and Eleventh Corps.	73,601	11,810	25,744	111,155
Grand total	173,745	28,458	101,756	303,959

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., February 27, 1863.

It is hereby certified that the preceding statement is accurately compiled from the morning report of the 30th day of September, 1862, signed by Major-General McClellan and his assistant adjutant-general, Seth Williams, and now on file in this office.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 158. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *September* 30, 1862.

The following extract from General Orders, No. 125, of May 18, 1862, from these headquarters, is republished for the information of all concerned, and a strict observance of its provisions is enjoined upon all officers serving in this army:

II. The publication of official reports of military events, or the circulation of copies of the same, for private purposes, in advance of their having reached the War Department, and of the authorization of their publication by the Secretary of War, is improper and unmilitary, and is strictly prohibited.

Official reports are the property of the Government; they cannot be published or put in circulation without the consent of the proper authority.

By command of Major-General McClellan:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS, *Washington*, [*September*] 30, [1862]—6.20.

General JOHN J. ABERCROMBIE:

The colonel of the Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry reports that Stuart was crossing the Potomac at Harrison's [Island], 15 miles below Point of Rocks, this afternoon at 2.30 o'clock. In view thereof, the major-general commanding directs that you hold your two mobilized brigades in readiness to move. They will be replaced, if necessary, by troops from this side. Further, the firing heard beyond Burke's is now reported as being the troops discharging their pieces. You will dispatch an orderly to Major Taggart with all this information, and direct him and the other cavalry to return to their original positions.

Very respectfully,

L. HUNT,
Major and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE, VA.,
September 30, 1862.

Major-General BANKS:

We have made over 1,200 prisoners at Warrenton, and paroled them. General Stahel was at Salem and White Plains, and found no enemy there. As I reported yesterday, there is a strong force of the enemy at Culpeper. His cavalry is advancing against Warrenton.

F. SIGEL,
Major-General, Commanding.

POOLESVILLE, MD., *September* 30, 1862.

Capt. RICHARD B. IRWIN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

A man, direct from Hamilton, Va., says that last night there passed down from Winchester to Leesburg, on the turnpike, one regiment of cavalry and four pieces of artillery. Hamilton is 6 miles from Leesburg. Another informant says 1,200 cavalry and two pieces. Cheering was heard by our pickets last night in Leesburg, and commands given were distinguished. I am informed that to-day and to-morrow are the days set for collecting conscripts in Loudoun County.

GEORGE STONEMAN,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Williamsport [*Md.*], *October* 1, 1862—5 p. m.

General R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff, Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: I have just received information, from a refugee who has never yet given me false rumor, that the enemy has abandoned Bunker Hill, and that there is nothing but a few pickets between there and here; and, still further, that Hill's, Longstreet's, and Jackson's corps have gone through Winchester, *en route* for Richmond; that one of Jackson's lieutenants said that they went to Richmond to recruit, having been so much cut up, &c.

He represents that Martinsburg is entirely abandoned, but that there is an army corps (don't know whose) at Winchester, and no force above

me, except a few scouts. It is further stated that the corps above enumerated have gone through Gordonsville. I know not what credence to give to this, but my informant believes it to be true.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN R. KENLY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 159. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *Camp near Sharpsburg, Md., October* 1, 1862.

Notwithstanding the frequent orders that have been issued from these headquarters in regard to stragglers and pillagers, the commanding general regrets to be obliged again to call the attention of corps and other subordinate commanders to this subject, and to impress upon them the absolute necessity of holding the different commanders responsible for this direct and flagrant violation of orders.

We are now occupying a country inhabited by a loyal population, who look to us for the preservation of order and discipline, instead of suffering our men to go about in small parties, lawlessly depredating upon their property.

Armed patrols will be sent out daily from all the different corps in this army to arrest all officers and soldiers who are absent from the limits of their camps without written permission from corps, division, or brigade commanders. All persons so arrested will be sent the same day to the provost-marshal-general, at these headquarters, who will, until further orders, send them under a guard to Harper's Ferry, there to be kept at work on the defenses of that place. In order that the requirements of this order may be perfectly understood by all concerned, corps commanders will, within twenty-four hours after the receipt of this order, furnish evidence to the commanding general, through the assistant adjutant-general at these headquarters, that it has been published to every company under their command.

The commanding general is resolved to put a stop to the pernicious and criminal practices of straggling and marauding, and he will hold corps commanders responsible for the faithful execution of this order.

By command of Major-General McClellan:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF WASHINGTON,
October 1, 1862—2.30 p. m.

Maj. Gen. S. P. HEINTZELMAN, *Arlington:*

General McClellan directs that Brig. Gen. Nelson Taylor report to him in person, without delay. Please give him the order.

RICH'D B. IRWIN,
Captain, Aide-de-Camp, and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF WASHINGTON,
October 1, 1862—8 p. m.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Headquarters Army of the Potomac:

The last of the twenty regiments left here at 2 p. m.

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General.

UPTON'S HILL,
October 1, 1862. (Received 10.30 p. m.)

Major HUNT,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Arlington House:

Captain Taylor, First Pennsylvania Cavalry, has just returned from near Leesburg. He reports having seen nothing, but learned from the people that night before last a large body of cavalry, some infantry and artillery, passed through Leesburg, and some force is near Goose Creek.

Yours, &c.,

GEO. D. BAYARD,
Commanding Cavalry.

ORDERS, No. 1. HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION,
Upton's Hill, Va., October 1, 1862.

I. In pursuance of Special Orders, No. 18, Headquarters Defenses of Washington, I hereby assume command of all the cavalry south of the Potomac.

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GEO. D. BAYARD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Cavalry.

ORDERS, No. 2. HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION,
Upton's Hill, Va., October 1, 1862.

I. For the present the division will be composed of three brigades, with the following commanders, viz: First Brigade, Colonel Davies, Second New York Cavalry, commanding; Second Brigade, Colonel Price, Second Pennsylvania Cavalry, commanding; Third Brigade, Colonel Beardsley, Ninth New York Cavalry, commanding.

II. The Tenth New York Cavalry, Captain Whitney's Independent Company, and a squadron of the Twelfth Pennsylvania Cavalry are assigned to Colonel Davies' brigade.

III. First Lieut. W. H. Patterson and Second Lieut. T. C. Lebo, First Pennsylvania Cavalry, are hereby released from arrest, and will resume their sabers and return to duty.

The commanding general trusts that this will be the last of this loitering around the city without proper passes.

By command of Brigadier-General Bayard, commanding cavalry:

H. C. WEIR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BALTIMORE, MD., *October* 1, 1862—3.20 p. m.

Major-General HALLECK:

Major-General Banks says that you have ordered the One hundred and ninth New York Volunteers, at Annapolis Junction, to be placed under his command. This belongs to the Middle Department, and this regiment was placed there to protect the railroad from the Junction to the Patuxent. This part of the road is too important to be neglected, and does not come within the jurisdiction of Major-General Banks. The First District of Columbia Regiment, to which he refers, I have never considered under my command. We have three new regiments now waiting for cars to go to Washington.

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. OF THE ARMY, ADJT. GEN.'S OFFICE,
No. 272. } *Washington, October* 1, 1862.

* * * * * * *

II. Brig. Gen. W. H. Emory, U. S. Volunteers, will report in person, without delay, to Major-General Wool, at Baltimore, Md.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Halleck:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[OCTOBER 1, 1862.—For Halleck to Wright, and reply, in reference to troops for West Virginia, see Series I, Vol. XVI, Part II, pp. 561, 562.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October* 2, 1862.

Major-General MCCLELLAN:

It is reported that a large body of the enemy was seen yesterday west of Bull Run Mountains, between Aldie and Thoroughfare Gaps.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
October 2, 1862.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN,
Commanding U. S. Forces on the Potomac:

GENERAL: Maj. Gen. A. P. Hill, of the C. S. Army, who had charge of the arrangements connected with the paroling of the prisoners at Harper's Ferry on the 15th ultimo, permitted General White to have the use of 27 wagons and teams, to carry the private baggage of the officers to some point convenient for transportation.*

It was agreed to between these two officers that these wagons and teams should be returned within our lines at Winchester in a few days, or, if that place should be in the hands of the United States forces, then to the nearest Confederate post. I think proper to make known to you the above agreement, in order that some arrangement may be made for the return of the wagons and teams.

I am, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF WASHINGTON,
October 2, 1862—12 m.

General HALLECK:

FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE—11.45 a. m.

Major-General HEINTZELMAN:

Major Knox was at Aldie yesterday with the Ninth New York Cavalry. Made an attack on the town, and found a column of Stuart's cavalry at the bridge. He says it was the rear guard of Stuart's cavalry, who had come to Aldie day before yesterday, and were on their march from Aldie to Middleburg. Probably this is the force which came from Hopewell, and marched up to Aldie this side of Bull Run Mountain. I send you this morning two negroes from Winchester, with very interesting information.

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* See Part I, p. 801.

They say a large portion of the enemy's artillery has gone back to Strasburg; that the enemy is not working on the intrenchments at Winchester, and that he has not occupied the forts. He has not received many conscripts, and is suffering from want of food.

The enemy's pickets were at Bristoe Station this morning.

F. SIGEL,
Major-General.

Respectfully forwarded, for the information of the General-in-Chief.

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General, Commanding.

FAIRVIEW, MD., *October* 3, [1862].
Via Hagerstown, October 6, [1862]—6 p. m.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN,
Headquarters:

Judging by camp smoke, the main force of the enemy is between Martinsburg and Winchester, and in the same position as when last reported.

W. W. ROWLEY,
Acting Signal Officer.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
October 3, 1862.

General R. E. LEE,
Commanding Army of Northern Virginia:

GENERAL: Major-General McClellan instructs me to inform you that your communication of the 2d instant (relating to the vehicles provided under special understanding with General White at Harper's Ferry) was received by him on horseback at a distance from writing conveniences; that he will inquire into the circumstances, and see that the stipulations are complied with at the earliest moment.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. J. PORTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

[OCTOBER 3, 1862.—For General Orders, No. 160, Headquarters Army of the Potomac, of this date, see Part I, p. 182.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 270. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp near Sharpsburg, October 3, 1862.

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IV. Brig. Gen. W. W. Averell, U. S. Volunteers, is assigned to the Cavalry Division, for duty with the brigade which he commanded as colonel.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General McClellan:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SIGEL'S HEADQUARTERS, *October* 3, 1862—9.30 p. m.

Major-General HEINTZELMAN:

A party, under Lieut. E. Koenig, has just returned from Stevensburg, near Culpeper. There are two regiments of cavalry, three of infantry, and one battery of the enemy at the Rappahannock Station. The rebels are at work at that bridge, which will probably be finished by to-morrow night, in order to run three locomotives and the freight cars over. There are about 2,000 wounded and sick at Culpeper, which are removed as fast as possible. But few troops at Fredericksburg; two companies of cavalry and three companies of infantry, about 300 men in all.

F. SIGEL,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF WASHINGTON,
October 3, 1862—11.10 p. m.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE STONEMAN, or
Col. J. H. HOBART WARD,
Commanding Corps of Observation, Poolesville:

General Sigel telegraphs from Fairfax Court-House, 9.40 p. m., that a detachment of cavalry, just returned from Goose Creek, reports strong cavalry force of enemy at or near Leesburg; also that scouts report no force at Aldie or Thoroughfare Gaps or Warrenton.

RICH'D B. IRWIN,
Captain, Aide-de-Camp, and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

NOTE TO OPERATOR.—If not already communicated to General McClellan, please send him a copy of the above.

[OCTOBER 3, 1862.—For Peirpoint to Wright, and reply, in reference to operations in West Virginia, see Series I, Vol. XVI, Part II, pp. 569, 570.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October* 4, 1862.

Major-General MCCLELLAN:

Brigadier-General Bayard reports rumors that General Longstreet is moving to Leesburg, with intention to cross the river, while Jackson holds you in check at Harper's Ferry. A considerable number of new troops have arrived in the last few days, and can be sent into the field.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., October 4, 1862.

Major-General MCCLELLAN:

Brig. Gen. J. D. Cox will be directed to repair immediately to Point Pleasant and take command of operations on the Kanawha River.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

[OCTOBER 4, 1862.—For Halleck to Wright, and reply, in reference to operations on the Kanawha, see Series I, Vol. XVI, Part II, pp. 573, 574.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 271. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *Camp near Sharpsburg, October* 4, 1862.

1. Brig. Gen. Nelson Taylor, volunteer service, will report for temporary duty to Brig. Gen. J. F. Reynolds, commanding First Corps.

* * * * * * * *

V. Brig. Gen. G. W. Getty, volunteer service, will report for duty to Major-General Burnside, commanding Ninth Corps.

VI. Brig. Gen. Thomas L. Kane will report for duty to Brig. Gen. A. S. Williams, commanding Twelfth Corps.

* * * * * * * *

XIII. Pursuant to instructions which have been received from the General-in-Chief, Brig. Gen. J. D. Cox, volunteer service, will immediately repair to Point Pleasant and take command of operations on the Kanawha River.

XIV. Pursuant to authority from the War Department, the Seventh Maine Regiment will proceed to Portland, Me., for the purpose of recruiting and reorganization, under the direction of His Excellency the Governor of Maine. On arriving at Portland, the regimental commander will report by letter to the Governor for orders. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation.

* * * * * * * *

By command of Major-General McClellan:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

POOLESVILLE, *October* 4, 1862—1.30 p. m.

Brigadier-General STONEMAN, *Baltimore:*

The following from General Bayard, through Washington:

The enemy picketing the line of Goose Creek; 1,100 cavalry now there. Rumored that General Longstreet is coming down to cross the Potomac at Great Falls, Jackson holding McClellan up the river in the mean time.

E. V. SUMNER, JR.,
Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
October 4, 1862.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN,
Commanding Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inclose a letter to Mrs. Philip Kearny, and at the same time commit to your care the sword, horse, and saddle of Major-General Kearny, which fell into our hands at the time of his death. Mrs. Kearny expressed a great desire to obtain the sword and horse of her husband, and I beg leave to hope that it may be convenient to you to forward them to her.

The horse has accompanied the march of the army since its capture, and may have suffered from the journey. The bridle was either lost at the time of the capture or has not been recovered.

I am, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 4, 1862—3 p. m.

Col. A. T. MCREYNOLDS,
Commanding Cavalry, Cumberland, Md.:

General Kelley has been informed that his action in ordering you to New Creek meets the approbation of the commanding general, and that should he still desire your assistance against Imboden, he can assume command temporarily over your forces.

By command of Major-General McClellan:

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

CLARKSBURG, VA.,
October 4, 1862—10.20 p. m.

Col. R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff, Harper's Ferry:

Your telegram just received. Am advised that the rebels burnt Little Cacapon Bridge last night, and captured a company of the Fifty-fourth Pennsylvania at Paw Paw this morning. The enemy reported 1,500 strong, and having come by way of Bloomery Gap. I expect to return to New Creek on Monday.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 4, 1862—8 p. m.

Col. W. W. AVERELL, *Williamsport, Md.:*
(Care of General W. T. H. Brooks, Hagerstown, Md.)

Colonel McReynolds reports from Green Spring this evening, by telegraph, that a cavalry force, said to be Stuart's cavalry, made a raid early this morning, capturing one company of Fifty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and destroyed the Little Cacapon Bridge. It is expected they will attempt to destroy the South Branch and Patterson Creek Bridges to-night.

Colonel McReynolds is directed to prevent the destruction of the last-named bridge, if possible. You will set out with all your disposable force, as soon as practicable after the receipt of this dispatch, and endeavor to intercept this cavalry, and show them that these raids cannot be made with impunity.

I will notify Colonel McReynolds that you are *en route.*

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

P. S.—General Brooks will please send this to Colonel Averell at once.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 4, 1862—8.30 p. m.

General KELLEY,
Commanding, Cumberland:

Colonel McReynolds just reports, by telegraph, that a cavalry force, said to be Stuart's, made a raid this morning, capturing one company of the Fifty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and destroyed the Little

Cacapon Bridge, and that they intended to destroy the South Branch and Patterson Creek Bridges to-night. Colonel McReynolds has been directed to prevent the destruction of the latter, if possible. Colonel Averell, at Williamsport, with four regiments of cavalry, has been directed to march at once and endeavor to intercept Stuart. Please take steps to do all in your power to prevent the destruction of the bridges, and, if necessary, assume command for the time of Colonel McReynolds' troops. There should be co-operation in this, and, if possible, Stuart should not be allowed to get away unharmed.

R. B. MARCY.

CAMP IN THE FIELD,
October 4, [1862]—10 a. m.

General GEORGE SYKES:

GENERAL: Our officer of the day reports having discovered a battery of four guns in position, opposite the mouth of the ravine in our front, supported by a brigade of infantry, apparently awaiting an attack. While he was observing, they were re-enforced by one gun. The trains, to which I called your attention, he saw passing up and through a town supposed by us to be Berryville. The trains appeared blocked occasionally. Wagons can be seen for a distance of 6 miles at least, moving up the river. We have a reconnoitering party on the point above us, and one starting to the river immediately on our right. General Warren is out with the former, and Lieutenant-Colonel Wallace with the latter. I will report immediately on their return.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. B. TYLER,
Brigadier-General.

PLANE NO. 1, BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD,
October 4, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK:

I am in receipt of a dispatch from our agent at Wheeling, stating that the bridge over the Little Cacapon River, 21 miles east of Cumberland, was destroyed by the enemy last night; and that unless General Kelley is re-enforced promptly, it is feared that great destruction of the road will follow. If nothing else can be done at present, cannot General Milroy's brigade, said to be now at Parkersburg, be ordered to aid threatened points? Must rely on you to do what is practicable to aid in saving this great line from the threatened calamities.

J. W. GARRETT,
President.

MCCLELLAN'S HEADQUARTERS,
October 5, 1862—11 a. m. (Received 11.10 a. m.)

Major-General HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

In compliance with your instructions, General Cox has been ordered to report to you for duty on the Kanawha. General Cox's gallant services in the battle of South Mountain and at Antietam, during which, after Reno's fall, he commanded an army corps, contributed greatly toward our success in those hard-fought engagements. He has been

recommended by General Burnside, his immediate commander, for promotion. Although I am now to lose the services of this valuable officer with this army, it is no more than an act of justice to him that I should concur in the recommendation of General Burnside, which I do most cordially and earnestly, and request that the promotion be made at once.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 5, 1862—1 p. m. (Received 1.25 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

The Twelfth Illinois Cavalry, Colonel Voss; the Eighth New York Cavalry, Colonel Davis, and some Maryland cavalry, of the mounted troops that escaped from Harper's Ferry, are now serving in connection with the operations of this army, but are understood to be claimed by General Wool as forming a part of his command. I respectfully ask that it be decided to whose command these troops belong—to General Wool's or my own. I have supposed they were under my orders.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 5, 1862—10.30 p. m. (Received 11.05 p. m.)

General H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

It is probable that I was not sufficiently explicit in the telegram I sent you regarding the construction of permanent wagon bridges across the Potomac and the Shenandoah at Harper's Ferry. I did not intend to be understood as recommending them for our present operations, particularly with reference specially to the permanent occupation of that important strategic military position. I still think it of great importance that these bridges should be constructed without delay.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 5, 1862.

General R. E. LEE,
Commanding Army of Northern Virginia:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th instant, inclosing a letter to Mrs. Philip Kearny, and, at the same time, committing to my care the sword, horse, and saddle of Major-General Kearny, to the end that, in accordance with the expressed wish of Mrs. Kearny, they may be placed in her keeping. The articles have been received, and, with the letter, will be forwarded to Mrs. Kearny by the earliest opportunity. I beg you to accept my thanks for your courteous and humane attention to the request of the widow of this lamented officer. I shall be happy to reciprocate the courtesy when circumstances shall place it in my power to do so.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

CLARKSBURG, VA.,
October 5, 1862—10.30 a. m.

General R. B. MARCY, *Chief of Staff:*

Just received a dispatch from Colonel McReynolds, informing me that the force that destroyed Little Cacapon Bridge and captured a company at Paw Paw was Imboden's, and that while Imboden was absent from his camp it was attacked and taken by Captain Boyd, with a detachment of Colonel McReynolds' command. I have ordered Colonel McReynolds to pursue him in force at once. If Colonel Averell, with his command, will follow up the Big Cacapon from Bloomery Gap, Imboden cannot escape.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

(Copy to General Halleck.)

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 5, 1862—12.50 p. m.

General AVERELL,
Commanding Cavalry en route:

General Kelley just reports from Clarksburg that the force which destroyed Little Cacapon Bridge was 1,000 infantry and 500 cavalry, under a man named Imboden; that one of McReynolds' captains afterward captured the rebel camp, with two pieces of artillery, &c. Colonel McReynolds has been ordered to pursue at once, and General Kelley says, if General Averell will follow up the Big Cacapon from Bloomery Gap, Imboden cannot escape.

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

[Indorsement.]

General Brooks, commanding at Hagerstown, will please take steps to have the dispatch to General Averell forwarded to him by a mounted man, at once. The messenger can ascertain at Williamsport from General Kenly the road taken by General Averell. Answer.

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 5, 1862—10 p. m.

General N. P. BANKS,
Commanding, Washington:

The general commanding wishes you to make arrangements to establish a chain of cavalry pickets from the point where the Little River pike crosses Goose Creek, running through Aldie around in the direction of Brentsville, as far as may be necessary to cover the approaches to Washington.

General Stoneman will be directed to occupy Leesburg as soon as a pontoon bridge can be thrown across the Potomac opposite that place, or at Conrad's Ferry, probably, in two or three days. His cavalry pickets will connect with yours at Goose Creek, and extend on the Little

River pike to Snickersville. General Sumner's cavalry will connect with Stoneman's, and run down the Shenandoah to Harper's Ferry. This, as you will perceive, will cover Washington from every approach in the direction of the enemy.

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 5, 1862—10 p. m.

General GEORGE STONEMAN, *Poolesville:*

As soon as a pontoon bridge can be thrown across the Potomac near you (probably in two or three days), the commanding general directs that you concentrate your artillery and infantry near Leesburg, keeping out a line of cavalry pickets upon the Little River pike from the point where it crosses Goose Creek to Snickersville.

General Sumner's cavalry will connect with yours at Snickersville, and General Banks' cavalry will connect with your left at the crossing of Goose Creek.

Please report the amount of cavalry you now have under your command, and what additional force of this arm, if any, you will require to perform the service specified.

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 5, 1862—10 p. m.

General E. V. SUMNER,
Commanding, Harper's Ferry:

The commanding general desires you to send out all your disposable cavalry to-morrow morning on a reconnaissance as far toward Charlestown as can be done with safety. Lieutenant Bowen, Topographical Engineers, will accompany the detachment. Please communicate to him this information.

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

[OCTOBER 5, 1862.—For Wright to Halleck, in reference to operations in West Virginia, see Series I, Vol. XVI, Part II, p. 574.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 272. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp near Sharpsburg, Md., October 5, 1862.

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VI. Brig. Gen. H. S. Briggs, volunteer service, will report for duty to Maj. Gen. F. J. Porter, commanding Fifth Army Corps.

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By command of Major-General McClellan:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
October 6, 1862—3.35 p. m.

Major-General MCCLELLAN:

The cavalry which escaped from Harper's Ferry and now in your army will remain with it. Major-General Cox's old division will march to Hancock and take cars to Clarksburg, where it will meet and report to General Milroy. General Cox will command the District of Western Virginia, but will co-operate with you whenever he can do so.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Near Sharpsburg, Md., October 6, 1862—4.30 p. m.
(Received 6 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Your telegram ordering Cox's division to Clarksburg was received before the one directing the offensive across the Potomac.* Is it still intended that Cox should march at once? It is important in making my decision regarding the route to be taken by the army that I should know, first, what description of troops I am to be re-enforced with upon the Shenandoah route, and also upon the other route between the enemy and Washington; whether they are to be old or new troops, or what proportion of each. If possible, I should be glad to have Peck's division sent to me, if it can be got here within a reasonable time. Second, will you inform me what the present condition of the Alexandria and Leesburg Railroad is; also the Manassas Gap Railroad, and what time it would require to put them in working order? It is believed that the Harper's Ferry and Winchester Railroad is not materially injured.

GEO. B. MCCLELLAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 6, 1862. (Received 7.45 p. m.)

General HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Lieutenant Comstock has received an order relieving him from duty with the Army of the Potomac, to report to General Wright. Lieutenant Comstock has been engaged in arranging and superintending the defenses at Harper's Ferry, and his services cannot be dispensed with there at this time without manifest detriment to the service, as he has made himself familiar with the whole ground. I, therefore, most respectfully beg leave to suggest that Lieutenant McAlester, who is now here, be directed to report for duty to General Wright. I should regret very much to lose the services of Lieutenant Comstock at Harper's Ferry at this time.

GEO. B. MCCLELLAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

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* See general reports, Part I, p. 72.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 6, 1862—5.40 p. m. (Received 7.50 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Copy of General Grant's dispatch just received. From the bottom of my heart I congratulate you on the results, and hope that the Army of the Potomac may soon again offer good tidings to the country. When you dispatch to Grant, please offer my congratulations.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 6, 1862.

General R. E. LEE,
Commanding Army of Northern Virginia:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2d instant, in regard to the return of 27 wagons and teams, furnished by Maj. Gen. A. P. Hill for the use of certain paroled officers of the United States Army. These wagons and teams are now on their return from Washington, and are expected here in two days. Upon their arrival, I will send them immediately to such place as you may in the mean time be pleased to designate.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
Camp on the Antietam, Md., October 6, 1862—2 p. m.

Col. C. G. SAWTELLE,
Quartermaster, Cass Building, Vermont ave., Washington, D. C.:

Arrived at 9 a. m. General McClellan wishes to know when the canal will be in order to Harper's Ferry, and what force is at work upon it. He is anxious to make use of this canal at once. Send an officer to push forward the clothing, stationery, &c., to Hagerstown and Harper's Ferry. The delay is outrageous. Find out where the obstacles are. Send forward horses as fast as you can. Forward what shelter tents you can obtain, equally to Harper's Ferry and Hagerstown. Send an agent or an officer over both roads, and direct them to hurry through and report what impediments are met with. See Mr. Tucker, and report progress by telegraph.

RUFUS INGALLS,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Aide-de-Camp, and Chief Quartermaster.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
October 6, 1862—7 p. m.

General R. INGALLS,
General McClellan's Headquarters:

There are 65 men at work repairing the canal. The only break is at the mouth of Monocacy Creek. Colonel Rucker to-day ordered Captain Dana to increase the force, if possible, to 150. It would take 150 men

ten days to repair it. The present force has been at work nearly a week. There is great difficulty in employing laborers. All our useful contrabands have been sent to the depots or absorbed as teamsters. Would not the urgency of the case and the difficulty of obtaining workmen justify the sending an engineer officer and party of engineers there?

I have ordered an assortment of quartermaster's stores and clothing to Harper's Ferry.

An officer and agent go to-morrow to ascertain where the delay on the road is. I start 200 horses to-morrow morning to report to you.*

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C. G. SAWTELLE,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Quartermaster.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 161. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *Camp near Sharpsburg, Md., October 6, 1862.*

Until further orders, Brig. Gen. Marsena R. Patrick, U. S. Volunteers, will perform the duties of provost-marshal-general at these head quarters.

By command of Major-General McClellan:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CUMBERLAND, MD., *October* 6, 1862—7.50.
(Received October 7, 12.05 a. m.)

General R. B. MARCY, *Chief of Staff:*

I received your first dispatch yesterday morning at 10 o'clock. On arriving with my brigade at Hancock, at 3 o'clock p. m., was unable to obtain any information from Colonel Campbell's pickets by which I could guide my future operations. Waited on the road to Sir John's Run, 2 miles above Hancock, until 11 o'clock p. m.; had an interview with Colonel Campbell; gained no intelligence. Came on to Flint Stone, at which place I received, at 12.30 to-day, your second dispatch from Hagerstown. I find nothing but vague and uncertain reports to guide me; shall cross the river at Green Spring to-morrow, and look for myself. The regiment of infantry now picketing the railroad ought to be withdrawn or reenforced; they need cavalry pickets. Colonel McReynolds, not being engaged in pursuing enemy, might undertake the duty. I shall be glad to receive further instruction from you. I shall remain here to-night, and will be at Green Spring at 10 o'clock a. m. to-morrow.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. W. AVERELL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Cavalry Brigade.

CUMBERLAND, MD., *October* 6, 1862—3 p. m.

General MARCY:

GENERAL: Colonel Averell is at Flint Stone, 11 miles from here on the pike, with his command. I just arrived from Green Spring. All quiet in that region. A force from Jackson's army is said to be moving

* Some purely personal matter omitted.

on Cherry Run, 12 miles east of Hancock. Colonel Campbell, Fifty-fourth Pennsylvania, has, in consequence, fallen back on Hancock. Just learned that they have destroyed Cherry Run Bridge. Imboden has fallen back toward Winchester. Have a party on his track, and another so placed as to prevent his passing toward Moorefield. Will wait Averell's arrival here.

A. T. McREYNOLDS,
Colonel, Commanding Fourth Cavalry Brigade.

CUMBERLAND, *October* 6, 1862—9 p. m.

General R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff, Army of the Potomac:

Just arrived. Found Colonel Averell here. His command is at Flint Stone. He came up on Maryland side of the river, and, of course, missed Colonel McReynolds' force. I have ordered the bridge across Little Cacapon rebuilt. The timber is all ready, and it can be rebuilt in one day. The telegraph line is repaired and working to Sir John's Run. I learned the rebels burned a small bridge across Cherry Run to-day, near Back Creek. This must have been done by troops from Martinsburg or Hedgesville.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

UPTON'S [HILL], *October* 6, [1862].

Major HUNT, *Arlington House:*

Tell me exactly what I am to do when I reach Rappahannock Station. I want to be sure and make no mistake.

GEO. D. BAYARD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

ARLINGTON HOUSE,
October 6, [1862]—7.50 p. m. (Received 8.10 p. m.)

General G. D. BAYARD,
Commanding Cavalry:

The major-general commanding directs me to say that the object of the expedition is to capture and recover or destroy, as circumstances may permit, without compromising the command, seven locomotives and other valuable property reported in possession of a rebel force near Rappahannock Bridge. Furthermore, he would inform you that Major-General Sigel will be instructed to-morrow to make such demonstration as he may deem advisable to assist the object proposed by your expedition.

Very respectfully,

L. HUNT,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE,
October 6, 1862—2.30 p. m.

General HEINTZELMAN:

Reliable report received last night that the brigade of the enemy stationed at Rappahannock Station has advanced to Warrenton; that the

bridge across the Rappahannock is completed, and that a train from Culpeper has arrived (yesterday) at Warrenton Junction. At Fredericksburg only few troops. I expect further news this evening.

F. SIGEL,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, *October* 6, 1862.

Col. J. C. KELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: I am informed, by Captain Sawtelle, that probably about 500 contrabands can be obtained from Fort Monroe. I desire them very much for work on the fortifications of Washington, and request that, if consistent with other requirements of the service, they may be ordered here at once. There are steamers at Fort Monroe, by which they can be brought up immediately.

As everything connected with this subject of the fortifications of Washington is left to my individual will, I take this occasion to state what I am doing, and what, I think, is required.

Before the battle of Bull Run, the idea of the fortifications of Washington was not broached, the works previous to that (Forts Ellsworth, Runyon, Albany, and Corcoran) being for special purposes. Imperfect, as a system of defense, as those works were, they doubtless exercised an important influence in deterring the enemy from following up his success by an assault upon Arlington or Alexandria, and the necessity of completing the fortification of Washington became evident.

It was an immense undertaking, for the line to be held was 35 miles long, through a country extensively wooded and of intricate topography. The work was not fully inaugurated until the latter part of August, and its extension around the northern sides of the city, and over the Eastern Branch, was of later date. During, therefore, the five months of August, September, October, November, and December, the entire defensive line, 35 miles in length, consisting of about fifty different works, and mounting four hundred and forty-three guns, was, though not completed, essentially brought to the condition in which it was left when the Army of the Potomac commenced its campaign in Virginia.

It is no matter of surprise that a work which, to be thoroughly well done, required so much preliminary study and reconnaissance, and which was executed under the pressure of an enemy in our front, allowing no time for such thorough study, should be found in many respects imperfect; besides, it was necessary to commence works in many cases before the woods could be cleared away enough to give that perfect knowledge of the ground essential to their best location.

As the season of construction drew to a close, the sense of danger to the capital in great measure passed away, and, in making an appropriation to meet liabilities actually incurred, Congress prohibited the application of that appropriation to the commencement of any new works, although there were several gaps to be filled, and much work necessary on some parts of the line to give them any real defensive strength.

On resuming charge of these works, in August last, the condition may be briefly stated as follows:

On the south side of the Potomac there were probably works enough, and the woods had been pretty well cleared from the front. A few auxiliary batteries have been judged necessary, as well as the connection of the works by rifle-pits or infantry parapets. A remark should be made about Fort Lyon. It is a very large work, and a very impor-

tant one. In its location there were many conditions to be fulfilled, more than were reconcilable. There is now a most serious defect, which is, that over the readiest approach of an enemy the ground is not seen beyond 200 or 300 yards. I consider it absolutely necessary to remedy this defect, and it can only be done by building lunettes in advance, which I am now doing, or, rather, about doing.

At the Chain Bridge extensive clearing of woods, rifle-pits, auxiliary batteries, &c., have been found necessary. The most defective part of the line—and it was one the most liable to attack during the recent demonstrations of the enemy—was from the Potomac to Fort Massachusetts. The left was occupied by a cluster of three small works, Alexander, Franklin, and Ripley. The turnpikes from Great Falls, Rockville, and Brookville, uniting at Tennallytown, were commanded by Fort Pennsylvania, and an intermediate point and road was held by Fort De Russy. The country is very broken, and was thickly wooded, the woods having been cleared only in the immediate vicinity of the works. At present the woods have been cleared. Two additional forts, several batteries, have been built and are in progress, and a road of communication is likewise in progress. From Fort Massachusetts to the Eastern Branch the line of forts might be considered complete, though it may be determined to enlarge Fort Slocum. Fort Massachusetts itself, the earliest work of this line, was entirely inadequate to its most important position. It has been extensively enlarged. The country in front of this position was more open than usual, but it has been found necessary to fell large quantities of timber. Rifle-pits and some additional batteries have been constructed. The portion of the lines over the Eastern Branch is the least satisfactory of the whole, particularly that portion from Fort Meigs to Fort Stanton. The topography was very hard to deal with, and, unfortunately, the works were located before the woods were cut. The works, serving very imperfectly the approaches, and surrounded by woods, were nearly indefensible. One of the first measures I took was to order a regiment there for clearing. This was, to a considerable extent, done, but while my attention has been directed elsewhere, the work of clearing has been suspended. As the enemy cannot enter the city from this direction, the object of the works is to prevent him seizing these heights, and occupying them long enough to shell the navy-yard and arsenal. For this, the works must be made secure against assault, and auxiliary to this object is the construction of roads by which succor can be readily thrown to any point menaced. Some general remarks will apply to the whole line.

When these works were commenced, neither field nor siege guns could be obtained in any adequate numbers; hence the only resource was to arm them with sea-coast 24's and 32's from the arsenal. It always appeared to me objectionable, and I regret that, even in the absence of other guns, I permitted so many guns of this character to be mounted. These guns can only be used upon the enemy's batteries or troops at a distance. At close quarters, not only are they too unmanageable, but, with all expedients used for protection, they are too exposed to permit the men to stand by the guns. In many of the works, such as Forts Pennsylvania, Totten, Lincoln, &c., the objection is not so strong, as the artillery is mainly intended for distant action. But in others, such as Forts Ripley, Franklin, Meigs, &c., it is a most serious evil. I have not investigated the subject thoroughly, but it is probable that many of these guns should be dismantled; and it is certain that a great many emplacements should be prepared for field and siege guns.

Applying these remarks to the whole line, it is probable that two hundred platforms should be made, embrasures cut, &c., for field or siege guns, which (earthwork included) is alone a very considerable work.

If the enemy attack Washington, it will be with a large force and numerous artillery. He will concentrate upon the point of attack a large number of pieces; that the garrison should not be exhausted or driven out by shells, adequate bomb-proof shelter should be provided. This is already done to a great extent, but there are yet probably one-half or one-third of the works where such shelter is needed. This is a heavy and expensive work. To obviate further—or rather, to prevent as much as possible—the concentration of the enemy's artillery, I am placing in secure positions, such as Fort Ellsworth and Fort Alexander, on the heights near Battery Cameron (already constructed and armed with rifled 42-pounders, for the same purpose), 100-pounder Parrott guns, to sweep the ground where such concentrations are most likely and dangerous.

The preservation of these works is another important consideration. The winter acts severely upon these earthern scarps and exterior slopes. Much repair is now needed. It has not yet been made, owing to the pressure of other matters. Perhaps it will be best to revet all the scarps and timber. Presuming that none now doubt the necessity of maintaining an adequate defensive line around Washington, I have thrown together these remarks that the commanding general and the War Department may be better able to understand the actual condition and the requirements, that the existing defensive line shall be adequate, as well as to explain the considerable works of different kinds I have ordered since my return, and what I propose to order. I am unable to estimate what expenditure will ultimately be made, probably $100,000.

J. G. BARNARD,
Brigadier-General.

[OCTOBER 6, 1862.—For Wright to Cox and Halleck to Wright, see Series I, Vol. XVI, Part II, pp. 579, 580.]

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
October 7, 1862—12.45 p. m.

Major-General MCCLELLAN:

Cox's division must go west at once. Couch's [Peck's] division is at Yorktown and Suffolk. The Manassas Gap road can be repaired in a few days. The Leesburg road is much more injured. Your army can reach the former in less time than would be required to repair the latter. The troops to be sent you will be partly new and partly old—mostly new.

Our scouts report the enemy in force at Mount Jackson, Sperryville, and Warrenton, his artillery and heavy baggage moving to Staunton.

McAlester can be sent in Comstock's place, but must go at once.

The Governor of New York wishes a list of officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, to fill vacancies. He will also call in a few days for officers to take charge of drafted men, to fill old regiments. Have lists made of those who can be spared for that purpose. General Seymour has leave.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

NEAR SHARPSBURG, MD.,
October 7, 1862—11.30 a. m. (Received 1 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK:

General Burnside's corps marched this morning for Harper's Ferry, and will encamp in Pleasant Valley. General Cox's division remains here, awaiting your decision upon my dispatch of last evening. I should be glad to get the information asked for regarding the railroads as soon as practicable. I am taking steps to put this army in marching order as rapidly as possible.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 7, 1862—9.50 p. m.

PAYMASTER-GENERAL, *U. S. Army:*

General Cox's division is ordered to march to-morrow, via Hagerstown, to Hancock, where it will take the cars, via Cumberland, to Clarksburg, Va. Some of the regiments of this division have not been paid for eight months. The rolls have been for some length of time in the hands of Major Johnson, their paymaster, and I understand that the money for their payment has been to his credit for more than a month. I would request that he be ordered at once to Hagerstown, to follow the division from there, and to pay it as soon as he can overtake it.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 7, 1862—10 p. m. (Received 10.40 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

As I shall probably require a regiment of heavy artillery, I have this evening directed General Banks to have Colonel Tyler's First Connecticut Artillery, which regiment is drilled in that arm, organize and equip the regiment as soon as possible for service in the field.

I trust this will meet your approbation.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, October 7, 1862.

Major-General McCLELLAN,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: Your letter of September 28 to the Adjutant-General is just received by me.

Nearly every measure recommended by you to fill up the old regiments has already been adopted. Some 2,000 convalescents have been sent to their regiments within the last four days. Extra-duty men will be sent to their regiments as soon as they can be replaced. Teamsters, for example, we are replacing as rapidly as possible by hired men.

Straggling is the great curse of the army, and must be checked by severe measures. Whatever measures you adopt to accomplish that

object, will be approved. I think myself that shooting them while in the act of straggling from their commands is the only effective remedy that can be applied. If you apply the remedy, you will be sustained here.

We are making every possible effort to fill up the old regiments, but not much can be done at present. As soon as volunteering is over, we hope to fill them by draft. It is the only means of doing it. I have had an interview with Governor Morgan, of New York, to-day, and he will draft for that purpose in his State. As soon as this is done, volunteer officers will be detailed from the several New York regiments to bring on these drafted men, in squads of several hundred, for distribution to old companies.

But you cannot delay the operations of the army for these drafts. It must move, and the old regiments must remain in their crippled condition. The convalescents, however, will help a little. The country is becoming very impatient at the want of activity of your army, and we must push it on.

I am satisfied that the enemy are falling back toward Richmond. We must follow them and seek to punish them. There is a decided want of legs in our troops. They have too much immobility, and we must try to remedy the defect. A reduction of baggage and baggage trains will effect something; but the real difficulty is, they are not sufficiently exercised in marching; they lie still in camp too long.

After a hard march, one day is time enough to rest. Lying still beyond that time does not rest the men. If we compare the average distances marched per month by our troops for the last year with that of the rebels, or with European armies in the field, we will see why our troops march no better. They are not sufficiently exercised to make them good and efficient soldiers.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 7, 1862—11.35 p. m.

The PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:

I have issued the following order, on your proclamation:

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 163. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *Camp near Sharpsburg, Md., October* 7, 1862.

The attention of the officers and soldiers of the Army of the Potomac is called to General Orders, No. 139, War Department, September 24, 1862, publishing to the army the President's proclamation of September 22.*

A proclamation of such grave moment to the nation, officially communicated to the army, affords to the general commanding an opportunity of defining specifically to the officers and soldiers under his command the relation borne by all persons in the military service of the United States toward the civil authorities of the Government.

The Constitution confides to the civil authorities—legislative, judicial, and executive—the power and duty of making, expounding, and executing the Federal laws. Armed forces are raised and supported simply to sustain the civil authorities, and are to be held in strict subordination thereto in all respects. This fundamental rule of our political system is essential to the security of our republican institutions, and should be thoroughly understood and observed by every soldier. The principle upon which, and the object for which, armies shall be employed in suppressing rebellion, must be determined and declared by the civil authorities, and the Chief Executive, who is charged with the administration of the national affairs, is the proper and only source through which the needs and orders of the Government can be made known to the armies of the nation.

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* See Series III.

Discussions by officers and soldiers concerning public measures determined upon and declared by the Government, when carried at all beyond temperate and respectful expressions of opinion, tend greatly to impair and destroy the discipline and efficiency of troops, by substituting the spirit of political faction for that firm, steady, and earnest support of the authority of the Government which is the highest duty of the American soldier. The remedy for political errors, if any are committed, is to be found only in the action of the people at the polls.

In thus calling the attention of this army to the true relation between the soldier and the Government, the general commanding merely adverts to an evil against which it has been thought advisable during our whole history to guard the armies of the Republic, and in so doing he will not be considered by any right-minded person as casting any reflection upon that loyalty and good conduct which has been so fully illustrated upon so many battle-fields.

In carrying out all measures of public policy, this army will, of course, be guided by the same rules of mercy and Christianity that have ever controlled its conduct toward the defenseless.

By command of Major-General McClellan:

JAS. A. HARDIE,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Aide-de-Camp, and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

NEAR SHARPSBURG, [MD.],
October 7, 1862—1.30 a. m.

General M. C. MEIGS:

What arrangements are in progress in regard to supplying the army with hospital tents? Are there any on hand in Washington? If so, be pleased to let me know the number. If there are none, how long would it take to have them manufactured and delivered here in considerable amount, say three or four thousand?

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington City, October 7, 1862.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE B. McCLELLAN,
Commanding, Headquarters near Sharpsburg, Md.:

Five hundred hospital tents were sent to Frederick about the 20th of September. About 1,000 are pitched, in use, at hospital camps in the District of Columbia. Each regiment, as raised, is supplied with its allowance of three hospital tents. Provision is made to keep up this supply, with a reasonable surplus.

There are in depot at Washington, 700; in Philadelphia, 250; in New York, 300. Total hospital tents in depot, 1,250.

Material is scarce and dear; it would take a long time to procure and send to Sharpsburg 3,000 or 4,000 hospital tents. It would cost $400,000 or $500,000.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
October 7, 1862.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE B. McCLELLAN,
Commanding Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th instant, and respectfully request that the 27 wagons alluded

to may be sent to our advance picket, on the Charlestown and Harper's Ferry road, where Captain Janney, of the quartermaster's department, will be ready to receive them. I designate this point as the one deemed most convenient to your lines.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
October 7, 1862—7.20 p. m.

General R. INGALLS,
Chief Quartermaster, General McClellan's Headquarters:

I telegraphed you last night that I would send 200 horses to you this morning. They were sent. Do you wish 500 in addition? In the same dispatch I asked for authority to go to New York. Did you receive it? I have ordered the clothing called for by your dispatch of to-day to Hagerstown. The Quartermaster-General thinks he can furnish all the clothing and camp equipage that may be required for the Army of the Potomac, except Sibley tents. There may be some delay in the matter of blankets and shoes and stockings.

C. G. SAWTELLE,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Quartermaster.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
Camp on the Antietam, October 7, 1862—8 p. m.

Col. C. G. SAWTELLE,
Depot Quartermaster, 221 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington:

It is a matter of grievous complaint that the clothing and other supplies ordered do not arrive at Harper's Ferry. Send 5,000 suits clothing there, in addition, at once, under charge of an officer. Be prompt and particular. It is important beyond expression. See where the obstacles are.

RUFUS INGALLS,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Aide-de-Camp, and Chief Quartermaster.

[OCTOBER] 7, [1862]—10 a. m.

General AVERELL,
Commanding Cavalry, Cumberland:

Your dispatch of 7.50 last night just received. It was reported last night by Colonel McReynolds that a force from Jackson was advancing toward Cherry Run, and that the bridge across that stream had been destroyed. If any force has gone there, I think it must be a cavalry one. It was also reported that Colonel Campbell had withdrawn his regiment to Hancock. If this is true, it is right; if not true, you will please communicate the order for him to do so, and designate a competent officer to leave with such force as you may deem necessary, made up from McReynolds' or your own command, to picket and guard the railroad bridges, and also to patrol the country toward Romney and Moorefield, so that no large force of the enemy can pass into Western Virginia without our being advised of it in time to act. The cavalry

that watches the railroad must co-operate with the infantry forces at Cumberland and Hancock, and, in the event of the advance of any large rebel forces, the cavalry officers should furnish the commanders at those places such information as will enable them to act in concert with the cavalry. General Kelley will be advised of these instructions by me at once. After making these dispositions, and assuring yourself that there are no large bodies of the enemy on the Upper Potomac, you will move down the river with the remainder of your command, including Colonel McReynolds', and that part of his brigade which is not left on the railroad. On your return, you will keep out on the south side of the Potomac a sufficient number of scouting parties to watch any movements of the enemy. It is left to your own discretion whether to return with your main command on the north or south side of the river. You will please give orders to insure the protection of the railroad before returning, and send to these headquarters at least one report every day until you reach Williamsport, keeping us advised of everything of importance that comes under your observation. Inform me daily where dispatches will reach you the following day.

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

CUMBERLAND, *October* 7, 1862—10 a. m.

General MARCY, *Headquarters:*

Colonel Campbell advises me this a. m., from Sir John's Run, that he is threatened by an infantry force from Glenville, and cavalry force on the Winchester road, via Bath. May I respectfully suggest to the general that he order General Kenly to send a regiment to Hancock at once, to assist Colonel Campbell in the protection of the railroad?

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

OCTOBER 7, 1862—11 a. m.

COMMANDING OFFICER, *Cumberland, Md.:*

Colonel Campbell is ordered to withdraw his regiment to Hancock, if he has not already done so. General Averell is ordered to leave sufficient cavalry to watch the railroad. The cavalry officers will be instructed to keep you and Colonel Campbell informed of everything transpiring. Please co-operate with them when necessary, and send infantry to their assistance whenever they are in danger of being overpowered by superior numbers.

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

OCTOBER 7, 1862—2 p. m.

General W. W. AVERELL,
Commanding Cavalry, Cumberland:

After making the arrangements for guarding the railroad, you will march your command to the vicinity of Sir John's Run, and take command of Colonel Campbell's regiments, and any other troops available, to resist the approach of the rebels reported by Colonel Campbell as advancing on him from Glenville and Bath. Should you, previous to your departure, get information that the rebel force is too large for the forces you will have, you are authorized to call upon General Kelley for

troops from Cumberland. No time should be lost in making your movement, and you should set out to-night. Report frequently, and send a messenger to inform Colonel Campbell of your approach.

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 7, 1862—10 p. m.

General W. W. AVERELL, *Green Spring, Va.:*

Your dispatch of 6 p. m. just received; also one from Colonel Campbell, at Sir John's Run, dated 6.40 p. m. He represents the infantry force reported this morning as only about 700, and it is believed to be in Hedgesville. The cavalry has fallen back to Pughtown. Please exercise your own judgment about operating against the rebel forces on the Upper Potomac, but use every effort to destroy some of these bridge-burners before you return.

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 7, 1862—2.30 p. m.

General B. F. KELLEY, *Cumberland:*

Your dispatch of 10 a. m. received. General Averell has been ordered to proceed at once to Sir John's Run, and resist the advance of the rebels toward Colonel Campbell. Should he receive such information as to render it probable the rebel force is too strong for him, you will please furnish him such additional force of infantry from your command as may be necessary. Colonel Campbell should keep his cavalry scouts well out, and if the force approaching proves to be very large, he should fall back, to unite with General Averell's advance. Please report often.

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

[OCTOBER] 7, 1862—3 p. m.

Colonel CAMPBELL,
Comdg. Fifty-fourth Pennsylvania Vols., Sir John's Run, Va.:

Please report at once what is probably the character of the forces which you inform General Kelley are advancing on you. General Averell has been ordered to march to your support from Cumberland, and will assume command on his arrival. Keep your cavalry scouts well out, and if you get positive information that the approaching force is too large for you, you will fall back to meet General Averell.

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

GREEN SPRING, VA.,
October 7, 1862—6 p. m.

General R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff, Army of the Potomac:

Arrived here to-day. Received your two dispatches. Found Colonel McReynolds' command (700) all out, and nothing heard from them to-

day. Colonel Campbell reports nothing heard of enemy to-day. I have sent strong parties out to gain information of McReynolds' men. I did intend to go through Bloomery Gap, and thence to Sir John's Run. The only other way to get there is to return across the river and down the other side about 40 miles, over a very hilly road. Campbell has one company at South Branch, one at Great Cacapon, four at Sir John's Run, one at Hancock and at Sleepy Run. It would not be proper for me to leave here, I think, until I hear from the parties gone out.

WM. W. AVERELL,
Brigadier-General.

SIR JOHN'S RUN, *October* 7, 1862—6.40.

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff, Army of the Potomac:

The infantry force, supposed to be about 700, is believed to be in Hedgesville. The cavalry, I am informed, has fallen back to Pughtown. I did not inform General Kelley that they were advancing on me, but that they were falling back. I have no cavalry. The small force I had, 71 men, under Captain [A. H.] Langholz, left Sleepy Creek on Sunday night without orders, and crossed into Maryland. I have not heard of them since.

J. M. CAMPBELL,
Colonel Fifth-fourth Pennsylvania Regiment.

[OCTOBER] 7, 1862—7 p. m.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE CROOK, *Hancock, Md.:*

The enemy's cavalry have recrossed into Virginia, near the mouth of the Monocacy. You will, therefore, order back your brigade from McConnellsburg to Hancock, and proceed to Clarksburg, according to your original orders. Please forward the accompanying dispatch to General Averell.*

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 274. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *Camp near Sharpsburg, October* 7, 1862.

* * * * * * *

IX. Maj. Gen. D. N. Couch, U. S. Volunteers, will repair forthwith to Harper's Ferry, and relieve Maj. Gen. E. V. Sumner in the command of his corps.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General McClellan:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

OCTOBER 7, 1862—3.35 p. m.

General G. D. BAYARD,
Commanding Cavalry:

The major-general commanding directs that you detail a cavalry force

* Probably that of 2 p. m.

of 50 men, with competent officers, to proceed, under the guidance of W. J. Gaines, now on his way to your headquarters, to capture certain deposits of specie in Virginia, near Leesburg.

Very respectfully,

L. HUNT,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE,
[*October*] 7, 1862—11.45.

Major-General HEINTZELMAN,
Army Headquarters:

An expedition was made to-day from Centreville, beyond Bull Run and Groveton, as it was reported the enemy had a strong cavalry force advanced to the battle-field, and for the purpose of favoring the movement of Colonel Davies. No enemy, however, was found at the place mentioned.

Unreliable reports are coming in saying that it was the intention of General Stuart to clear Loudoun and Fairfax Counties of our troops, and that he was concentrating his cavalry. To-day the cavalry pickets of the enemy were extending along Broad Run, 5 miles beyond Dranesville.

F. SIGEL,
[*Major-General.*]

BALTIMORE, MD., *October* 7, [1862]—11 a. m.
(Received 11.20 a. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

The following New York regiments have been stopped in this department since August 24, viz: The One hundred and sixth, One hundred and ninth, One hundred and tenth, One hundred and eleventh, One hundred and fourteenth, One hundred and fifteenth, One hundred and sixteenth, One hundred and eighteenth, One hundred and twenty-fifth, One hundred and twenty-sixth, One hundred and twenty-eighth, One hundred and twenty-ninth, One hundred and thirty-first, One hundred and thirty-fifth, One hundred and forty-first, making, in all, fifteen regiments. Of these, the One hundred and sixth is now in Western Virginia; the One hundred and eleventh, One hundred and fifteenth, One hundred and twenty-fifth, and One hundred and twenty-sixth are now on parole.

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major-General.

BALTIMORE, MD., *October* 7, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

General Kelley directed us to reconstruct bridge over Little Cacapon River, which was recently again destroyed. I have the pleasure of advising you that our engineer informs us that he will complete it and pass trains over it to-night.

J. W. GARRETT,
President Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, October 7, 1862.

Maj. Gen. JACOB D. COX,
Comdg. District of West Virginia, Point Pleasant, Va.:

GENERAL: I telegraphed to you yesterday in regard to the force assembled in Western Virginia, on the supposition that you were already at Point Pleasant, or would soon arrive there. It appears, however, from later advices, that you cannot reach that point before to-morrow. You will find on your arrival at Point Pleasant upward of 20,000 men, while there are at Clarksburg some 2,700, besides 1,800 for guarding the railroad between Grafton and Parkersburg.

General Milroy's brigade was stopped at Parkersburg, with the view of sending it back to Clarksburg, where I proposed forming a column to operate, via Summerville, in conjunction with another from Point Pleasant; but after waiting twenty-four hours for instructions from the General-in-Chief, and learning from General Milroy that he was without transportation, I instructed him to proceed to Point Pleasant, as directed in his orders from Washington. You will, therefore, find him at that point with his command.

Any operations from Point Pleasant alone up the valley of the Kanawha can result only in driving the rebel forces out of it, without necessarily any decisive result, while a second column from Clarksburg might enable us to operate on their rear and cut off their retreat. It may be too late in the season, however, to organize this second column and get it into the field before the weather and roads become bad. This question should be decided at once, and you will please give it immediate consideration. Should it be determined to operate on the line of the Kanawha Valley alone, you will have more troops than you will require, and any surplus will be brought here to join the Army of Kentucky. I am in hopes you will be able to spare the entire brigade of Brig. Gen. George W. Morgan, replacing them, if necessary, with a few new regiments. If you operate on the double lines, you may need them all.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 8, [1862]—8.50 a. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

I move headquarters to vicinity of Harper's Ferry this morning. Burnside's corps moved there yesterday. Cox's division starts this morning for its destination.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
October 8, 1862—4.50 p. m.

Major-General McCLELLAN, *Harper's Ferry:*

General Banks has been absent from the city to-day. I hope to see him this evening in regard to the kind of re-enforcements to be sent to you.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Near Knoxville, October 8, 1862—7.40 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

I have moved my headquarters to this place to-day. I am pushing everything as rapidly as possible to get ready for the advance. All the information I can get indicates that the enemy not only hold their position near Winchester, but that they are receiving re-enforcements, probably conscripts, from Richmond, by way of Staunton.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Knoxville, Md., October 8, 1862—8.10 p. m.
(Received 10.15 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I have understood that Brigadier-General Gorman has applied direct to the War Department to be relieved from duty with this army. If this be so, I respectfully request that the application may be acted upon at once, as I wish to place Brigadier-General Sully in command of his brigade.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington City, October 8, 1862.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE B. McCLELLAN,
Headquarters near Sharpsburg:

I telegraphed yesterday that there are in depot here, at Philadelphia and New York, about 1,250 hospital tents. Do you want them, and where and when? Is there not danger of burdening your army by care of too much such property, if sent forward at this time? The railroads are now embarrassed to supply you, and here supplies wait for the return of cars detained still loaded near your position.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Washington, D. C., October 8, 1862.

General M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inform you that, on requisitions for clothing, camp and garrison equipage from General McClellan's headquarters, the department at this place has been unable to furnish the following articles, viz: 4,000 blankets, required at Hagerstown; 5,000 shelter tents, required at Hagerstown; 5,000 blankets, required at Harper's Ferry.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. G. SAWTELLE,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Quartermaster.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
October 8, 1862.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Headquarters Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: I have heard from various sources at a distance, and seen it published, that Generals Burnside and Pleasonton had presented charges against me for refusing re-enforcements asked of me at the battle of Antietam. This report has gained much circulation and some credence, and is being used much to my injury. In order that I may take the necessary steps to free myself from unjust imputations, I respectfully request to be informed if any such charge or report has been made against me. I respectfully request an early reply.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
F. J. PORTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

(Indorsement:) Answered verbally.

GREEN SPRING, VA.,
October 8, 1862—11.20 a. m. (Received 4.50 p. m.)

Brigadier-General MARCY, *Harper's Ferry:*

As long as the river is at present stage, Colonel Campbell can maintain his present position with safety. If his companies are vigilant, if threatened by an overwhelming force, they can retire to the Maryland side. I will cover him with cavalry as soon as practicable. There are points of the road that cavalry cannot guard, on account of the extensive ruggedness of ground; there are no continuous wagon roads along the railroad, and generally not even a bridle-path. There is no way of going from South Branch Bridge with cavalry to Sir John's Run, except by way of Bloomery Gap; the mountain ridges on this side, running nearly north and south, impinge upon the river, and to go a short distance from one point to another along the right bank it is necessary to make long journeys up and down valleys and through gaps. All is quiet along the railroad and at Romney this morning. Captain Boyd has not yet been heard from, probably owing to his watching for my arrival through the Bloomery Gap. As soon as I hear from him, I shall set out to go down south of the Potomac, through Bloomery Gap; thence touching at Bath and Hancock, and then, via Martinsburg, to Williamsport. I have sent after Boyd, and my intended route may be changed by the information received from him. If there is the slightest prospect of success, I shall try to catch Imboden.

WM. W. AVERELL,
Brigadier-General, Volunteers.

GREEN SPRING, VA.,
October 8, 1862—8.25 p. m.

General MARCY:

Captain Boyd has returned, with 350 men. He encountered Imboden's pickets at North River Mills at 8 p. m. on the 6th, driving them until 4 a. m. on the 7th, slowly, on account of being obliged to dismount men as skirmishers most of the way. Rested three hours, and followed them to Cacapon Bridge, where pickets were driven again. Ascertained, by close reconnaissance from the hills and from reports of citizens, that his force was 1,500 mounted infantry, with one piece of artillery. Learned

from different persons that Jackson had sent word to Imboden that if he could hold out forty-eight hours longer he would re-enforce him; probably the cavalry which fell back to Pughtown the other day did go to him.

Captain Boyd deemed it imprudent to attack him in the position he had chosen, about 7 miles south of Cacapon Bridge, toward Wardensville. He returned by Bloomery Gap, where he learned that General D. H. Hill's division had just been on an extensive foraging expedition. The main body has been within 3 miles of the gap, on the eastern side. A portion of his force had left the gap half an hour before Captain Boyd's arrival. One of the rear guard was captured, named Brady, Fifth North Carolina State Troops; was in Garland's division; says the division left Bunker Hill about four days ago, to protect the wagons gathering forage, and returned to Bunker Hill 5 p. m. yesterday. They pressed all kinds of supplies, including beef-cattle.

Generals Hill, Jackson, Longstreet, and Ewell have their forces encamped at Bunker Hill. Their depot is at Winchester. General R. E. Lee was also at Bunker Hill.

Had I gone up by Bloomery Gap from Sir John's Run, I might have met with difficulty.

My pickets extend to Slane's Cross-Roads and Romney. I have sent some cavalry to Colonel Campbell at Sir John's Run. After waiting a short time to recruit Captain Boyd's command, I shall endeavor to obtain Imboden. Colonel Campbell reports Cherry Run Bridge not destroyed, but in good condition.

WM. W. AVERELL,
Brigadier-General.

WASHINGTON, *October* 8, 1862.

Major-General BANKS, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: All troops not required for the defense of Washington should be prepared to immediately take the field.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF WASHINGTON,
October 8, 1862—11.45 a. m.

Major-General HEINTZELMAN, *Arlington:*

The commanding general directs that you have all your command, except garrisons and city guards, in readiness to take the field immediately. Acknowledge.

RICH'D B. IRWIN,
Captain, Aide-de-Camp, and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
October 8, 1862—10.35 a. m.

General R. INGALLS,
Chief Quartermaster Army of the Potomac,
General McClellan's Headquarters:

Your dispatch, dated 8.45 p. m., 7th instant, was received, ordering 4,000 suits clothing to Harper's Ferry. I had already ordered, without

any order from you, more than that amount of clothing to Captain Pitkin; also a quantity of camp equipage and quartermaster's stores. I sent 200 horses to you yesterday. I start 300 to Harper's Ferry this morning. I sent this morning 25 mule teams to Pitkin, at Harper's Ferry, for depot use. I sent by these wagons a quantity of shelter tents, stationery, &c. I yesterday sent Jones to Hagerstown, and Lieutenant Bean over the road to Harper's Ferry, to see where the delays are. I will send agents with the clothing, &c., ordered.

C. G. SAWTELLE,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Quartermaster.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October* 8, 1862.

General R. INGALLS,
General McClellan's Headquarters:

No order has ever been received by me to send 200 hospital tents, lumber, and carpenters to Frederick, nor can I find that any one here has ever heard of such an order On the 27th ultimo 500 hospital tents were sent to Dr. Milhau, at Frederick. Do you now wish 200 more sent there, and how many carpenters, and how much lumber? There are only 700 hospital tents here for issue. General Meigs is in correspondence with General McClellan concerning the 2,000 tents asked for by Dr. Letterman. The delays on the railroad are, I think, occasioned by the cars not being unloaded and sent back promptly. I have just asked for a train of 100 wagons to take up some of the supplies ordered to Harper's Ferry.

C. G. SAWTELLE,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Quartermaster.

WASHINGTON, *October* 8, 1862.

Brigadier-General KENLY, *Frederick, Md.:*

GENERAL: The Secretary of War directs that you assign one infantry regiment of your brigade of Maryland volunteers and three companies of cavalry (Purnell Legion) for duty, under the direction of Governor Bradford, to enforce the militia draft in that State. Great care must be taken to select the regiment and companies best suited for this delicate duty.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

BALTIMORE, MD., *October* 9, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

No order yet received for detail of military to support draft. Next Wednesday is the day and time. Please direct the order here, and not to Annapolis.

A. W. BRADFORD.

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* See McClellan to Halleck, October 31, 1862, p. 515.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October* 9, 1862.

Governor BRADFORD, *Annapolis, Md.:*

General McKinly [Kenly] has been ordered to place a regiment of infantry under your orders, and directions given to assign you three companies of the Purnell Legion.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

CENTREVILLE, *October* 9, 1862—3.55 p. m.
(Received 4.13 p. m.)

Major HUNT,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Arlington House:

I have to report the return here of my command. There were no locomotives at Rappahannock Station, the bridge having been repaired about eight days ago, and the locomotives taken off. There is a small force at Rappahannock and patrolling the river; as near as I could learn, about one small brigade of infantry, two regiments of cavalry, and two batteries. The battery we took was badly broken down, and reported by the captain as unfit for duty, when about 8 miles from the river. I did not deem it advisable, for that reason, to move the battery beyond that point, or to attempt to engage the force there. I will report in person this evening, letting the brigades return separately at an early hour to-morrow.

J. M. DAVIES,
Colonel, Commanding.

(Copy to McClellan from Banks, 8.30 p. m.)

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Near Harper's Ferry, October 9, 1862.

Brig. Gen. J. W. RIPLEY,
Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: With regard to small-arms, I report with no reliable information; but it is near:

Springfield and Enfield rifles, caliber .58	80,000
Rifles of various make, caliber .54	20,000
Rifled muskets, caliber .69	10,000
Rifles, smooth-bore, caliber .69	5,000
Carbines, various	5,000
Pistols, army and navy	5,000

ARTILLERY.

Light 12-pounder guns	126
10-pounder Parrott guns	64
3-inch ordnance	98
20-pounder Parrotts	22
32-pounder howitzers	6
12-pounder howitzers	2

Respectfully,

FRS. J. SHUNK,
First Lieutenant, Chief of Ordnance, Army of the Potomac.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF WASHINGTON,
Washington, October 10, 1862—3 p. m.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN,
Headquarters Army of the Potomac:

Having received instructions from the General-in-Chief to send you 12,000 to 15,000 troops, old and new, I have issued orders which will give you the maximum number, as follows:

Stoneman's division to concentrate at Poolesville; leave two new regiments, which don't belong to it, to guard the river, and then report to you; Whipple's division to go by railway to Knoxville. Both the movements I will carry into effect as soon as the troops taken from my front can be replaced in their present positions. I would again ask your attention to the urgent necessity of having horses for our cavalry. That arm is in danger of breaking down entirely. An inspection of Price's brigade shows but 192 for duty. Every day now will increase the number of fresh horses we shall need.

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp near Knoxville, October 10, 1862.

Col. C. G. SAWTELLE,
Depot Quartermaster, 221 *Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington:*

There is no clothing at Hagerstown, and an entire corps is waiting for it. What is the matter? The operation is becoming painful. The railroad to Hagerstown is disgustingly slow. Have everything shipped direct through to avoid the delay of transshipment at Harrisburg. In mercy's name, get after this clothing.

RUFUS INGALLS,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Aide-de-Camp, and Chief Quartermaster.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Near Knoxville, Md., October 10, 1862.

Capt. GEORGE H. WEEKS,
Depot Quartermaster, Hagerstown:

Clothing for Porter's, Franklin's, and Reynolds' troops—say, at least, 10,000 suits—was ordered to you on the 7th. It should be now at your place. It was to come under charge of an officer. When it arrives, issue it rapidly, and, if possible, simultaneously to each corps. Do you hear where the clothing is? Telegraph Harrisburg and answer me.

RUFUS INGALLS,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Aide-de-Camp, and Chief Quartermaster.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 10, [1862]—8.10 p. m.

General HAUPT:

It will be necessary, I think, that the railroad to Winchester shall be repaired as fast as the army moves. A T-rail should be put down. Can this be done to keep pace with the army, or as fast as we gain possession of road? Unless this is done, the army cannot be subsisted should it advance to Winchester, or farther to the interior. The Cumberland

Gap [Valley] road has subjected us to great delays. I send you, by this mail, statements showing the causes. These roads should be compelled to use all possible system and energy.

RUFUS INGALLS,
Chief Quartermaster.

OCTOBER 10, 1862.

General R. INGALLS,
Headquarters Army of the Potomac:

Your wishes in regard to the Winchester road will receive prompt attention. I will inform you what can be done as soon as it can be ascertained. The delays you refer to have been, I suppose, on the Cumberland Valley (not Gap) road. Much of it occurred at Bridgeport, opposite Harrisburg, and arose from the fact that consignments were made to Harrisburg instead of Hagerstown. Whenever practicable, it will save time and expense to send via Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

H. HAUPT,
Chief of Construction and Transportation, U. S. Mil. R. R.

OCTOBER 10, 1862.

WILLIAM P. SMITH,
Superintendent Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, Baltimore:

General Ingalls telegraphs that it will be necessary to repair the railroad to Winchester as fast as the army moves. A T-rail should be put down, and asks can this be done. Will you please inform me what is the condition of the Winchester Railroad; what amount of track, and what bridges, if any, have been destroyed; what kind of rail is used, and what facilities for repair or reconstruction are at your command? Can we aid by sending men or material? Answer promptly.

H. HAUPT.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
Camp near Knoxville, Md., October 10, 1862—10.30 p. m.

Col. C. G. SAWTELLE,
Depot Quartermaster, 221 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington:

Mr. W. P. Smith, railroad superintendent at Baltimore, telegraphs General McClellan that 100 cars are now required to carry supplies to Hagerstown, and that the sending them will render him unable to send out forage to Frederick and Harper's Ferry. What is the matter? I supposed the clothing was already sent to Hagerstown. Why, then, are these cars now wanted, and in such numbers? Examine the matter at once, and report facts. It looks as though there has been fatal misunderstanding somewhere. My orders were explicit. See Generals Meigs and Haupt about these roads. We must have our supplies here, and still at Hagerstown, too. Ascertain definitely before diverting so many cars from the Baltimore road. Reply early.

RUFUS INGALLS,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Aide-de-Camp, and Chief Quartermaster.

NOTE TO OPERATOR.—In absence of Colonel Sawtelle, refer this dispatch to General Meigs or Colonel Rucker.

RUFUS INGALLS,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Aide-de-Camp, and Chief Quartermaster.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
Camp near Knoxville, Md., October 10, 1862—10 a. m.

General M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General, U. S. Army, Washington:

There has been much delay in passing supplies over the Cumberland Valley Railroad. The obstacles seem to be near Harrisburg. Forage can be purchased in that vicinity quite cheap. I would recommend that Captain Eddy be sent there. He is acquainted with the country and its resources.

RUFUS INGALLS,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Aide-de-Camp, and Chief Quartermaster.

Abstract from tri-monthly return of the Army of the Potomac, Maj. Gen. George B. McClellan commanding, for October 10, 1862, *headquarters near Knoxville, Md.*

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.		Aggregate present and absent last return.
	Officers.	Men.			Heavy.	Field.	
Headquarters, staff, escorts, &c	179	1,300	1,773	2,881	.....	...	2,474
First Corps, Brig. Gen. John F. Reynolds	722	13,951	17,805	32,804	.....	40	32,087
Second Corps, Maj. Gen. D. N. Couch	819	15,527	20,138	32,578	.....	42	31,852
Fifth Corps, Maj. Gen. F. J. Porter	790	17,287	21,648	30,613	.....	71	31,688
Sixth Corps, Maj. Gen. W. B. Franklin	1,177	23,879	29,112	41,974	.....	56	39,412
Ninth Corps, Maj. Gen. A. E. Burnside	592	13,135	15,879	24,083	.....	35	27,798
Twelfth Corps, Brig. Gen. A. S. Williams	605	13,618	17,646	25,509	.....	57	17,159
Cavalry Division, Brig. Gen. A. Pleasonton	194	4,349	5,058	7,686	.....	.....	7,686
GARRISONS.							
Frederick City, Col. S. H. Allen	49	1,133	1,448	2,184	.....	.....	2,206
Boonsborough, Col. John K. Murphy	12	301	355	440	.....	.....	442
Total army in the field	5,139	104,480	130,862	200,752	.....	301	192,804
Total Defenses of Washington	3,212	76,323	95,242	120,127	429	4	111,155
Grand total	8,351	180,803	226,104	320,879	429	305	303,959

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Washington, D. C., October 11, 1862—12 m.

Col. R. INGALLS,
Quartermaster, General McClellan's Headquarters:

The 100 cars referred to by Mr. Smith were asked for by Colonel McCallum, on requisition of the Commissary Department, to transport 500,000 rations, ordered to Hagerstown from Alexandria. They have all been furnished, loaded, and gone. The customary supplies for Frederick and Harper's Ferry are also sent regularly. I am certain that the clothing and stationery sent to Harper's Ferry must be there; it has all left the depot here. There was some little unavoidable delay here for want of cars, but all has now gone, and, with each of the last lots sent, special messengers went. I am informed that there are a number of cars with quartermaster's stores not yet unloaded at Harper's Ferry.

Captain Wilson, commissary of subsistence, complains that he cannot get the commissary cars up because the quartermaster has so many unloading with quartermaster's stores, and that the quartermaster unloads very slowly. Mr. Garrett telegraphs that the company would plank the railroad bridge at the expense of the Government, but I thought it better to send the lumber; it is ordered, and will go forward at once. A special messenger goes with it, and hereafter an agent will go with every lot of stores shipped. There has been a contemptible delay in transferring cars across Baltimore for Hagerstown. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad agents there do not seem to make any effort to forward the cars. A special messenger, who went on the 9th with a lot of clothing, complains that he was unable to get the cars across the city, although the track was clear, and he lost two trains for Hagerstown thereby. Measures have been taken to correct this hereafter. I send you, on Monday next, 200 more horses and 25 four-mule teams. I can send at the same time 100 mules, partially broken. Do you want them? I have not neglected the business with Mr. T. and others. I shall know to day definitely, I think. Officers and sergeants are continually ordered here from the army by corps and division commanders with requisitions. That order does not seem to have reached many commands. I send them all back to you.

I send you to-day a detailed statement of actual time that supplies actually left here for Hagerstown. I sent, on the 8th, 25 teams to Pitkin, loaded with shelter-tents, stationery, &c.

C. G. SAWTELLE,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

McCLELLAN'S HEADQUARTERS,
October 11, 1862.

Col. C. G. SAWTELLE, *Quartermaster:*

Have just received your package, which shows us all that you have done all in your power to supply the clothing. If it has not actually left Washington, I think it had better not go on the Hagerstown road until we know better what the rebels are doing at Chambersburg. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad cars should not be diverted now; but why was not the clothing sent? Captain Pitkin has not received his supplies yet. He has no stationery, &c. Where is the trouble?

RUFUS INGALLS,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Aide-de-Camp, and Chief Quartermaster.

CAMDEN STATION,
Baltimore, October 11, [1862.]

General HERMAN HAUPT:

Winchester road perhaps the worst in the Union. It is of thin slab rail fully 30½ out of 32 miles of its length. It has but one siding that holds over 12 cars, and that we laid this year. We had to relay with T or thick plate rail, with siding, nearly 2 miles of track, and patch the wooden sills and cross-timbers in a hundred places, to render it fit for use at all. Even then the highest number of loaded cars we were enabled to take in one day through to Winchester was about 52. It has a muddy bed, in greatest part, that churns dreadfully in wet weather, and at best will not carry any engines safely at 10 miles per

hour, of over 12 tons in weight. It has but one engine, and we have but five, making six in all, fit for use upon present track, and equal, at best, to eight cars of troops or hay, and six or seven of heavy freight, at from 7 to 12 miles per hour. We had to put up two new water stations, and rebuild several bridges, all small, however, as it has no bridge over, say, 75 to 100 feet long and 30 to 50 high. We have no idea at all of present condition of bridges, water stations, &c.; but if they are obliged to abandon it, they will, doubtless, make sad havoc; indeed, our own troops completely destroyed all the buildings of road at and near Winchester on 3d September, at their last evacuation. Nothing but an entire renewal of track, with not less than 45 pounds T-rail and new ties, will make it fit to use for over 40 to 60 cars per day, and they work at great cost and difficulty. We are without ties almost entirely, and have but little iron. We could do the work very rapidly with your aid in labor to cut ties along line and in getting iron. I will consult Mr. Garrett and Mr. Quincy to-day (Saturday), and advise you further.

W. P. SMITH.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF WASHINGTON,
October 11, 1862—11.10 a. m.

General R. INGALLS,
Headquarters Army of the Potomac:

I learn the following facts: The Winchester Railroad is perhaps the worst in the Union—thin slab rail for more than 30 miles. Only one siding on road holding more than 12 cars. Utmost capacity about 52 cars per day. No ties or iron on hand to reconstruct road. To purchase iron, cut ties, and reconstruct road might require at this season six weeks. If the enemy is expelled from the valley, your supplies would go via Manassas Gap Railroad. As this would be the design of any movement, would it be expedient to reconstruct the Winchester Railroad? Please consult General McClellan, and give me his opinion.

H. HAUPT.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 11, 1862.

General J. W. RIPLEY,
Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.:

Your telegram in regard to unserviceable arms is received. Lieutenant Shunk is away. I cannot tell how many and when the arms have been shipped. It was not since I reported here, and there is nothing on Lieutenant Shunk's books to show.

Your letter of the 8th just received. There are in this army at present one hundred and twenty-six light 12-pounders, sixty-four 10-pounder and twenty 20-pounder Parrotts, ninety-eight 3-inch ordnance guns, six 32-pounder and two 12-pounder howitzers, and five 30-pounder Parrotts. There are about 80,000 muskets, caliber .57 and .58; 20,000 muskets, caliber .54; 10,000 muskets, caliber .69, rifled; 5,000 muskets, caliber .69, smooth; 5,000 carbines. There are to each gun about 250 and to each musket about 140 rounds ammunition, and about 2,300,000 rounds small-arm in Frederick.

D. W. FLAGLER,
First Lieut. and Asst. Ordnance Officer, Army of the Potomac.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF WASHINGTON,
October 11, 1862—1.50 p. m.

Major-General HEINTZELMAN, *Arlington:*

General Halleck authorizes us to keep Whipple's division for a few days.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Banks:

RICH'D B. IRWIN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 278. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp near Knoxville, Md., October 11, 1862.

* * * * * * *

VI. Brig. Gen. J. H. Hobart Ward, U. S. Volunteers, is assigned to the command of the brigade hitherto commanded by Brig. Gen. Birney, and will report accordingly to Brig. Gen. George Stoneman without delay.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General McClellan:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 12, [1862]—2.30. (Received 3.40.)

Colonel SAWTELLE:

Please have any obstacles on the railroads, such as indifferent or careless agents, at once removed. They are under military authority. Report such matters to General Haupt or Colonel McCallum. There have been no delays at Harper's Ferry beyond a most necessary one. Captain Wilson's complaint is trifling. If his department were alone concerned, or its accommodation of paramount importance, there might then be reason. Neither have there been delays at Frederick. I refer to this as true, so that you may say so to those interested. Hurry up lumber to Harper's Ferry. Stuart has just completed another circuit, but has not damaged the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, so far as heard from. It was a profitless raid to the rebels, and one we could not well prevent.

RUFUS INGALLS,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Aide-de-Camp, and Chief Quartermaster.

[OCTOBER 12, 1862.]

WILLIAM P. SMITH,
Superintendent Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, Baltimore:

W. W. Wright, my assistant at Harrisburg, telegraphs for cars to aid in the movement of troops. Northern Central and Pennsylvania Railroad being pressed to their capacity, can you help them? I suppose the movement will be of very short duration. The rebels will not stay long. Please communicate directly with W. W. Wright, and inform me of your action. I will probably see you again to-morrow.

H. HAUPT.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
Camp near Knoxville, Md., October 12, 1862.

General HERMAN HAUPT,
Military Superintendent Railroads, Washington:

General McClellan is of the opinion that the Winchester Railroad cannot be reconstructed now so as to benefit a movement this autumn. All that can be done will be to repair the road as well and as fast as possible. The army cannot be supplied but a short distance from a railroad. After reaching Winchester or Strasburg, our supplies could come by the Manassas Gap Railroad, as you suggest. The general only wishes that you will order such repairs and assistance as in your power. I suspect that our roads have been damaged somewhat by Stuart's raid, but to what extent I have not heard.

RUFUS INGALLS,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Aide-de-Camp, and Chief Quartermaster.

[OCTOBER 12, 1862?]

Brig. Gen. R. INGALLS:

Your telegram did not reach me until 8.40 p. m. I reply immediately. The road is in running order now to the north side of the river at Harper's Ferry. The amount of supplies that can be sent forward will exceed your requirements if cars are promptly unloaded and returned. The transportation can be commenced immediately if trains are free from annoyance by the enemy's artillery on the opposite side of the river. The bridges at Harper's Ferry you cannot expect soon, and must rely upon a pontoon bridge for your communication. W. P. Smith, the superintendent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, will promptly attend to your orders for transportation.

H. HAUPT.

CAMDEN STATION, *October* 12, [1862.]

General HAUPT:

As it is within my absolute knowledge that Stuart's forces have all left Pennsylvania and have gone south of our road east of Monocacy, the necessity for hurry in moving troops is confined to our own road, and we cannot let our cars go off our line unless so ordered. We are loading here to-day every car we can raise, and need many more.

W. P. SMITH.

[OCTOBER 12, 1862.]

WILLIAM P. SMITH:

It has been decided not to relay the Winchester Railroad at present, but to repair it as well and as fast as possible. Please make such arrangements as will be necessary, and let me know how I can assist.

H. HAUPT.

CAMDEN STATION,
October 12, [1862]—8.40 [p. m.]

General HAUPT:

Will be glad to meet you to-morrow night. Why, don't you know yet that Stuart's men approached to Potomac this forenoon, near Sugar

Loaf Mountain, and had a battle with somebody in that quarter of three hours' duration? Cannon heard at Mount Airy, Monocacy, and Point of Rocks from 9.30 a. m. till 12.20 p. m. Frederick, with great army stores, our cars, engines, and bridges at Monocacy have made a narrow escape, as they came within 3 miles of them all. I doubt not General Halleck will tell you they were either captured or chased into Virginia to-day, out of our way for [the] present anyhow. Let me hear the finale, won't you?

W. P. SMITH.

[OCTOBER 12, 1862.]

Major-General MCCLELLAN:

President Garrett asks us to furnish timber to reconstruct the Harper's Ferry Bridge. I will order an examination to determine what timber we have that can be spared, and will place it at his disposal. The rebels are taking up the rails on the railroad between Bristoe and Warrenton, and are carrying them off with two engines captured from us. I reported this fact last night, and orders have been given to send out troops to occupy the road, and we will commence to-morrow morning to reconstruct it. Appearances would indicate a disposition on the part of the rebels to abandon the Orange and Alexandria Railroad south of Manassas, and complete the connections between Staunton and Winchester or Mount Jackson by using the rails taken up on the other roads, for that purpose. The reconstruction of the Harper's Ferry Bridge will require some time, as the remains of the old structure will be very difficult of removal, chiefly of wrought iron, strongly riveted together Trestles may be swept away at any time by freshets. It would seem to be necessary to construct a wagon bridge for present use, and unload stores on the opposite side of the river.

H. HAUPT.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 12, 1862—7.15 p. m.

JOHN W. GARRETT, Esq.,
President Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, Baltimore:

Your dispatch concerning the material and bridges at Monocacy and Harper's Ferry is received, and measures have been taken to prevent your materials being disturbed. The planks taken from the Monocacy Bridge have been ordered to be replaced. The bridge at Harper's Ferry is being planked, to make it available for crossing infantry, which will be a matter of considerable importance. It will not be used for wagons, unless an extraordinary and unlooked-for emergency should arise.

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 279. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp near Knoxville, Md., October 12, 1862.

* * * * * * *

V. Brig. Gen. G. K. Paul, U. S. Volunteers, will report for duty to Brig. Gen. J. F. Reynolds, commanding First Corps.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General McClellan:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, October 12, 1862.

GOV. DAVID TOD, *Columbus, Ohio:*

Please send three regiments to Parkersburg, the senior officer to report, by telegraph, to Major-General Cox, at Point Pleasant, unless a general officer be present. The other regiments now ready should at once be sent here to report to me.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, October 13, 1862.

General MEIGS, *Quartermaster-General:*

GENERAL: Complaint is made by General McClellan of the inadequate supply of cavalry horses for his command. Your authority has been for a long time unrestricted in that regard, and you are expected to spare no effort to procure an adequate supply. You will please report what efforts have been made, and are now making, by your department for that purpose, and whether any, and what, authority, aid, or instructions can be given by the Secretary of War to accomplish the object.

Yours, truly,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington City, October 13, 1862.

P. H. WATSON, Esq.,
Assistant Secretary of War:

SIR: Please say to the Secretary of War that, in advance of a fuller report, I find, by information on my table, that there were issued, according to the reports, from this depot—

	Horses.	Mules.
On October 9	412	186
On October 10	382	160
On October 11	427	311
On October 12	357	54
Total	1,578	711

in four days, to the army of General McClellan, including that part of it in front of Washington.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
October 13, 1862—10.07 a. m.

Major-General MCCLELLAN:

Your telegram in regard to supplies has been referred to the Quartermaster-General, and he replies that everything asked for has been sent

or ordered. The movement of your re-enforcements by railroad has probably delayed the transportation of some portion of them. It is difficult to supply the waste of horses.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 13, 1862—7 p. m.

Major-General HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

The recent raid of Stuart, who, in spite of all the precautions I could take with the means at my disposal, went entirely around this army, has shown most conclusively how greatly the service suffers from our deficiency in the cavalry arm. The great extent of the river line from Washington to Cumberland, the major portion of which at the present stage of water is fordable at almost every point, renders it necessary to scatter our cavalry for a very great distance in order to watch the numerous crossings. At the time Stuart crossed, it so happened that the greater part of our cavalry was absent, near Cumberland, in pursuit of another rebel cavalry force, which had made its appearance at the Little Cacapon and other points on the Upper Potomac, destroying railroad bridges, &c. I had pickets at McCoy's Ferry, where Stuart crossed, but they were captured by his men, and, in consequence of this, I did not learn of the crossing for some hours afterward. All the cavalry that could be collected to pursue Stuart only amounted to less than 1,000 men. With these Pleasonton marched 78 miles in twenty-four hours, with a horse battery, but only came up with Stuart at the Potomac after he had marched over 90 miles during the same time, with change of horses. The track of the rebels was entirely outside of our infantry, until he came near General Stoneman, at Poolesville, who has not, as yet, explained why he did not mass his troops and engage him, as he was ordered. The rapid movement of the rebel cavalry precluded the possibility of marching out infantry from any point of our lines with a probability of intercepting them.

Cavalry is the only description of force that can prevent these raids. Our cavalry has been constantly occupied in scouting and reconnaissances, and this severe labor has worked down the horses and rendered many of them unserviceable, so that at this time no more than one-half of our cavalry are fit for active service in the field. The enemy is well provided with cavalry, while our cavalry force, even with every man well mounted, would be inadequate to the requirement of the service and to the large infantry force with the army. I, therefore, again most strenuously urge upon the Department the imperative necessity of at once supplying this army, including the command of General Banks, with a sufficient number of horses to remount every dismounted cavalry soldier within the shortest possible time. If this is not done we shall be constantly exposed to rebel cavalry raids.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General.

FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE,
October 13, 1862—8.30 p. m. (Received 8.45 p. m.)

Major-General HEINTZELMAN:

No change of importance in the enemy's position and strength has taken place before our front. Yesterday Captain Koenig returned, who

was, with 75 men, through Stafford County as far as Stevensburg. He found no strong force of the enemy on his way, but skirmished with the pickets near Culpeper. Cavalry pickets of the enemy are extending from Bealeton Station to Catlett's and Bristoe.

As I telegraphed yesterday, our cavalry has been sent from Centreville toward Snickersville. General Stahel reports in regard to this expedition as follows:

MIDDLEBURG, via CENTREVILLE, 3 p. m.

General SIGEL:

I arrived, with my force, quite early at Aldie, where I left a strong reserve. I have sent half of my force toward Paris and half toward Snickersville. My force took possession of Middleburg and the bridge over Goose Creek. We made till now about 100 prisoners, who have been paroled. The bridge at the creek is a covered one. I took possession of the road. I pushed from the above two named places the force farthest from the road toward Paris. I have no news from there or Snickersville. Colonel Sackett reports that 2 or 3 miles to his right are some, or all, of White's cavalry. I have sent out to find out exactly their strength, and ordered him afterward to go to Beaver Dam Bridge. I could learn, see, nor hear nothing of Stuart and his cavalry, only that his messenger passed through Middleburg very early this morning. I myself will return now to Aldie.

JUL. STAHEL,
Brigadier-General.

Respectfully, yours,

F. SIGEL,
Major-General.

FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE, [VA.,]
[*October* 13, 1862]—9.30.

General HEINTZELMAN:

A man named Moore came into our lines to-day. He says he left Lynchburg and came by Gordonsville to Culpeper. At Culpeper he saw but 200 or 300 rebel soldiers; also a camp of 600 or 800 men at Rappahannock Station, 6 or 8 men at Warrenton Junction, and a vedette at Bristoe. I learn from him that there are no freight trains running from Gordonsville to Culpeper; that he only saw 8 or 10 Confederate wagons on the road, and that the enemy receive their supplies by way of Staunton.

F. SIGEL,
Major-General.

[Indorsement.]

Maj. Gen. GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN:

Not so late as others previously forwarded.

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF WASHINGTON,
October 13, 1862—12 m.

Maj. Gen. FRANZ SIGEL,
Fairfax Court-House:

Referring to telegrams sent you this morning in regard to enemy's movements, the commanding general desires you to send out a force of cavalry from Centreville and Fairfax Court-House to observe and give timely notice of their movements. General Heintzelman will send cavalry along the river toward Leesburg for the same purpose. The commanding general instructs me to remind you that your troops are ad-

vanced as a corps of observation, and that, if menaced by a superior force of the enemy, you are to fall back to the lines of defense. General Heintzelman will be ready to send forward a portion of his troops to support this movement, should it become necessary. Telegraph such information as you may receive in duplicate to these headquarters.

Acknowledge.

RICH'D B. IRWIN,
Captain, Aide-de-Camp, and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

(Copy sent to General Heintzelman, Arlington House, 12.30.)

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF WASHINGTON,
October 13, 1862—10.30 p. m.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Headquarters Army of the Potomac:

Telegram of 7 p. m. received 10.30. The troops last ordered to General McClellan are Stoneman's and Whipple's divisions. Stoneman has between 9,000 and 10,000, now at Poolesville, and ordered to report to you to-day. I sent you list this morning. Whipple has between 4,000 and 5,000, consisting of Piatt's and Carroll's brigades and Thirteenth New Hampshire Volunteers. General Halleck directed General Banks to keep Whipple's division until we can replace it in our front, which is now being done by a small division of new troops, under Abercrombie. When Whipple is relieved he will go by rail. Sent you list of Stoneman's division this morning. Will send list of Whipple's to-morrow.

Telegram about cooking-stove will be attended to. Ruggles is here. Hammerstein hasn't gone yet; says he has been sick.

RICH'D B. IRWIN,
Captain, Aide-de-Camp, and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HDQRS. FORTIETH NEW YORK STATE VOLUNTEERS,
Near Conrad's Ferry, October 13, [1862.]

Captain POTTER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Poolesville:

A scout, whom I sent over to-night, returned, and reports that large bodies of rebel cavalry are being concentrated at a place called Big Spring, the force which returned yesterday being met by re-enforcements there. This force is said to have come by the Leesburg road, the Waterford road, and Lovettsville, and is reported to be very large, say 7,000 cavalry and a large body of infantry. I respectfully suggest that a cavalry picket be stationed on Coleman's Island, and that a mounted orderly be detailed to my headquarters for the present in case of an emergency.

T. W. EGAN,
Colonel Fortieth New York.

POOLESVILLE, 11.30 p. m.—Forwarded by General Stoneman to General Banks, and copies sent by General Banks to Generals McClellan, Heintzelman, and Sigel.

WASHINGTON, *October* 13, 1862.

Capt. J. D. KURTZ,
In Charge of Engineer Bureau:

CAPTAIN: By order, already known to the Engineer Department, I was relieved from duty with the Army of the Potomac, and placed in command of fortifications of Washington and troops assigned to their defense. When the different armies fell back upon Washington, and general command of troops and defenses was given to General McClellan, I relinquished all command (September 3), and by Special Orders, No. 4, Headquarters Defenses of Washington, September 13, 1862, I was assigned to duty as chief engineer. As such, I have been engaged in completing the system of defensive works around Washington.

The inclosed extract of a letter to Col. J. C. Kelton, assistant adjutant-general, will inform the department as to the condition of the works.*

Capt. B. S. Alexander (lieutenant-colonel and aide-de-camp) has been, and is, assisting me—the only officer of the corps on duty with me.

Capt. H. L. Abbot, Topographical Engineers, returned from sick leave and reported for duty to me on the 25th of September, and remains on duty with me, superintending the erection of exterior works about Fort Lyon.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. G. BARNARD,
Brigadier-General, Chief Engineer Defenses of Washington.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 280. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *Camp near Knoxville, October* 13, 1862.

* * * * * * *

III. Maj. Gen. A. E. Burnside is assigned to the general charge of the defenses at Harper's Ferry, and the Second and Twelfth Army Corps are placed under his orders for the present.†

* * * * * * *

XI. Brig. Gen. Joseph J. Bartlett, U. S. Volunteers, will report for duty to Maj. Gen. W. B. Franklin, commanding Sixth Corps.

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By command of Major-General McClellan:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAMDEN STATION,
October 13, [1862]—1.30 p. m.

General HERMAN HAUPT:

Mr. Garrett is now with Secretary or General Halleck. Won't you see him about Winchester road, if you have time, before 3 or 4 p. m., as he returns at 5?

W. P. SMITH.

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* See letter of October 6, p. 391.
† Major-General Burnside assumed command same day.

HEADQUARTERS CAMP NEAR KNOXVILLE,
October 13, 1862—8.30 p. m.

Col. C. G. SAWTELLE:

General McClellan wishes to know what number of cavalry horses can be supplied during the week. We stand in need of a large number. Should have 1,500 at once. Reply as to how many are on hand now.

RUFUS INGALLS,
Lieut. Col., A. D. C., and Chief Q. M., Army of the Potomac.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Gallipolis, Ohio, October 13, 1862.

I. Maj. Gen. J. D. Cox having been assigned to the District of Western Virginia, including Western Virginia and the counties of Ohio bordering thereon, hereby assumes command.

* * * * * * *

J. D. COX,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October* 14, 1862.

Major-General MCCLELLAN:

Your telegram of 7 p. m., yesterday, is just received. As I have already informed you, the Government has been, and is, making every possible effort to increase the cavalry force. Remounts are sent to you as rapidly as they can be procured. The President has read your telegram, and directs me to suggest that, if the enemy had more occupation south of the river, his cavalry would not be so likely to make raids north of it.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October* 14, 1862.

Major-General MCCLELLAN:

Scouts report that the enemy is concentrating a large cavalry force near Leesburg, preparatory for another raid either into Maryland or on Washington. Their force is estimated at from 7,000 to 10,000. No time should be lost in breaking up this expedition or in defeating its object.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 14, 1862—7 p. m. (Received 10.30 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Your dispatch of to-day received. The only force that could operate to the least advantage against such a force as has been reported near Leesburg is cavalry. At the present time I have but one regiment available in addition to the one with General Stoneman, and that one is needed in front of Harper's Ferry, where I have but two weak squadrons. Moreover, if I had a regiment or two more, they would only be

exposed to capture if they were sent across the river in the face of such a force as was reported to be there. Stoneman has been instructed to watch all the fords as high as the mouth of the Monocacy. I would suggest that a sufficient guard of infantry and artillery be sent from Washington to hold the fords from Great Falls to the Seneca Creek. This will enable Stoneman to concentrate his force more upon his line. With my small cavalry force it is impossible for me to watch the line of the Potomac properly, or even make the reconnaissances that are necessary for our movements. This makes it necessary for me to weaken my line very much by extending the infantry to guard the innumerable fords. This will continue until the river rises, and it will be next to impossible to prevent the rebel cavalry raids. My cavalry force, as I urged this morning, should be largely and immediately increased, under any hypothesis, whether to guard the river or advance on the enemy, or both.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington City, October 14, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th instant, stating that complaint is made by General McClellan of the inadequate supply of cavalry horses for his command, and that the authority of the Quartermaster-General has been for a long time unrestricted in that regard, and that he is expected to spare no effort to pro cure an adequate supply.

You also call for a report as to what efforts have been made, and are now making, by the Quartermaster's Department for that purpose, and whether any, and what, authority, aid, or instructions can be given by the Secretary of War to accomplish the object.

I have also seen a dispatch from General McClellan to General Halleck on this subject, in which he states that the measures taken are not sufficient, and that the supply to the army under his command, including that in front of Washington, has averaged only 150 horses per week, from which the artillery also is supplied.

General McClellan has fallen into misapprehension on this subject. I find, by reports in this office, that there were issued from this depot to the army under General McClellan, including that in front of Washington—

	Horses.
From 1st to 30th of September	4,493
From 1st to 11th of October	3,261
Lieutenant-Colonel Ingalls, chief quartermaster of the Army of the Potomac, under a special authority from this office to meet an exigency, purchased in Harrisburg, and received for issue	1,000
Total	8,754
In addition to this, there were sent toward Centreville, on the 1st day of September, on an order from General Pope, and not included in the above	1,500
Total	10,254

Thus the issues for the past six weeks to the army under General McClellan have been at the weekly average of 1,459 horses, and if the 1,500 horses sent to General Pope, just as the command was assumed by General McClellan, be taken into consideration, the weekly average issue has been 1,709.

A very large number of mules has also been issued to this army for transportation purposes. These mules have been used in making up new wagon trains, and in replacing horses withdrawn from the wagon trains for use of the artillery or cavalry.

I do not understand how General McClellan has fallen into such an error as to the number of horses issued.

The efforts made by this department to supply horses can be understood from the above statement. Advertisements issued at this depot have provided a large number. One thousand were purchased at Harrisburg, without advertisement, about the time General McClellan marched from this city.

Orders were given to the quartermaster at Indianapolis to contract for a supply in that market, to be forwarded to this depot, and 400 or 500 a week have been received from that city. This supply continues, and will continue until the demand ceases, unless the credit of the department fails.

The issues of the 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th of October amounted to 1,578 horses and 711 mules. Two hundred and twenty horses were received here yesterday, and 396 are on hand this morning for issue.

No effort will be spared by this department to supply all the horses necessary to the efficiency of the Army. The number issued to the Army of the Potomac since the battles of the latter part of August exceeds any estimate presented to this department from the staff of that army. The waste and destruction have no doubt exceeded all estimates.

In this connection it is perhaps proper that the attention of the Secretary should be directed to the causes of this destruction.

No doubt a number of horses have been killed in action, and some have been captured by the rebels, but in a campaign of no great duration, in a country not a desert, with two railroads leading directly to the field of operations, the number of horses disabled and broken down is alarming.

There are to-day in this depot 2,671 unserviceable horses, broken down by hard usage, by insufficient food and care. The number of such in depot here has been sometimes during the past few weeks as high as 3,300. Many of these horses die, some are shot, some sold as not worth the cost of keeping, but many of them, after a week or two of rest and good feed, recover condition, and are issued again to the army.

The cost of the horses issued within the last six weeks to the Army of the Potomac is probably not less than $1,200,000. The department has purchased these horses on credit. It has to-day, lying in the Treasury, requisitions unfilled which were required in July to meet the demands of the service, and the total amount of its requisitions which have passed the War Department, and which still lie in the Treasury unfilled, is $11,334,324.84.

The destruction of horses is a heavy drain upon the military resources of the country, both in horses and money.

I have no reports showing the destruction in battle, or the losses by captures, of horses and other supplies of the Quartermaster's Department, during the campaign, but the large number of broken-down horses turned into this depot, and requiring to be replaced, indicate a fault in the management of horses in the army.

This is a question of discipline which this department cannot control. The horses of cavalry and artillery, once issued, pass entirely under control of the military commanders. In the wagon trains the enforcement of proper care of the horses and mules also depends upon the state of discipline among the troops.

The efforts of a quartermaster alone are not sufficient to prevent abuse, suffering, overwork, or neglect. Every commander, from the highest to the lowest in rank, from the commander of an army to the chief of the smallest detachment to which a wagon is attached, has a direct interest in the condition of the stock. Upon the efficiency of the animals depend the precision, rapidity, and success of his marches, and thence of all his military operations.

Discipline can be enforced only through the military commander. The galloping of orderlies and cavalry without necessity wears out the horses more than their proper service in campaign. Orders have been repeatedly issued to prevent this in the streets of this city, but they are not enforced.

In regard to the latter part of your letter, no further instructions or authority occur to me as necessary to be given to this department by you to accomplish the object of supplying the Army of the Potomac with horses. If its commander can inform you of the precise number needed by any particular date, this department will procure them, if possible.

A more prompt filling by the Treasury of the requisitions and estimates of this Department, for money to pay for these purchases, will tend to prevent the price rising, and will preserve the credit of the department. And if it be possible for you, by calling attention of commanders to the great destruction of horses in the army, to induce better care of them, it will go far to reduce the number which the Quartermaster's Department is called on to supply, and, thus, to reduce the expenses of the war, and the exhaustion of the material resources of the country for carrying it on.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 14, 1862—7 p. m.

General AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE, *Commanding Left:*

GENERAL: The commanding general directs that you at once send a force sufficient to guard all the fords between Knoxville and the mouth of the Monocacy River. It is thought that a brigade will be sufficient for this service. A strong force should be placed at Noland's Ferry. It has been reported that a large force of rebel cavalry has been concentrated near Leesburg.

Very respectfully,

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
October 14, 1862.

Brig. Gen. R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff, Headquarters Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: I am informed that the nurses and attendants in the hospitals (Confederates) all boldly state that the main portion of the Confederate Army is crossing at Cumberland, and it is believed that these men communicate with their friends on the opposite side of the river, and are well posted in regard to the position of our troops, and know all that is going on on the other side.

With regard to the Confederate wounded, nurses, and doctors, I would urge that every one of them be sent away at once, and the sympathizing benevolent nurses, who live on our side, prohibited visiting them while in this vicinity. I would adopt this rule without waiting for instructions, but none but a general rule will avail.

I would respectfully suggest that some secret agents be sent to these hospitals.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. J. PORTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

POOLESVILLE, MD.,
October 14, 1862—10 a. m. (Received 10.15 a. m.)

Capt. RICHARD B. IRWIN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

Reports from the other side of the river state that 10,000 cavalry passed through Leesburg last night, supposed to be going in the direction of Washington. I have sent over the river to find out. My forces are now posted as follows: Two regiments at the mouth of the Monocacy River; Robinson's brigade at Conrad's Ferry and above; Berry's brigade, Colonel Poe commanding, at Edwards Ferry; two regiments at the mouth of the Seneca Creek, and the rest—five regiments and a small force of cavalry and two pieces of artillery—at this point. The river is picketed from Noland's Ferry to a point 5 miles below the mouth of Seneca Creek.

GEORGE STONEMAN,
Brigadier-General.

(Repeated to McClellan, Heintzelman, and Sigel, 11.15 a. m.)

BANKS' HEADQUARTERS, *October* 14, 1862—12 m.

Maj. Gen. FRANZ SIGEL:

Referring to telegrams sent to you this morning, in regard to the enemy's movements, the commanding general desires you to send out a force of cavalry from Centreville and Fairfax Court-House, to observe and give timely notice of their movements. General Heintzelman will send cavalry along the river, toward Leesburg, for the same purpose. The commanding general instructs me to remind you that your troops are advanced as a corps of observation, and that, if menaced by a superior force of the enemy, you are to fall back to the lines of defense. General Heintzelman will be ready to send forward a portion of his troops to support this movement, should it become necessary. Telegraph such information as you may receive in duplicate to General Heintzelman and these headquarters. Acknowledge.

RICH'D B. IRWIN,
Captain, Aide-de-Camp, and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

ARLINGTON HOUSE,
[*October*] 14, 1862—1.15 p. m.

Colonel DAVIES or COMMANDING OFFICER,
Cavalry Division:

Ten thousand rebel cavalry are reported as having marched through Leesburg in the direction of Washington. The major-general command-

ing directs that you send one squadron of cavalry on reconnaissance up the Leesburg and Alexandria turnpike, toward Leesburg, and one squadron in same direction, on Leesburg and Georgetown turnpike. All information of the enemy will be reported directly to these headquarters and to General Abercrombie at Fort Ethan Allen. Acknowledge.

Very respectfully,

L. HUNT,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF WASHINGTON,
October 14, 1862.

Maj. Gen. S. P. HEINTZELMAN, *Arlington:*

Please report immediately the present disposition of your troops. The General-in-Chief anticipates a dash of Stuart's cavalry into Washington, and directs that everything be in readiness to meet such an attempt. Have the guards of the bridges strengthened to-night and extra vigilant. Provide buckets, &c., to extinguish fires. Will send you copy of General Halleck's order.

RICH'D B. IRWIN,
Captain, Aide-de-Camp, and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

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8 P. M.

General HEINTZELMAN, *Arlington:*
General SIGEL, *Fairfax Court-House:*

The following is for your information:

HEADQUARTERS,
Poolesville, October 14, 1862—4.30 p. m. (Received 5 p. m.)

Capt. RICHARD B. IRWIN, *Aide-de-Camp:*

My scouts from the other side of the river have just returned, and report that there are now no cavalry or other force in Leesburg. Stuart left there last evening, but, as near as I can find out, in the direction of Winchester. I have the river well guarded from the mouth of the Monocacy to a point 5 or 6 miles below the mouth of the Seneca, where our depot of supplies is. I have reported to General McClellan, and am directed to keep my force as now stationed. If the enemy crosses, I shall concentrate my whole force upon him. General Marcy forbids my crossing the river in pursuit. The canal is now full up to Harper's Ferry.

GEORGE STONEMAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

RICH'D B. IRWIN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE, [VA.,]
(Received October 14, 1862.)

Major-General BANKS and
Major-General HEINTZELMAN:

Brigadier-General Stahel, whom I saw to-day, tells me that he saw at Aldie last night, between 9 and 10, the fires of a large camp between Aldie and Leesburg. We take it as certain that it was the camp of the cavalry force which was reported to be encamped at Leesburg at night. Our cavalry was at Snickersville between 5 and 6 p. m. yesterday, and within 6 miles of Leesburg, without meeting the main force of Stuart.

They chanced on a party of his cavalry toward Leesburg, which was evidently sent out by Stuart to reconnoiter toward Snickersville. Our party was only about 300 men, and could not go farther. I believe that the infantry spoken of was sent out to protect Stuart in his recrossing the Potomac. General Stahel reports also that during the last day a most vigorous pass system was kept up by the enemy near the Shenandoah against Unionists and Secesh without distinction. This may have been done to cover Stuart's raid, or a more general movement. A party just returned from Broad Run and found no enemy there.

I have ordered strong patrols to go out in all directions toward northwest, and the main cavalry force from Centreville to Chantilly to stay there until further orders, as they are unable to make a long march tonight. I have also sent a regiment of infantry to Fairfax Station; two pieces of artillery will follow. In case of an attack, I will concentrate our troops where I think it best, and report.

F. SIGEL,
Major-General.

[Indorsement.]

9 P. M.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN:

Respectfully forwarded.

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF WASHINGTON,
October 14, 1862—1 p. m.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the Potomac:

General Stoneman's command concentrated at Poolesville, the general reporting to General McClellan; consists of Birney's brigade, Robinson's brigade, and Berry's brigade, augmented by several new regiments.

Whipple's division has not left Washington yet. Your question as to what force will be left here when all ordered have gone I will answer later.

RICH'D B. IRWIN,
Captain, Aide-de-Camp, and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF WASHINGTON,
October 14, 1862—12 p. m.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Headquarters Army of the Potomac:

Telegram received 11.25 p. m. I sent you list of Stoneman's troops by mail of Sunday. Have not means of repeating it to-night, but will in the morning.

Whipple's division consists of Piatt's brigade, in which are the Eighty-sixth New York, 462; One hundred and twenty-second Pennsylvania, 841, and One hundred and twenty-fourth New York, 950; total, 2,253. Carroll's brigade, Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania, 242; One hundred and tenth Pennsylvnia, 234, and One hundred and sixty-third New York, say 700; total, 1,176. Also the following unassigned: One company engineers

75; Twelfth New Hampshire, 1,010; Battery H, First Ohio Artillery, 144; total of division, 4,658. The strength of Stoneman's division is between 9,000 and 10,000. It is at Poolesville, and reports to General McClellan. Whipple's division will leave by railway for Knoxville as soon as the General-in-Chief considers it safe to send it from here. It has been under marching orders since telegram of October 10, and is ready to go at any time. Your telegram about the One hundred and nineteenth Pennsylvania will be attended to in the morning; but General Banks didn't know the One hundred and thirty-seventh was a three months' regiment. He understood it was a nine months'.

RICH'D B. IRWIN,
Captain, Aide-de-Camp, and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF WASHINGTON,
October 14, 1862.

Col. J. C. KELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Headquarters of the Army:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that, in compliance with the instructions of the General-in-Chief, I have made the following dispositions:

All the troops south of the Potomac are to be on the alert.

General Sigel has been reminded that his command is advanced to Centreville and Fairfax Court-House as a corps of observation merely, and that, if menaced by a superior force of the enemy, he is to fall back to the lines of defense. He has been informed that General Heintzelman is to advance a part of his force to cover such a movement, should it become necessary. General Heintzelman has received corresponding orders. Cavalry has been sent out the roads from Centreville and Fairfax Court-House, and the roads along the river toward Leesburg, to observe and give timely notice of the enemy's movements. The mobile forces south of the Potomac, all commanded by General Heintzelman, are disposed as follows: Sigel's corps has one division (Stahel's) at Centreville, and one division (Schurz's) and the unassigned regiments of the corps at Fairfax Court-House. Sickles' division (late Hooker's) has two brigades south of Hunting Creek, two regiments and a battery at Upton's Hill, and the remainder of the Third Brigade near the Seminary. Of Whipple's division, Piatt's brigade occupies Munson's Hill, and Carroll's brigade is encamped near Arlington. Abercrombie's division (new) has one regiment, with a regular battery (De Russy's) at Munson's Hill, and the remainder of the division near Fort Ethan Allen, nearly a brigade being on the turnpike toward Langley. Bayard's cavalry division, besides the forces sent out and the brigade detached to Sigel, has a brigade at Upton's Hill and another in rear of Fort Ward. The commanders of the defenses north of the river have been instructed to be on the alert. Mounted orderlies have been furnished to the commanders at Forts Alexander, Pennsylvania, and Lincoln, and Colonel Haskin has requested the superintendent of military telegraphs to reopen temporarily the telegraph office at Fort Lincoln. A squadron of cavalry, reporting direct to these headquarters, has been sent to Offutt's Cross-Roads, with instructions to observe the crossings in that direction, having an advanced post at Coon's Ferry and a strong detachment at Great Falls, picketing above and below. On the appearance of the enemy in force, this cavalry is to fall back on the city,

sending in written reports in advance by mounted messengers, and also notifying the detachment of cavalry at Rockville.

The detachment of cavalry previously stationed at Rockville is ordered to be on the alert, and, on the appearance of the enemy in force, to fall back on the city, sending in written reports in advance. The two regiments guarding the railway from the lines to Annapolis Junction are to be kept in hand, strengthening their guards to-night, and preparing quietly to obey such further orders as may become necessary. To this railway brigade I attached, a few days since, a detachment of cavalry from my escort, for picket and patrol duty. The commanders responsible for the bridges of the Potomac are ordered to strengthen their guards to-night and keep them extra vigilant. The orders of the General-in-Chief in regard to precautions in the way of buckets, &c., in case of fire, have been communicated to them.

General Casey's command, also ordered to be held quietly in readiness to obey any orders that may become necessary, is disposed as follows: Two batteries and three regiments of infantry, with two regiments which have just arrived and are equipped, near Fort Albany; four regiments of infantry on Capitol Hill, and a battery, short of horses, near the Bladensburg toll-gate. I have communicated with General Stoneman, now reporting to General McClellan, from whose telegram, a copy of which has been furnished the General-in-Chief, it will be seen that he is prepared, should the enemy cross, to concentrate his command and fall upon them. I will give such further orders and make such new dispositions as circumstances may require, or the General-in-Chief direct. A staff officer will be at my headquarters during the night.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
October 15, 1862—10.30 a. m.

Major-General MCCLELLAN:

There are additional indications that the enemy is preparing for another raid or a more general movement. The impression is that he will attempt to cross the Potomac below Point of Rocks, in order to cut off your communications and supplies, or to make a dash into Washington. The inactivity of our army encourages these depredations.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

MCCLELLAN'S HEADQUARTERS,
October 15, 1862—8 p. m. (Received 9 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK:

Your telegram of 10.30 a. m. received. I am guarding the river from Harper's Ferry down to General Stoneman's position, in such a manner that no rebel force can pass without its being known at once. I have given Stoneman orders to keep close watch upon his part of the line. I am using every possible exertion to get this army ready to move. It was only yesterday that a part of our supplies and clothing arrived at Hagerstown. It is being issued to the troops as rapidly as possible.

GEO. B. MCCLELLAN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CORPS,
Camp near Sharpsburg, [Md.,] October 15, 1862.

Brigadier-General MARCY,
Chief of Staff, Headquarters Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: My quartermaster has just returned from Hagerstown, where he went to procure clothing for this corps. He was able to procure only a complete supply of overcoats and pants, with a few socks, drawers, and coats. He reports that there are no shoes, tents, blankets, knapsacks, or other clothing there. This leaves many of the men yet without a shoe. My requisitions call for 5,251 pairs of shoes.

JOHN F. REYNOLDS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 15, 1862—1 p. m.

General D. N. COUCH,
Commanding Second Army Corps, Harper's Ferry:

The general commanding has received information from signal stations which renders it not improbable that the enemy's forces have left the vicinity of Winchester and Bunker Hill. In order to verify this, he directs that you send out General Hancock at daylight to-morrow morning, with his own division and 1,500 men from another division, in the direction of Charlestown and Bunker Hill, to make a reconnaissance. All the cavalry force that can be spared from this vicinity will be sent to report to you to-night. Your own cavalry, united with this, will be placed under General Hancock's orders. You will direct him to proceed with his infantry as far as Charlestown, sending forward his cavalry toward Bunker Hill and Winchester, until he finds the enemy in force.

A small party of cavalry will be sent at the same time up the line of the railroad, as far as they can safely go, toward Opequon Creek, to examine carefully the condition of the railroad track as far as they go, and also gain all the information they can of the enemy in that direction.

The reconnaissance will be made without knapsacks, the troops carrying two days' rations in haversacks, and well supplied with ammunition.

Another reconnoitering party will be sent out from Shepherdstown, in the direction of Martinsburg, to-morrow morning.

After gaining the information desired, your party will return to Harper's Ferry.

Please give the accompanying map to General Hancock, and direct him to report frequently during the progress of the reconnaissance.*

Yours, very respectfully,

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

P. S.—Lieutenant Bowen, Engineers, will accompany the expedition. Please acknowledge receipt.

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* See reconnaissance from Harper's Ferry to Charlestown, &c., pp. 90-97.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION,
Camp near Knoxville, Md., October 15, 1862—6.30 p. m.

General R. B. MARCY, *Chief of Staff:*

GENERAL: Your dispatch of this date received. I will send Lieutenant-Colonel Buchanan, with the Third Indiana Cavalry (say, 350 men), to report to General Hancock by daylight to-morrow morning. Colonel Farnsworth is on sick leave, and Colonel Buchanan is the next senior present for duty. The Indiana cavalry horses are in the best condition of any in my command.

Very respectfully,

A. PLEASONTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 15, 1862—7 p. m.

General GEORGE STONEMAN, *Poolesville, Md.:*

General Halleck telegraphs to-day that there are additional indications that the enemy is preparing for another raid or a more general movement, and that the impression is that he will attempt to cross the Potomac below the Point of Rocks. The commanding general directs that you have the river upon your line well watched and guarded. Our signal officer on Maryland Heights, with a powerful telescope, saw what he took to be the camp of about a division of troops a little east of Leesburg this afternoon.

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 282. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *Camp near Knoxville, Md., October* 15, 1862.

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VI. Maj. Gen. H. W. Slocum, U. S. Volunteers, is assigned to the command of the Twelfth Corps, and will enter upon his duties accordingly, with as little delay as practicable; and Brig. Gen. J. Newton is assigned to the command of the division now under Major-General Slocum.

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By command of Major-General McClellan:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, *October* 15, 1862.

Major-General BANKS, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: I have but a single suggestion to make upon the report of dispositions sent in last night. I am told that there are several fords between High [Great] Falls and Seneca Creek. If so, they should be well guarded with artillery and infantry, if you can spare the forces.

Very respectfully,

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF WASHINGTON,
October 15, 1862.

General CULLUM, *Chief of Staff, &c.:*

DEAR SIR: I forward, for the information of the commanding general, a memorandum of information brought in this morning by ——— and ———, two agents that I sent into the Shenandoah Valley a week since. What they describe they saw for themselves, and the opinions they express are the opinions of intelligent people in the valley. I believe them very honest and reliable men.

I have the honor to be, with much respect, yours, &c.,
N. P. BANKS,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

No enemy between Harper's Ferry and Bunker Hill. Their army is between Bunker Hill and Winchester, on both sides of the road; a few on Pughtown road and on Romney road. Headquarters of Lee and Jackson at Winchester. No re-enforcements since week before last; then received about 15,000. Their artillery chiefly at Winchester; some at Bunker Hill. No force at Charlestown except Captain Chew's battery of three pieces and 300 of Twelfth Virginia Cavalry; 200 cavalry, besides, at Keys' Ford; one company of infantry and one gun at Castleman's Ferry. Not fortifying anywhere. Most of the people think they will fall back, but nobody knows anything with certainty. They are running all the flour mills, and are bringing the grain of the valley to them, using all exertion and pressing all the wagons of the country to get away the sick and wounded men. Good many sick. Many soldiers without tents, suffering greatly. Those who suppose their army is not over 70,000 or 80,000 are entirely mistaken; it is not less than, and not over, 150,000. For 8 miles the country is full of soldiers, between Bunker Hill and Winchester and on the Pughtown road. Common people are suffering badly. Difficult to get food. People talk as if the Federal Government intended to give up the war. Expect attack from General McClellan. Estimate his force at 100,000. Rebels are in good spirits and good condition to fight; lack nothing, unless it be ammunition. It is not known what supply they have. People think they will fall back, but there is nothing in the movements to indicate such purpose, and think the rebels have no idea of an attack on Washington. Have heard nothing said by the people indicating such purpose. Nights are cold. A man is uncomfortable night and morning without an overcoat. A very small portion of the men are housed. Not more than one-quarter have tents. Most of them have built huts. Nothing in these huts that looks like winter quarters. They began building huts for winter last year about this time.

GALLIPOLIS, *October* 15, 1862.

Maj. N. H. MCLEAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I find that General Milroy has sent a brigade to Guyandotte to look after Jenkins there. I shall not recall it at present. General Morgan will send over his command by regiments as fast as they are clothed. He has six Tennessee regiments, which are very desirous of going to

Kentucky, and I believe will be more useful there. Can they be exchanged for new Ohio regiments? A brigade moves up Kanawha to-day to make bridges on road at Ten-Mile Creek. A scouting party of men, used to the country, are now up the river, and I look for definite information from them. As soon as the troops can possibly be put in moving condition, I desire to go forward, waiting for nothing else. My old division has been delayed at Cumberland. All its transportation was retained in the Army of the Potomac. One of Milroy's regiments is still on furlough. I gave another in its place, and will collect that one here. He is *en route* for Parkersburg. Wagons are a great necessity, both here and at Clarksburg. There is no navigation in the Ohio or Kanawha; latter reported obstructed at Red House.

J. D. COX,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 16, 1862—10 a. m. (Received 12 m.)

Major-General HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

I have been informed that General Gorman is desirous of being relieved from duty with this army, and being ordered on duty in the West. General Howard, now commanding the division to which General Gorman is attached, is sick, and will not probably be able to do duty for some time. General Gorman is the next officer in rank, but I do not consider him in every respect suited to such a command. If you can order him to some command in the West, I should be glad.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

COUCH'S HEADQUARTERS,
October 16, 1862—1.30 p. m. (Received 2.15 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK:

Our reconnaissance has passed Charlestown, after considerable opposition. A party has been to Kearneysville, and communicated with the party from Shepherdstown. I hear no firing at present.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 16, 1862. (Received 1.45 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

I respectfully request authority to delegate to Major-General Banks, commanding the Defenses of Washington, the powers of a commander of a department or detached corps, so far as regards courts-martial, resignations of volunteer officers, and discharges of soldiers. This arrangement would facilitate action in cases embraced under these heads.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS TWELFTH CORPS,
Sandy Hook, Md., October 16, 1862.

Brig. Gen. R. B. MARCY, *Chief of Staff:*

GENERAL: In reply to your communication of the 14th instant, relative to the inspection report of the Second Division of this corps, I have the honor to report—

1. Since I have been in command of the corps, I have had no opportunity to learn, from a personal inspection, the condition of this division. I was in command of the First Division until, as senior officer, I succeeded Major-General Banks on the day (September 4) the corps marched from near Fort Albany for Rockville. From that date the corps was daily on the march, or under orders to be in constant readiness to march, until we reached Maryland Heights, September 21. The Second Division was almost immediately ordered, by General Sumner, to occupy Loudoun Heights, and I was notified, in writing, by Colonel Taylor, his chief of staff, to consider it temporarily detached from my command, and in direct communication with his headquarters, except so far as returns, applications, and requisitions were concerned. I was further directed to consider myself in immediate command of Maryland Heights. Thus separated from the division by distance, and what I supposed the intention of the major-general commanding the two corps, I have had no opportunity while here to learn its defects, and certainly none to apply a remedy. I was, however, from my connection with the same corps, and from a personal inspection of all the regiments, while a few days in command of the corps, near Culpeper Court-House, well aware of the imperfect state of the drill, discipline, and order of this division. It was, however, but a few days after the battle of Cedar Mountain, in which the division had suffered greatly in loss of officers and men, and under circumstances which in some measure excused its unsatisfactory condition. While on the march through Maryland I endeavored, during the very few days the corps was not actually in motion, to obtain such reports of strength, organization, amount of ammunition, condition of arms, &c., as seemed most necessary under the existing circumstances. It was found, however, that our halts were not sufficiently long to complete even these reports, in the absence of books and papers, which had become separated from the command or lost on the retreat from Culpeper.

2. *Condition of arms and ammunition.*—Several ammunition reports have been made to these headquarters, stating the number of rounds per man in boxes and on the person. In no instance has report been made that the ammunition in the boxes was not in good condition, or that the arms were not in proper order. A thorough investigation of this matter will be at once had, and a further report made with as little delay as practicable.

3. *Clothing.*—The attention of the commanding general has been repeatedly called to this matter. The answer returned is that requisitions have been made and are not filled. It will be found, I think, that, owing to difficulties of transportation, supplies of clothing have but recently reached this post, and now in limited quantity.

4. *Condition of camp.*—Much of the unpoliced state of the camps, as well as the reported uncleanly condition of the men, is attributable to the fact that the division is encamped on the summit of Loudoun Heights, a long distance from water, and upon rocky or stony ground, quite unsuitable for a well-ordered camp. The neglect of camp guards, police parties, and other precautions of a well-regulated camp is owing, doubtless, to the reduced number of officers and men in the regiments, especially of officers, of which there are but three or four in some regiments. Indeed,

some of the regiments are mere skeletons, not equal to a full company. In the report of Brigadier-General Greene, commanding the division, showing the organization, list of regiments and commanders, September 25, of the twelve regiments present, two were commanded by lieutenant-colonels, three by majors, six by captains, and one by a lieutenant; one brigade was commanded by a major and two by lieutenant-colonels. A copy of this report was forwarded to the adjutant-general of the Army of the Potomac, September 26.

5. *In reference to First District of Columbia Volunteers.*—In the report above alluded to, sent to the Adjutant-General 26th of September, the following remarks were made opposite First District of Columbia Volunteers: "Colonel, absent, sick; all the officers and men disappeared, and now absent by sickness or desertion." Similar report of total desertion or disappearance of this regiment was made on more than one occasion to the headquarters of General Sumner, to whom reports from this corps were ordered to be made. I also directed a detailed report to be made of this case by the division commander, as soon as the facts could be ascertained. I inclose herewith an extract of a letter of Brigadier-General Greene, then commanding the division, under date October 8, accompanying a monthly report of the division, which fully explains the condition of this regiment when it left, and the manner of its leaving. I can only add that I hear the regiment is now on duty at Alexandria.

6. *Cause of the unfortunate condition of this division; its brief history.*—In justice to the officers heretofore in command of the Second Division, and of this corps, I beg leave briefly to state its history and some of the causes of its demoralization. It was originally hastily got together at Harper's Ferry in June last, during the advance of the rebels, under General Jackson. Many of the regiments were incomplete, without discipline or drill, and without preparations of any kind for the field. Under command of General Sigel, they were hurried up the valley, exposed to severe cold rains, without shelter and without proper supply of rations. In a short time one of the largest regiments (Sixtieth New York) was completely prostrated, and several others suffered very severely from fevers. At Middletown, Va., the division passed from General Sigel to General Cooper, and again at Little Washington to General Augur. At this post a strong and very fine regiment (Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, the only one which seems to stand well in the recent inspection) was transferred to this division from the First Division, and, with the four Ohio regiments, very much reduced and demoralized (formerly in Brigadier-General Shields' division), was formed into a new brigade, under Brigadier-General Geary. At the same camp Generals Prince and Greene reported, and were put in command of the two other brigades. Unfortunately, the discipline and drill which seemed about to be given to this division, under these capable and experienced officers, was, in a great measure, prevented by the forward movement soon made, and the loss at Cedar Mountain of Generals Augur and Geary, wounded, and of General Prince, taken prisoner, besides several efficient and capable field and staff officers killed, wounded, or captured. From that day until our arrival at this point, this division, with the residue of the corps, has been in almost daily marches. Much of its camp and garrison equipage, its clothing, and many of the regimental and company books and papers were destroyed or lost on the march, or necessarily left behind. For weeks, regiments and companies were separated from their wagons, the contents of which, in several cases, were emptied, and the wagons seized, by superior orders, to supply transportation for provisions, ammunition, or the sick and wounded of other commands.

To recapitulate, in brief, the Second Division was originally formed of poor materials, and of regiments for the most part badly organized or half full, and with incompetent officers. It had but a short time for drill and discipline before entering upon active and continuous service. It was exposed, without proper preparation, to the severest labors and marches. It was unfortunate in the early loss of many of its best officers, and has been subjected to frequent changes of its commanders. Its losses by disease and battle have been very great. Its first report after arriving at this post, of twelve regiments present, was, for duty, 1 general officer, 113 field, staff, and company officers, and only 2,266 enlisted men. The Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers (a regiment of fifteen companies) must alone have made up nearly one-third of this report. The other regiments of the division, so reduced in officers and men, were, and I fear are, much disheartened and demoralized, in spite of an increase from convalescents and other sources in the regiments since that report of over 600 men.

Brigadier-General Geary has reported for duty, and is now in command of the division. General Greene, however, is absent on sick leave. The brigades and regiments are still without their proper commanders, one general officer and one colonel present.

Since the departure of General Sumner, I have resumed command of the division, and shall at once cause the necessary inspections to be made (especially in respect to the arms and ammunition), and enforce a strict attention to the orders and regulations.

Further reports will be made, embracing the names of such officers as are found incompetent or willfully neglectful of their duties.

I inclose a copy of General Greene's report of list of regiments, commanders, &c., dated September 25, referred to within.* The inspection reports sent me I beg to retain a few days, to make note of points requiring especial attention.

I have the honor to be, general, with much respect, your obedient servant,

A. S. WILLIAMS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
October 16, 1862.

Brig. Gen. D. N. COUCH,
Commanding Second Corps:

General McClellan directs that, without reference to any movement in the morning, you at once send a strong brigade to Halltown, with a battery, to occupy the position where he was to-day.

A. V. COLBURN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 16, 1862—10 a. m.

General GEORGE STONEMAN, *Poolesville:*

Your troops can be withdrawn from west of the Monocacy. General Burnside will guard the river from the mouth of the Monocacy to Harper's Ferry. His troops are now there.

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

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* Not found.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 16, 1862.

Brig. Gen. R. INGALLS,
Chief Quartermaster, Washington, D. C.:

I have notified the corps quartermasters that they can obtain clothing at Harper's Ferry. By to-morrow night I can form some definite idea of the quantity required, of which I will notify you. Send forward some drums. I have been informed that horses can be purchased in Fulton County. If it meets your approval, I would suggest that Captain Gerker, assistant quartermaster, with at least two good cavalry officers, be sent to that county to purchase. Everything all right here, so far as we are concerned.

FRED. MYERS,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Quartermaster.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 16, 1862—1 p. m.

General FITZ JOHN PORTER,
Commanding Fifth Army Corps, Sharpsburg, Md.:

Colonel Ingalls telegraphs me from Washington, this morning, that large lot of clothing will be shipped to-day to Harper's Ferry. At least 10,000 suits, 20,000 blankets, and 10,000 shelter-tents were ordered from New York some time ago, and should soon be at Harper's Ferry. Shoes, &c., will leave to-day, in charge of a special messenger. Should you not have received what clothing you asked for, I would advise you to send wagons to Harper's Ferry for it to-morrow. I have no doubt the greater part of it will be there then.

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

(Copy to General J. F. Reynolds.)

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF WASHINGTON,
Washington, D. C., October 16, 1862—11.30 a. m.

Maj. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Headquarters Army of the Potomac:

The following is an approximate statement of the forces which will remain under my command after the withdrawal of Whipple's division: Garrisons, 19,600; city guards, 5,300; Third and Eleventh Corps, Abercrombie's division of new regiments, and Casey's command of new regiments, 29,000; cavalry division, 3,900. Total, 57,800.

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF WASHINGTON,
October 16, 1862.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN,
Headquarters Army of the Potomac:

Your telegraphic order to prepare the First Connecticut Artillery to take the field was made subject to the approval of the General-in-Chief. I issued preparatory orders immediately on its receipt, but General

Halleck informs me that he considers it inexpedient to remove the regiment from the works in front of Washington at the present time. I will send you Whipple's division to-morrow. Heavy firing was reported this morning in the direction of Bolivar Heights and Charlestown.

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF WASHINGTON,
October 16, 1862—7.15 p. m.

Maj. Gen. S. P. HEINTZELMAN, *Arlington:*

Let Whipple's division be ready to take the cars to-morrow morning at an early hour, of which I will give you precise notice as soon as receive reply from president Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

RICH'D B. IRWIN,
Captain, Aide-de-Camp, and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, October 16, 1862.

Maj. Gen. JACOB D. COX, *Gallipolis, Ohio:*

Your dispatch received. I had already telegraphed to you in regard to wagons, which it will be difficult to procure from here without delaying your movements. Ascertain at once whether you can get them in the neighborhood, as well as the tools you require. I should be glad to exchange new regiments for the Tennessee troops, but experience shows that the former cannot be counted upon in time for your operations. There has been some unaccountable delay in supplying Morgan's command. The fault is here, I believe. Can the force sent to the Sandy Valley operate on both sides of that river? A regiment or two on this side seems to be called for. Quartermaster's supplies for 30,000 men, including Morgan's command, have been sent to Western Virginia.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, October 16, 1862.

Maj. Gen. JACOB D. COX, *Gallipolis, Ohio:*

Can you spare a regiment from your forces for service in Eastern Kentucky, and, if not, can you send me a good officer, Colonel Cranor for instance, who has experience and knows the country, to command a force to be sent there? Answer at once. This must not interfere with your operations.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, October 16, 1862.

Gov. ANDREW G. CURTIN, *Harrisburg, Pa.:*

Any regiments which may have been detained by you, or which are at Harrisburg, ready for the field, will be sent to this place.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

MCCLELLAN'S HEADQUARTERS,
October 17, 1862—1 p. m. (Received 2.20 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

The two reconnaissances sent out yesterday have not returned. Hancock went with his infantry to Charlestown, and Humphreys, from Sharpsburg, went about 3 miles beyond Kearneysville, both sending their cavalry in advance of these positions. Humphreys, at 9.15 this morning, reports a very large force of the enemy in his front and on his right flank. Hancock also reports a considerable force in his front and on his left. From all I can learn I believe the main rebel army still remains in the vicinity of Bunker Hill and Winchester. I will report the result of our cavalry reconnaissances of to-day as soon as I get advices.

GEO. B. MCCLELLAN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 17, 1862. (Received 4.15 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

As the draft is now in progress in some of the States, I beg to call your attention to the necessity of filling up the old regiments at the earliest possible moment, and to urge that the first results of the draft be at once applied toward accomplishing this object, which will so greatly and so rapidly increase the efficiency of this army.

GEO. B. MCCLELLAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

OCTOBER 17, 1862—9.15 p. m.

Major-General HALLECK:

General Porter leaves for Washington to-morrow. Generals Butterfield and Griffin are also absent, attending a court of inquiry in Washington. Their corps will suffer from the absence of so many general officers. I should, therefore, be glad to have their evidence taken as soon as practicable, that they may return.

GEO. B. MCCLELLAN,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, October 17, 1862.

Brig. Gen. HERMAN HAUPT,
Superintendent and Military Director of Railroads:

GENERAL: You will proceed immediately to inspect the Cumberland Valley Railroad, and take such measures as may be necessary to enforce promptness and efficiency in the transportation and delivery of military supplies over that road from Harrisburg to Hagerstown.

It is represented that the service is inefficiently performed by the agents of this company; that private and express freight is given preference to Government supplies, and that agents are not present to dispatch cars.

If necessary, you will take possession of the road and its stock, and employ the agents needed for running the road as a United States military railroad route.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 17, 1862—10 a. m. (Received October 17.)

Maj. Gen. FITZ JOHN PORTER:

You will please send orders at once to General Humphreys to withdraw his command to their old camp, on this side of the river, leaving it to his discretion whether to return by the way he went or by Harper's Ferry. General Hancock has been ordered to return to Harper's Ferry with his command. General Humphreys should communicate with General Hancock, so that the movement may be made simultaneously, supporting each other, if necessary.

You can leave for Washington at any time. General McClellan will endeavor to have Generals Butterfield and Griffin ordered back as soon as possible.

The route of General Humphreys' return should be controlled somewhat by the stage of water in the river.

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 17, 1862—10 a. m.

Major-General COUCH:

You will please send orders at once to General Hancock to return, with his command, to Harper's Ferry. Orders have been sent to General Humphreys to return to this side of river, leaving it to his discretion whether to go back the way he came or to come to Harper's Ferry. General Hancock should communicate with General Humphreys, so that the movement may be made simultaneously, supporting each other, if necessary.

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

P. S.—If General Hancock thinks it safe, and has not already done so, he can send out a cavalry reconnaissance before coming in.

[Indorsement.]

General HANCOCK:

You will comply with above.

D. N. COUCH.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 17, 1862.

General COUCH:

The commanding general directs that if, in the opinion of General Hancock, it can be done with safety, he will leave a large brigade to occupy Halltown, retaining a squadron of cavalry there to picket the front and flanks.

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 300. } HDQRS. OF THE ARMY, ADJT. GEN.'S OFFICE, *Washington, October* 17, 1862.

* * * * * * *

III. Brig. Gen. Rufus King, U. S. Volunteers, will report in person to Maj. Gen. George B. McClellan, commanding Army of the Potomac.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Halleck:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SANDY HOOK, MD., *October* 17, 1862.

Capt. J. C. DUANE,
Chief Engineer, Army of the Potomac:

SIR: I submit herewith a project for the defense of Harper's Ferry, with estimate of cost, and inclose a sketch of that place.*

The ground between the Potomac and Shenandoah, for 1½ miles above their junction, has a general elevation of 200 or 300 feet above the rivers, and then rises into a ridge commanding the ground in front, running at right angles to the Potomac, and called Bolivar Heights.

Maryland Heights, on the east bank of the Potomac, and Loudoun Heights, on the south bank of the Shenandoah, command Bolivar Heights by several hundred feet, and run within half a mile of the railroad bridge, which crosses the Potomac near the junction of the two rivers.

This position may be occupied with two aims: First, to prevent the enemy's crossing into Maryland at this point; second, to cover the railroad bridge and other bridges which may be built to secure a spacious debouch into the Valley of Virginia, and to furnish a strong post for the protection of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in the vicinity.

The first aim may be attained by occupying Maryland Heights alone; the second requires the holding of portions of Maryland, Bolivar, and Loudoun Heights; and the following project applies to that case:

Project.—Run a nearly continuous infantry parapet from river to river, along Bolivar Heights (B, C, D on the sketch herewith); support it by redoubts at B, C, D, and another at A, to give flank fire. Redoubts to cover embankments for guns as follows: A, four guns; B and C, each, twelve guns; D, two guns. Crests of Maryland and Loudoun Heights, for 1½ miles from the Potomac, to be occupied each by a line of stone block-houses or redoubts, a part of each of these lines to serve as one side of an intrenched camp for 3,000 men, the other sides of the camp to be strengthened by log block-houses, which would furnish in part quarters for the troops; these camps to be on the slopes of the mountain toward Harper's Ferry; each camp to have six or eight light guns, and roads to be made by which they could be moved readily from point to point. Five or six of these redoubts will be needed for each crest. Twelve 20-pounder Parrotts to be put in embrasure on the Heights of Harper's Ferry, to fire on parts of the slopes not seen from the camps. The present heavy battery on slope of Maryland Heights to be covered by a redoubt (E). Garrison to be 12,000 men. Estimated cost of work, $50,000.

Nothing has been said of the means of crossing the rivers. The present way is by pontoon bridge, which cannot be relied on during the winter. The railroad bridge across the Potomac is at present impracticable,

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* Not found.

except for cars, and is the only permanent bridge. It is unnecessary to say that communications across these rivers claim attention before fortifications.

Very respectfully,

C. B. COMSTOCK,
Lieutenant of Engineers.

[Indorsements.]

If Harper's Ferry is to be permanently occupied, I would recommend that, first, a substantial bridge be constructed over the Potomac. The point (marked in the sketch) immediately below the dam is the most favorable, as it is not exposed to the fire from Loudoun Heights, and, by holding the points A and B, will afford a secure debouch on the Virginia side of the river.

The fortifications on Maryland Heights and the point A should be commenced at once. It would be worse than useless to construct those on Bolivar and Loudoun Heights before some more substantial means for crossing the river than we have at present can be furnished. The present railroad bridge is a temporary structure, liable to be swept away by the winter freshets.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. DUANE,
Captain of Engineers, Chief Engineer, Army of the Potomac.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Pleasant Valley, October 18, 1862.

The immediate attention of the General-in-Chief is called to the within communication. I look upon the permanent and secure occupation of Harper's Ferry as a military necessity, whatever ultimate plan of campaign may be adopted. I think that not a day should be lost in pushing to completion the permanent bridges over the Potomac and the Shenandoah, and in the construction of the defenses recommended. I beg to repeat, in the clearest terms, that the construction of these bridges and the defenses of Harper's Ferry have nothing to do with the operations of the active army, but stand by themselves, as relating wholly to the permanent occupation of that very important military position. Unless the Potomac bridge is commenced at once, there will be serious difficulty in completing it this winter. I cannot urge too strongly the importance of permanently occupying Harper's Ferry in great strength.

Very respectfully,

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

P. S.—Closer study may indicate the means of so fortifying this position as to render a smaller garrison than that mentioned within necessary.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, October 19, 1862.

This project of extensively fortifying Harper's Ferry, and constructing a permanent bridge at that point, involves a very considerable expenditure of money, a larger garrison, and a long delay, perhaps extending into winter, before Harper's Ferry can be made a prepared base for, at best, an exterior line of operations upon our proper objective point—Staunton, Lynchburg, or Richmond. Either of these points may be

more surely reached by an interior line of operations behind and east of the Blue Ridge, at the same time covering Washington, our proper base, and threatening the enemy's communications, compelling him thus to evacuate the vicinity of Harper's Ferry; in which event field defenses, with a moderate garrison, would suffice to hold that point against any probable attack to be made upon it; and the permanent railroad bridge, now being built, would suffice for all our wants, without the one proposed to be erected by General McClellan about 1½ miles above.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

OCTOBER 20.

Submitted to the Secretary of War, and approved by him.

H. W. HALLECK.

HARPER'S FERRY, VA.,
October 17, [1862]—9 a. m.

Col. A. BECKWITH,
Commissary of Subsistence:

It would be entirely impracticable to receive stores by the canal. This depot is on the Shenandoah, and on this side of the Potomac, and over a mile from the Potomac, while the canal is on the other side of the Potomac, and alongside of it, and to get wagons to haul supplies from there over the pontoon bridge would be impossible.

THOS. WILSON,
Captain, &c.

WASHINGTON, *October* 17, 1862.

Capt. RICHARD B. IRWIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: To defend the Chain Bridge against a vigorous assault of an enemy in force would require about 8,000 men, or, rather, that would be a full and satisfactory number, a less one—say 5,000 or 6,000—being able to hold the position for some time.

The above includes garrisons of works. It is always difficult to say how much this number may be reduced. If the enemy is in force in Northeastern Virginia, and we have no force between him and our lines, it is evident that we should keep the garrison so near the above number that reserves near at hand can fill it up at a few hours' notice.

The question frequently comes up, how many men are required for the defense of Washington? I answer that Washington is not a simple fortification, whose garrison is estimated according to certain fixed rules, always implying that the fortress is attacked by unlimited numbers. Washington is an enormous intrenched camp, having a perimeter of 35 miles to hold. The number required to hold it would depend upon the number by which it is attacked.

The commanding general of the active forces in Virginia would always be the best judge of how many men are required in Washington, and it is for want of harmony and concert between those who controlled the forces near Washington and the commanding general of our principal active army that we owe in part recent disasters.

The general commanding in the field may so maneuver as to keep himself between Washington and the bulk of the enemy's forces, or he

may purposely leave Washington exposed, to be attacked by the full force of the enemy. In the first case, he may withdraw nearly all the troops; in the second, he must leave a large force inside the lines of Washington. We cannot count, however, upon the matter being regulated in this way, and the authorities in Washington will always have to exercise a discretion, so as neither uselessly to tie up forces needed in the field or expose Washington to danger.

Under present circumstances, I should not advise the reduction of the garrison of the Chain Bridge position below its present standard. If the four companies of the Fourth New York Artillery be sent over (they can be spared from Colonel Haskin's lines) to constitute a garrison for Fort Ethan Allen (there would then be more artillerymen than are needed), one of the three regiments might perhaps be spared. It would be better to keep the three regiments there.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient,

J. G. BARNARD,
Brigadier-General and Chief Engineer.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 18, [1862]—10 a. m. (Received 11 a. m.)

Major-General HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

I earnestly request that the One hundred and forty-sixth Regiment New York Volunteers, Col. Kenner Garrard, may be ordered to report to me. I desire to assign it to Warren's brigade, Sykes' division, Porter's corps. This regiment was to have left New York about the 12th instant. If, however, it has not yet passed through Baltimore, in the event of my application being granted, would it not be well to have the order sending it here meet it at Baltimore?

Please inform me whether I can have this regiment. I am anxious to complete the organization of Warren's brigade as soon as possible, and shall be much gratified if Colonel Garrard's regiment can be placed at my disposal for assignment to it.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 18, [1862]—1 p. m. (Received 1.05 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

General Porter left for Washington this morning, and General Morell has been ordered to go at once. This leaves the army corps with only three general officers. The officers mentioned in my dispatch of last night should be sent back immediately. I have learned to-day that a force of from 4,000 to 6,000 rebel troops have gone to Hedgesville, and it is reported their purpose is to destroy the tunnel at Paw Paw, and probably do other damage to the railroad. I have ordered a division of Franklin's corps to march at once up the river, and all of Kelley's disposable troops to come down by rail and endeavor to defeat the purposes of these rebels.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 164. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *October* 18, 1862.

Certain irregularities and neglects of existing orders and regulations respecting the artillery service having been found to prevail more or less in this army, the following instructions are published for the guidance of those concerned:

I. The artillery assigned to divisions will not be distributed to brigades, but will be kept together under the orders of the commandants of division artillery.

II. The reserve batteries of each corps will either be embodied and form a distinct command, under the chief of artillery of the corps, or be distributed for instruction, for the march, and for supplies, among the divisions. For battle, these reserve batteries will be united under command of the chief of artillery of the corps.

III. The means of regularly supplying rations, forage, and quartermasters' stores will be fully provided for by orders from the corps commanders, who will report what steps they have taken to carry out this order. A neglect of this duty has caused inconvenience, and, in some cases, injury to the service. Commissaries and quartermasters will not be detailed from any battery which has not a surplus of officers for the number of its guns.

IV. The weekly inspection by commanders of batteries, prescribed in Paragraph 304, General Regulations, will be thorough, and will extend to the *personnel* and *matériel* of the batteries. The ammunition, primers, and fuses will be carefully examined to see that they are in good order, properly packed, and aired at proper times. The harness will be inspected to see if it be in proper repair, well oiled, and sound. The inspector will see if the supply of horseshoes and nails be sufficient, and if the horses be properly shod; and, with regard to the carriages, if they be properly screwed up, to prevent the loose working of their different parts.

V. The result of each inspection will be reported by the commander of the battery to his artillery commander, who will, at least once a month, verify the reports by a personal inspection, and report the result to the chief of artillery of the corps, who will, either on the monthly consolidated report or by a special report, inform the chief of artillery at these headquarters of the condition of each battery, and suggest necessary changes or improvements.

VI. A consolidated morning report of all the batteries belonging to each corps, according to the form in use in this army, will be sent to the chief of artillery of this army, by the chief of artillery of each corps, for the 20th of this month, and for the first day of each month hereafter. These reports will include all the batteries, present and absent, noting on separate lines, opposite each, the division to which it belongs, and, if absent, the cause of absence. The names of the officers present and absent will be entered on the back of the report. All the columns in the report will be filled as far as possible. The reports for the 20th instant will be sent in at the earliest hour practicable, as they are required to show the present condition of the artillery of this army. They will state the number of horses required from the Quartermaster's Department, by each battery, to render it efficient. A supply of battery horses is expected soon.

VII. Chiefs of artillery of corps will take the necessary measures to cause the careful study, in all the batteries, of the article on field service (Instruction for Field Artillery, page 52).

VIII. On marches, no supplies or baggage whatever, except the knap-

sacks of cannoneers, articles authorized by regulations, and, when circumstances absolutely require it, two days' forage of grain and one of hay, twisted, will be allowed on artillery carriages; nor will any article be placed on the spare wheels. Battery commanders will be responsible for the enforcement of this order, and they, the chiefs of artillery, and general officers will, in their respective commands, cause all articles placed on artillery carriages, contrary to this order, to be thrown off. Three days' grain forage can readily be carried in bags on the valise saddles of the off horses.

IX. On level, good roads, when it will not add sensibly to the labor of the horses, a portion of the cannoneers, not to exceed two to the piece and four to the caisson, may be allowed to ride; but no man shall ride longer than half an hour at a time. If the roads are bad or pass over rolling or hilly ground, no one shall, under any circumstances, be allowed to mount the chests, except the artificers who work in camp, for whom the limber chests of the forge and battery wagons are reserved. On approaching a hill, all men mounted on the chests will, without waiting for orders, dismount. The chests will be mounted only by order of the commander of the battery, or by his authority.

X. In those corps to which chiefs of artillery have not been appointed, the duties imposed and reports called for by this order will be provided for at the headquarters of the corps.

XI. The attention of commanders of corps and divisions is called to the fact that they are responsible for the good condition and efficiency of their batteries, and that they are kept properly supplied.

By command of Major-General McClellan:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 285. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *Camp near Knoxville, Md., October* 18, 1862.

* * * * * * *

VI. Brig. Gen. J. Newton is assigned to the command of the division lately under Maj. Gen. D. N. Couch, and Brig. Gen. W. T. H. Brooks to the command of the division recently under Maj. Gen. H. W. Slocum. These officers will join their respective divisions without delay.

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By command of Major-General McClellan:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 18, 1862—12 m.

General WILLIAM B. FRANKLIN,
Commanding Sixth Army Corps, Hagerstown:

In addition to the information received this morning from you, regarding the arrival at Hedgesville of a force of the enemy, the following has been received from General Kelley, dated 9.50 a. m. to-day, from Cumberland:

> The telegraph operator at Back Creek reports a force of rebels at Hedgesville, of about 6,000 infantry, cavalry, and artillery. This is undoubtedly reliable.
>
> B. F. KELLEY,
> *Brigadier-General.*

This makes it quite certain that there is a force of the enemy at Hedgesville, and, in view of this, the commanding general directs that you, without a moment's delay, order the division formerly commanded by Couch to march, via Williamsport, on the road to Hancock, and direct the officer in command to move rapidly during the night, and use every exertion to encounter and destroy the rebel forces said to be moving up the Potomac.

Please furnish the officer commanding the expedition with about 500 cavalry, and, if necessary, you are authorized to call upon General Averell for them, although it is believed that his horses are much jaded. General Kelley has been ordered to send some of his troops by rail to Hancock. The officer you send should keep his cavalry out on the opposite side of the river, and if the rebel forces are found near the railroad he should cross his command and give them battle, unless he has information that his forces are entirely too small for the purpose. This raid should not be allowed to go unpunished.

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 18, 1862—12.30 p. m.

General B. F. KELLEY, *Cumberland:*

Your dispatch of 9.50 a. m. received. General Franklin has been ordered to send a division from his corps to Hancock immediately. The commanding general directs that you send all your available troops to Hancock by rail as soon as possible, keeping the cars at Hancock, that you may be able to move the troops rapidly along the road, if it should be necessary. Send to Hancock 15,000 rations for the division from Franklin's corps.

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 18, 1862.

COMMANDING OFFICER, *Hancock, Md.:*

Information has been received that on Thursday, 16th, a number of regiments of infantry and six pieces of artillery passed from Martinsburg to Hedgesville. It is also reported that all of Jackson's army is in Hedgesville, and that they intend going to Hancock. The commanding general directs that you inform the officer commanding cavalry in your vicinity of this report, and require him to be on the alert for all signs of the enemy across the river in the direction indicated. You will please exercise the greatest vigilance in your power, and communicate at once any information you may obtain.

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 18, 1862—8 p. m.

General B. F. KELLEY, *Cumberland, Md.:*

Please adopt the course you suggest in your dispatch of 4 p. m., regarding the disposition of your troops, and keep me advised of all the

movements of the enemy. Also communicate, via Hancock, with the commanding officer of the division which marches to Hancock this evening.

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 18, 1862—8 [?] p. m.

General WILLIAM B. FRANKLIN, *Hagerstown:*

A telegram just received from General Kelley says the force that was at Hedgesville left there this morning on the Romney road.

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 18, 1862—7 p. m.

General WILLIAM B. FRANKLIN,
Hagerstown, Md.:

Your telegram of 4 p. m. received. You will please order all of Howe's brigade, with the exception of a picket to watch the ford, to accompany the division. General Newton has been assigned to Couch's division today. Please direct him to command the expedition. The commanding general also directs that you order another brigade from another division of your corps to march to McCoy's Ferry, to remain there as a support to Newton, if he should call for it.

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

FREDERICK, MD., *October* 18, [1862.]

General M. C. MEIGS:

Nearly 200 cars are now being occupied at Monocacy, and on sidings for 20 miles east, with Government loading, mainly commissary stores consigned to Frederick. They were loaded chiefly at Alexandria in past ten days, and are accumulating, an average of 40 cars, including forage and all, and that being unloaded at Frederick now; and as a large quantity of subsistence is on hand here, mainly in open air, and as cars are wanted for other use, won't you order suspension of loading for Frederick till large accumulation is discharged and provided for? Cars are promptly unloaded at Harper's Ferry and Knoxville, and I have asked Colonel Ingalls to order a portion of this delayed loading there. To add to this absorption of cars, they are still being sent from Alexandria to Hagerstown.

W. P. SMITH.

GALLIPOLIS, *October* 18, 1862.

Maj. N. H. MCLEAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Cincinnati:

Reports of rebels retreating from Charleston confirmed. The most trustworthy report seems to be that they are moving through the valley of Virginia, with intent to concentrate on Kelley or Milroy. My old

division is at Clarksburg, and Milroy's brigade should be there by this time. I have heard nothing of the new regiments that were to go to Parkersburg. I will give Kelley and Milroy the caution to be watchful. The troops under Lightburn will move up the Kanawha on Monday morning, without waiting longer for General Morgan. It now looks as if the country as high as the Gauley would be occupied without a contest, though we may be deceived. If I had a few new regiments here to garrison the lower part of the valley and cover our communications, I would say that Morgan's command might be used elsewhere. Still, it is impossible to be sure what the rebels may do till we are actually in possession of the passes of the upper country.

J. D. COX,
Major-General, Commanding District.

GALLIPOLIS, *October* 18, 1862.

General KELLEY, *Cumberland:*

The reports are that the rebels are already retiring from the Upper Kanawha Valley, and it is rumored that they may try to concentrate between you and Milroy. Watch the country and the passes closely. I have ordered a new battery at Parkersburg to report to General Milroy, at Clarksburg.

J. D. COX,
Major-General, Commanding.

GALLIPOLIS, *October* 18, 1862.

General MILROY, *Clarksburg:*

Concentrate your force as rapidly as you can. The reports of the retreat of the rebels from Upper Kanawha are confirmed, and rumor says they talked of visiting your region. I authorize you to order up the battery at Parkersburg. Watch the country beyond Buckhannon closely, and prepare to meet vigorously any attempt to enter that part of the State. The rumor is probably groundless, but I desire you to act as if it were true.

J. D. COX,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, October 18, 1862.

Maj. Gen. JACOB D. COX,
Commanding, &c., Gallipolis, Ohio:

Getting new regiments is so uncertain that it would be unsafe to attempt substituting them for General Morgan's command. He must, therefore, join you, to be recalled as soon as he can be dispensed with. I can hardly believe the rebels are moving in the direction of Clarksburg, but it may be so. Have telegraphed the Governor in regard to your new regiments, which ought to have been in Parkersburg by to-night, at latest.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 19, [1862]—1.10 p. m. (Received 5.10 p. m.)

Col. J. C. KELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The officers named in your dispatch of 12.35 have been ordered to appear before the court of inquiry in Washington. The court will now have before them the commanders of the Fifth Corps—of one of its divisions and of all the brigades of that division.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 19, 1862.

General R. E. LEE,
Commanding Army of Northern Virginia:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inform you that Lieut. Col. Frederick Myers, assistant quartermaster, U. S. Army, will leave Bolivar Heights at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning with the 27 wagons and teams furnished to General White, U. S. Volunteers, by General A. P. Hill, of the Confederate Army, at Harper's Ferry, in September last, and will proceed with them on the Harper's Ferry and Charlestown road till met by Captain Janney. I have also to request that you will order teamsters to be in readiness to receive the teams.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

CENTREVILLE, *October* 19, 1862—8 p. m.

Captain ASMUSSEN,
Fairfax Court-House:

Captain Conger was attacked between Bristoe and Catlett's Station, and probably routed. Three men of Captain Conger's detachment, who fled, came in just now, and bring this report. Telegraph to Fairfax Station to keep the troops in readiness, and to send out good patrols toward and to Manassas Junction, where 35 men of ours are stationed. If you can spare cavalry, send some to Fairfax Station. Has General Heintzelman sent the 100 men to Fairfax Station?

Acknowledge.

F. SIGEL,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAMP,
October 19, 1862—9.45 a. m.

Lieut. Col. A. P. PORTER,
Commissary of Subsistence, Frederick City, Md.:

Loud complaints are made by the railroad company that a large number of cars, laden with subsistence stores, are detained at Frederick Depot; that there is great delay in unloading them. How is this? If stores are coming in too fast, the supply from Washington had best be stopped for three or four days.

H. F. CLARKE,
Colonel, Aide-de-Camp, and Commissary of Subsistence.

CENTREVILLE, *October* 19, 1862—9.30 p. m.

Captain ASMUSSEN,
Fairfax Court-House:

The three runaways have made a false report. Captain Conger and his men have returned and taken the road either to Fairfax Court-House or Fairfax Station. They were beyond Catlett's Station, and drove the enemy until they found him in force. Let the two companies proceed to Fairfax Station, as you ordered.

F. SIGEL,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, October 20, 1862.

Major-General MCCLELLAN,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: Capt. J. C. Duane's letter of the 17th, with your indorsement of the 18th, was picked up in the street near the railroad depot, in this city, on the evening of the 19th.

I concur with you in opinion that Maryland and Loudoun Heights should be fortified and occupied; but I think that field fortifications and redoubts would be sufficient for the purpose, without incurring the expense of constructing permanent works, stone redoubts, &c. Harper's Ferry is not, in my opinion, a proper base of military operations, and it would be an error to expend time and money there for such an object.

Substantially these views have been indorsed on your communication, and submitted to the Secretary of War, who approves them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

OCTOBER 20, 1862.

General MARCY,
Chief of Staff, Present:

DEAR GENERAL: I have been absent to-day, at Harper's Ferry, and received your note this moment.

I have taken the most effective measures in my power to procure the horses at once. General Averell was authorized to purchase his (400) two days ago.

Captain Reno, with two officers, left to-day, with T. Scott Stewart, for Harrisburg, Pittsburgh, &c., to buy 2,000 more, and Captain Reno is directed to use Mr. Colder as an agent. Several of the artillery officers are authorized to buy for their service. Captain Robertson, of the Second, leaves in the morning with Mr. Bishop to buy 5,000 artillery horses. Had authority been given me sooner, of course I should have had the horses ere now. I suspect we shall be some ten days in obtaining the number required. Meantime I can count on some 1,500 from Washington, I am told. I have ever tried all in my power to keep the number up to requirement. I am sure I would give all my expectations on earth for the success of this army and our generals. I know the clamor, and hope we may be in time. I wish we could move now.

Clothing is arriving now rapidly at Harper's Ferry. I would advise no delay on that account. If quartermasters will anticipate their wants

but a few days, I can always provide what is wanted. The delay now for clothing is chargeable to negligence of brigade commanders and their quartermasters.

Very truly, yours,

RUFUS INGALLS.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 20, 1862—10.30 p. m.

Brigadier-General SYKES,
Commanding Fifth Corps:

GENERAL: It is reported that Jackson, with about 40,000 rebel troops, is between Martinsburg and Hedgesville, and that Longstreet has marched toward Snickersville for Centreville and the south. The commanding general directs you to hold your command ready to move at short notice, with two days' rations in haversacks, and to put the approach to the river near you in good order for crossing. A rebel force of artillery, infantry, and cavalry is reported within 2 miles of the ford, 2 miles below Knoxville, and marching on it. The commanding general directs you to be on the alert to prevent any crossing of the enemy at any point of the river near you.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Colonel and Assistant Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF WASHINGTON,
October 20, 1862.

General CULLUM, *Chief of Staff, &c.:*

GENERAL: I have the honor to inclose to you, for the information of the commanding general, a general estimate and description of the rebel army on the Potomac, under General Lee. It is compiled by Col. John S. Clark, of my staff, from information obtained by the examination of some 250 prisoners, captured by our forces during the late battles in Virginia and on the Potomac. This schedule of troops represents two hundred and twenty-eight regiments. There are still some regiments from which we have taken prisoners that are not included in this statement, but which will be added as soon as authentic information can be obtained. The number of each regiment is that given by the men belonging to it, with the exception of forty-six regiments, out of the two hundred and twenty-eight, which are estimated at 400 men each. The other regiments average but 336 each.

Some of the regiments, on entering service, numbered 1,400, and are now reduced to 300 and less. The statement represents the number of each regiment, brigade, and division fit for duty, not the number embraced by the muster-rolls, which is much larger. The total strength of the rebel army for duty on this basis is nearly 100,000. This presents, perhaps, the best view of the organization of the rebel army that can be obtained apart from its own muster-rolls. The method adopted to obtain this information will be found, upon full consideration, to be a very reliable one. It consists in examining each prisoner apart, and comparing the statements of each with that of others. The result, if the prisoners are numerous, must be very nearly approximate to the

truth. I am persuaded that a careful and thorough examination of prisoners, East and West, in this manner, would give a reasonably accurate view of the entire military strength of the rebellion.

I have the honor to be, with much respect, your obedient servant,

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

Return of forces under command of Maj. Gen. Robert E. Lee, C. S. Army, previous to battle of Antietam.

Maj. Gen. T. J. Jackson's corps	24,778
Maj. Gen. James Longstreet's corps	23,342
Maj. Gen. D. H. Hill's corps	15,255
Maj. Gen. J. E. B. Stuart's cavalry	6,400
Ransom's and Jenkins' brigades	3,000
Forty-six regiments, not included above, 400 [each]	18,400
Artillery (estimated) four hundred guns	6,000
Total for duty	97,175

JOHN S. CLARK,
Colonel and Aide-de-Camp.

OCTOBER 6, 1862.

FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE, *October* 20, 1862.

General BAYARD:

I have just returned from Centreville, where I had a conversation with General Stahel. He says that the force at Warrenton consisted of two regiments of cavalry (the Nineteenth North Carolina and the Second Virginia), of one battery, and about two infantry regiments. Captain Conger, who had a skirmish yesterday between Catlett's Station and Warrenton Junction, reports the enemy's troops consisted of about 50 infantry and 150 cavalry. At the same time he saw one engine and six cars. The engine had steam up, and his impression is that the infantry came from Rappahannock. The enemy did load iron and wheels, left on the road and at Catlett's. I have no certainty of what is at Culpeper or Gordonsville. My last information was there was only small force at Culpeper. One of our spies was captured near Culpeper, and one, who was sent to Sperryville, has not returned.

F. SIGEL,
Major-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, October 20, 1862.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN,
Commanding Army of the Potomac, Charlestown, Va.:

GENERAL: In view of the numerous requests now being made by commanders in the field, that artillery batteries in service may retain the extra lieutenants, sergeants, and corporals, I am directed by the Secretary of War to inform you that all light batteries, having six guns and the requisite number of privates, will be allowed the additional commissioned and non-commissioned officers, as described in General Orders, No. 126. Such officers, however, in batteries which have only four guns, or are so reduced in strength as to be equivalent to four-gun batteries, will be mustered out of service from the date of receipt of the said order, if such has not already been done.

In all future inspection of the troops under your command, the above decision will apply, and the officer making such inspections will be governed by the provisions of General Orders, No. 126, with the latitude expressed herein.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

Statement showing the number of men composing the Army of the Potomac on the 20th day of October, 1862.

	Aggregate present for duty.	Aggregate on special duty, sick, and in arrest.	Aggregate absent.	Aggregate present and absent.
Major-General McClellan and staff, &c	1,655	327	921	2,903
General Reynolds, First Corps	17,810	3,554	13,994	35,358
General F. J. Porter, Fifth Corps	18,042	3,955	8,707	30,704
General Franklin, Sixth Corps	27,794	4,292	11,319	43,405
General Buford, cavalry and horse artillery	6,724	897	3,290	10,911
Colonel Allen, Frederick City	1,086	455	778	2,319
Colonel Murphy, Boonsborough	329	54	74	457
General Burnside; Defenses of Harper's Ferry, including the Second, Ninth, and Twelfth Corps.	60,003	12,883	33,055	105,941
General Banks, Defenses of Washington	73,593	15,881	19,137	108,611
Grand total	207,036	42,298	91,275	340,609

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., February 27, 1863.

It is hereby certified that the preceding statement is accurately compiled from the morning report of the 20th day of October, 1862, signed by Major-General McClellan and his assistant adjutant-general, Seth Williams, and now on file in this office.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF HARPER'S FERRY,
Pleasant Valley, Md., October 20, 1862.

Brig. Gen. G. W. CULLUM,
Chief of Staff, Headquarters Army:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th instant, and, in accordance with your request, beg to inclose copy of General Orders, No. 16, issued by me at Aquia Creek.

This order was issued in accordance with orders received by me either verbally or by telegraph; if by telegraph, a copy may be found on file in the telegraph office at your headquarters. I arrived in Washington the morning after issuing the order, and, after a conversation with General Meigs, and, I think, the General-in-Chief, it was decided that the wharves and buildings should not be destroyed, but that everything movable that we were compelled to leave should be. I at once telegraphed to that effect to Colonel Welsh, in command of Aquia Creek, but he did not receive the telegram, and obeyed the original order. Everything was taken away that he had transportation for, and I am

quite satisfied that but very little, if any, commissary or quartermaster stores were destroyed, excepting a quantity of bacon, that was represented to me as being spoiled. Eight locomotives, I think, all the wagons, horses, mules, beef cattle, clothing, tents, and, I think, all commissary stores, except the bacon, were saved. It was distinctly understood that if the freight cars could not be carried away they should be destroyed.

At Falmouth we necessarily destroyed some commissary stores and forage and a few old tents, for which we had no transportation, which was evidently proper, as they would have fallen into the hands of the rebels if they had not been destroyed, as well as the freight cars, if they had been left at Aquia Creek.

It may not be improper for me to give it as my opinion that the destruction of the wharf was no material loss, as it was very badly located. A wharf could be built a mile farther down at which vessels of 12 or 13 feet draught could be unloaded, and the ground back of this point is much better adapted for depot buildings than the old ground. A track could be run down to those grounds in two or three days, and bridging the Accokeek Creek, and throwing a pontoon bridge across Potomac Creek at Belle Plain, would give a much shorter and better road to Fredericksburg, over which loaded wagons could travel, and empty wagons could return by the old road. If it is expected to occupy that line again, it might be well to build a floating dock, some 600 feet in length, on the barges which were used in James River, ready to be towed to that place. It can be built in sections, and lashed together after reaching there, when it can be secured in position very quickly by piles and anchors.

You will excuse me, I am sure, for making these suggestions, as I have made the subject a matter of some study, and they can do no harm.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, yours,

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 16. } HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS, *Aquia Creek, Va., September* 5, 1862.

The commanding general appoints, in his absence, Colonel Welsh, of the Forty-Fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, as commander of the post, who will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

Colonel Welsh, as commanding officer, will exercise his full discretion as to the time for evacuating the post, and will take what steps he may deem proper for the preservation of the Government stores and property (of these the first in importance are the locomotives), and he has full power, in the name of the commanding general, to detain what vessels may be necessary to effect these purposes. He will destroy what stores he may be unable to transport, and, on leaving, will thoroughly destroy the buildings, wharves, and all Government property left.

The commanding general feels assured that Colonel Welsh will use the fullest vigilance in the care of his troops, and will, in any event, bring them off in safety.

As the Government may wish to retain possession of this place, the commanding general will endeavor to give him daily information of its intentions regarding it, but he will not allow any delay in instructions to interfere with his discretion in the matter.

By command of Major-General Burnside:

LEWIS RICHMOND,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GALLIPOLIS, *October* 20, 1862.

Generals MILROY and CROOK, *Clarksburg, [Va.:]*

The suggestions of your dispatch are adopted. General Milroy's command will operate toward Beverly, and on the Staunton road; General Crook's on the Summerville road, the two co-operating, until the country in vicinity of Beverly is quieted, and further operations made reasonably practicable. Transportation must be hired from the country, as far as possible, as very little can be procured elsewhere. Lightburn's division is moving up Kanawha, but will be delayed by making roads and removing obstructions from the river. General Morgan's has not yet arrived here. Report your means of extending operations east and south. Stores of all kinds have been ordered to Clarksburg, but the railroads are slow in transporting. Care must be taken not to leave a gap between you and Kelley, through which mischief may be done before you can concentrate to oppose it. I will keep you notified of the progress of the column here.

J. D. COX,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS CAMP,
October 20, 1862—10.20 a. m.

Col. A. BECKWITH,
Commissary of Subsistence, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

Please send no more subsistence stores to Frederick City at present. Commence so that they will first arrive on Thursday, the 23d. Send daily, direct to Harper's Ferry, 40,000 rations, and the same amount daily to Sandy Hook. Capt. J. C. Read, U. S. Volunteers, is in charge of the latter-named depot.

H. F. CLARKE,
Colonel, Aide-de-Camp, and Commissary of Subsistence.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 20, 1862—10.10 a. m.

Brigadier-General KELLEY, *Cumberland:*

It is reported that a force of 30,000 men, under Jackson, is at Hedgesville, engaged in tearing up the railroad, and is pressing wagons to carry off the rails—to what point is not known. Ascertain, if possible, whether this is so, and co-operate with commanding officer at Hancock in giving the best protection in your power to the railroad.

By command of Major-General McClellan:

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Colonel and Assistant Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 20, 1862—10.10 p. m.

Brigadier-General STONEMAN, *Poolesville:*
Major-General SLOCUM, *Commanding Banks' Corps:*
Major-General COUCH, *Commanding Sumner's Corps:*

News was brought to Knoxville this evening by two refugees that a large force of rebels—artillery, infantry, and cavalry—were within 2

miles of the river, and moving toward the ford 2 miles below Knoxville, where, on this side of the river, there is a large corral of horses. The major-general commanding directs you to be well on the alert, to prevent any crossing of the enemy to this side.

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 20, 1862—10.30 p. m.

Major-General FRANKLIN, *Hagerstown:*

Telegraph operator at Cherry Run confirms report that rebels are tearing up the road. They have advanced as far as Back Creek. The commanding general desires you to direct General Newton to send some artillery down the tow-path on the Maryland side to shell them out.

By command of Major-General McClellan:

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Colonel and Assistant Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
Camp near Knoxville, Md., October 20, 1862.

Col. D. H. RUCKER,
Depot Quartermaster, Washington:

Colonel Clarke, our chief commissary, has received the following telegram:

FREDERICK, *October* 19, 1862.

Your telegram regarding the unloading of stores at this place is received. The delay has been made below this place, at Monocacy Bridge. Our laborers are often idle, owing to the stoppage of trains at Monocacy. The grand trouble is in the transportation of sutlers' goods by the railroad company.

A. P. PORTER,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

Please have this matter corrected. It has often been reported. Let the railroad agents understand that the Government supplies shall have precedence over the roads.

RUFUS INGALLS,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Aide-de-Camp, and Chief Quartermaster.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 20, 1862—10.30 a. m.

Brigadier-General NEWTON, *Hancock:*

It is reported that six regiments of the enemy were at North Mountain on the 18th, tearing up the railroad track and pressing wagons to carry off the rails. It is also reported that a large force crossed the mountain to come upon the railroad above Sir John's Run. If you can cut off any portion of the enemy without incurring too great risk, the commanding general desires you to do so. Please co-operate with commanders at Cumberland, Sir John's Run, and Williamsport, and give all protection to the railroad. Send out citizens, if necessary, to gain every possible information of the enemy.

By command of Major-General McClellan:

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Colonel and Assistant Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 20, 1862—10.30 a. m.

General B. F. KELLEY, *Cumberland:*

Information just received from Sir John's Run that six regiments of the enemy are at North Mountain, tearing up the railroad track. Refugees who left Martinsburg last night (18th [?]) report that Jackson's force came there yesterday afternoon, and that a large force crossed the mountains to come onto the railroad above Sir John's Run. General Newton, with a division of Franklin's corps, is at Hancock. The commanding general desires you to communicate with General Newton, in order to secure co-operation in the protection of the railroad, and in cutting off any portion of the enemy's force that may be within reach, if it can be done without too much risk.

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 20, 1862—11 a. m.

Maj. Gen. WILLIAM B. FRANKLIN, *Hagerstown:*

Colonel Campbell, at Sir John's Run, reports last night that six regiments of the enemy are at North Mountain, tearing up the railroad track, and that refugees who left Martinsburg on the night of the 18th say Jackson's force came there that afternoon, and that a large force crossed the mountain to come onto the railroad above Sir John's Run. This has been communicated to General Newton, at Hancock, and General Kelley, at Cumberland, with instructions to co-operate in the protection of the railroad, and in cutting off, if possible, some part of the enemy's force.

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Gallipolis, Ohio, October 20, 1862.

Col. JONATHAN CRANOR,
Commanding Brigade, Guyandotte:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your report of the 18th instant, giving statement of affairs in your vicinity.*

Your expedition to Logan and Wayne Counties, and the Big Sandy country, are approved, and you are ordered to prosecute them vigorously.

Official communications to these headquarters must be addressed to the assistant adjutant-general.

By command of Major-General Cox:

G. M. BASCOM,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GALLIPOLIS, *October* 20, 1862.

Maj. N. H. MCLEAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Cincinnati:

Colonel Cranor reports from Guyandotte no rebels in that immediate vicinity, but from "2,500 to 4,000" reported in Wayne and Logan Coun-

* Not found.

ties. He is sending reconnoitering parties, and will soon report the foundation for these probably exaggerated reports. The Fifth Virginia, which was irregularly furloughed *en masse* by General Milroy, is collecting at Ceredo. Cranor has with him at Guyandotte the Fortieth Ohio, Eighty-fourth Indiana, and a squadron of cavalry.

Lightburn moved up the Kanawha to-day. I have ordered him to remove the obstructions in the river at Red House, 25 miles up, and push on, repairing roads, &c., as he goes. I am waiting General Morgan's troops, none of which have yet arrived. The reports from Clarksburg and beyond indicate belief in considerable rebel force near Monterey. Milroy's force not all concentrated there yet; he will move toward Beverly as soon as it is, Crook taking the direction of Summerville. The delays in getting stores over the railway are very embarrassing.

J. D. COX,
Major-General, Commanding District of Western Virginia.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 21, [1862]—11.25 a. m. (Received 11.30 a. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Rumors received late last night lead to the supposition that a large force of the enemy had left the vicinity of Winchester for Snicker's Pass. Later in the night it was reported that the enemy had appeared in force in vicinity of Berlin. Parties were at once sent out to ascertain the facts in the case. The party sent to Berlin has returned, and reports that it was only a foraging party at that point. Four prisoners were taken. I have not yet heard from the main parties sent out. General Stoneman and all the other commanders have been ordered to keep on the alert, and to keep me fully posted. As soon as it is definitely ascertained that the above movements are being made, the necessary arrangements will be made to meet them. The main party sent out from Loudoun Heights last night had orders to attempt to capture any party of the enemy they might find opposite Berlin.

GEO. B. MCCLELLAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

CHERRY RUN, *October* 21, 1862—2 p. m.

General NEWTON:

GENERAL: Captain Duncan, with squadron of cavalry from Colonel Williams' command, has just returned from a reconnaissance to Hedgesville. He went to within a quarter of a mile of the town, the pickets giving way, but did not enter the town, as it was reported to him by various persons that they had there 1,000 cavalry, about as much infantry, and six pieces of artillery. It was also reported to him that they were at work destroying the railroad, and that they were going up to burn the Great Cacapon Bridge on the railroad.

Your obedient servant,

CHAS. DEVENS, JR.,
Brigadier-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. OF THE ARMY, ADJT. GEN.'S OFFICE,
No. 306. } *Washington, October* 21, 1862.

* * * * * * *

IV. Instead of reporting to Major-General McClellan, as directed in Paragraph III, of Special Orders, No. 300, October 17, 1862, Brig. Gen. Rufus King, U. S. Volunteers, will report in person to Major-General Dix, at Fort Monroe, Va.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Halleck:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHERRY RUN, *October* 21, 1862—1.40 p. m.

Major-General NEWTON:

GENERAL: I have been down to Back Creek myself, and returned this moment. There is no enemy there. From the hill above I saw the railroad from the burnt bridge over Back Creek to Paxton's Cut, for a mile. There was not a person on it, or, apparently, at Paxton's Cut, to which I could see. Our pickets are at the bridge, burnt about a month since.

We probably could reach Paxton's Cut from the Maryland side with shells by some system of signaling, but there is nothing at which to aim. After leaving Paxton's Cut the road leaves the river, and could not be reached from this side. Shall I shell it, or wait for some signs of an enemy there?

Your obedient servant,

CHAS. DEVENS, JR.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
No. 290. } *Camp near Knoxville, Md., October* 21, 1862.

* * * * * * *

VI. The following regiments will constitute a brigade of cavalry, to be commanded by Brig. Gen. A. Pleasonton, U. S. Volunteers: Sixth U. S. Cavalry, Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry, Eighth Illinois Cavalry, Third Indiana Cavalry, Eighth New York Cavalry.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General McClellan:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 21, 1862.

Brig. Gen. JOHN F. REYNOLDS, *Sharpsburg:*

General McClellan desires me to say that there has always been plenty of grain at Hagerstown, and there has always been plenty of both long and short forage at both Harper's Ferry and Frederick, and he desires to know what the difficulty is about getting forage for the artillery horses. If there is any difficulty about it, he will try to rectify it as soon as possible.

A. V. COLBURN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 21, 1862—11.30 a. m.

Brigadier-General NEWTON, *Cherry Run:*

Your dispatch received. The commanding general directs you to ascertain the strength of the enemy at Hedgesville, and then, if there is any possible chance of worsting him, to attack him there, even though you may have to draw back thereafter. Upon getting possession of Hedgesville, push forward your cavalry to Martinsburg, to ascertain whether Jackson is there, and in what force. Send citizens out from Hedgesville for the same purpose.

By command of Major-General McClellan:

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Colonel and Assistant Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 21, 1862—10.30 a. m.

JOHN W. GARRETT,
President Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, Baltimore, Md.:
General R. B. MARCY, *Washington City:*

General Newton telegraphs from Cherry Run this morning that General Devens made a personal reconnaissance as far as Back Creek. No enemy. Captain Duncan, Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry, penetrated to within a quarter of a mile of Hedgesville. Force of enemy variously estimated there now. The railroad has not been cut up about Paxton's Cut. The cut has not been injured.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 21, 1862—8 p. m.

Brigadier-General ROBINSON, *Poolesville:*

The rebel force reported in the neighborhood of Knoxville last evening proved to be only a foraging party of the enemy. No portion of the enemy has as yet passed east through Snickersville.

By command of Major-General McClellan:

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Colonel and Assistant Chief of Staff.

WASHINGTON, *October* 21, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War:*

SIR: In applying for authority (as I did about the 1st of September) to expend $50,000 upon the fortifications around Washington, I had not had time to make a thorough study of the matter, and asked this sum to meet the most obvious demand for additional works. An attentive examination of the whole line shows me that much modification and much auxiliary work is necessary in all the works heretofore built. The inclosed extract* from a letter from Colonel Kelton, assistant adjutant-general, will explain this.

No work is so indefinite as an extensive system of field defenses like this. There is scarcely any limit to the amount of work which may be be-

* Not found.

stowed on it, and the practical limit will depend on varying circumstances and individual judgment. The importance of such a system of defenses for Washington has been so fully demonstrated by events that there need be no argument on this score, and it is quite as clear that if defenses are necessary they must be so adequate, so complete, that in the hour of need they shall be fully equal to what is expected of them. Although they proved the means of saving Washington, they had not been made entirely so up to the time when Washington was recently threatened. I now desire, and am expected, to make them so. For this purpose I desire authority to expend to the amount of $100,000 more (should so much prove necessary) from the current appropriation for contingencies of fortifications and field works. I would make a suggestion in connection with this subject. Every one in authority is too busy to give any attention to this matter, and the consequence is that I am the sole judge, all questions therewith being referred to me.

A work involving so great an expenditure, and which is so important to the national safety, should have other authority than the opinion of a single individual, who may be influenced by personal motives. I would, therefore, suggest that a commission of three or four officers, of high rank, be directed to examine into and report upon the subject.

I commenced this work as chief engineer of the Army of the Potomac. When I was again (unsolicited by myself) put in charge of the defenses of Washington, it was at a moment of danger, and I felt the immense importance of bringing these works to the proper condition of efficiency. From previous familiarity, I was probably better qualified than any other to carry on the work. Under this impression, I accepted the task, and have no desire to remain connected with it a day after my services become more valuable elsewhere than here, a matter which it belongs to others to decide. Should the idea of a commission to examine and report upon the defenses of Washington be approved, I would suggest the names of Maj. Gen. N. P. Banks, commanding Defenses of Washington, &c.; Brt. Brig. Gen. J. G. Totten, chief engineer, U. S. Army; Brig. Gen. M. C. Meigs, Quartermaster-General, and Brig. Gens. G. W. Cullum and W. F. Barry.

Such a commission would be the more proper that Congress, at the last session, in making a special appropriation for fortifications of Washington, prohibited that appropriation from being applied to the commencement of any new works.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient,

J. G. BARNARD,
Brig. Gen. and Chief Engineer, Defenses of Washington.

[Indorsement.]

OCTOBER 22, 1862.

The Adjutant-General will prepare an order for a commission, as suggested within.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Gallipolis, October 21, 1862.

General GEORGE W. MORGAN,
Commanding Division, Portland:

GENERAL: Since sending the messenger this morning, I have from Colonel Lightburn the report that the rebels are said to be returning to

their old positions, which they retreated from last week. I have feared that our detention would produce this effect, and although the report may not be fully reliable, it makes me more anxious to have the command concentrated. Horses can be furnished here for one battery immediately. You will, therefore, send one of your most efficient batteries at once, and let the mules be exchanged for horses at this post.

As our re-enforcements may be needed soon, your most reliable troops should come forward first, unless there is very strong reason to the contrary. Is anything gained by retaining your artillery at Portland? Facilities for some repairs are much greater here, and I think it would be well to push the whole forward before the threatened rain breaks up the roads.

In haste, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. COX,
Major-General, Commanding.

GALLIPOLIS, *October* 21, 1862—8 p. m.

Col. J. A. J. LIGHTBURN, *Buffalo:*

If you can protect the boats so as to keep up navigation, without crossing Siber's force, you can keep all together till you know definitely about Jenkins. He must not be permitted to get below you on the other side. Of course his force will not resist you much. Get the road as good as is practicable. Your supplies ought to reach you to-night. Morgan's force will be here to-morrow, and will then move steadily forward. Try to sift reports so as not to be delayed by false ones, and let me know how reliable you regard them.

J. D. COX,
Major-General, Commanding.

GALLIPOLIS, *October* 21, 1862.

Col. J. A. J. LIGHTBURN,
Commanding Division:

Your dispatch of this morning received. Part of General Morgan's command are on the way from Portland, and will be urged rapidly forward. Cranor cannot leave his present position now. The position at Red House is a good one, and, if the enemy retake their position near Charleston, we shall need all the more to have the obstructions out of the river. Let me know your position daily. The name of the camp does not tell it.

J. D. COX,
Major-General, Commanding.

[OCTOBER 21, 1862.—For Halleck to Wright, and Wright's reply, see Series I, Vol. XVI, Part II, p. 635.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 22, [1862]—11.45 a. m. (Received 12 m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

General Newton, with his division, arrived at Cherry Run at 10 o'clock last night. He telegraphs that General Devens made a personal reconnaissance as far as Back Creek. No enemy. Captain Duncan, Fourth

Pennsylvania Cavalry, penetrated within a quarter of a mile of Hedgesville. Force of enemy variously estimated there now. The railroad has not been cut up about Paxton's Cut. The cut has not been injured.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 22, [1862]—2.30 p. m. (Received 2.55 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Your dispatch of the 21st is received.* After full consultation, I have decided to move upon the line indicated by the President in his letter of the 13th instant, and have accordingly taken steps to execute the movement. I will inform you from time to time of the occupation of Leesburg, Hillsborough, Snickersville, &c. I shall need all the cavalry and other re-enforcements you can send me from Washington.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 22, 1862—8.30 p. m. (Received 9.45 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK:

The following information is obtained from letters, dated October 9 and 10, intercepted on the way from Shepherdstown to Baltimore:

Regiments upon regiments of men are passing through Staunton to Winchester. We will soon have a fine army there, and will still have hopes of Maryland rising.

Again:

Do not let Mr. Carroll join the army until we get into the center of Maryland, and then make him join the cavalry.

Another letter says:

My brothers in the army. May call for them sooner than you expect.

Another says:

Staunton being the center of the Confederacy, you know it is rendezvous for troops from all quarters.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

OCTOBER 22, 1862.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE B. McCLELLAN,
Headquarters Army of the Potomac:

From your letter of the 18th instant to General Halleck, I learn that one of your corps commanders, not named, reports deficiency of 5,000 pairs shoes on his requisitions. All requisitions from your headquarters have been promptly filled and dispatched. The shoes must be within your camp, or at the railroad stations of Monocacy or Hagerstown, where many cars are reported waiting to be unloaded.

To facilitate and insure distribution, this depot quartermaster will send to-day to Colonel Ingalls, at your headquarters, by a special wagon-train, 10,000 pairs of shoes. Please direct them, on arrival, to the particular camps where needed.

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* See Part I, p. 81.

Issue of horses from this department, since you assumed command of troops defending Washington, has been made, with exception of one thousand issued to General Banks' cavalry, solely on orders purporting to be yours, signed by your staff officers as by your order. Had you so ordered, not less than 10,000 so distributed to troops under your command would have been sent to Harper's Ferry or Frederick.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington City, October 22, 1862—11 a. m.

Col. R. INGALLS,
Chief Quartermaster, Army of the Potomac,
Headquarters of General McClellan:

COLONEL: General Fitz John Porter called here yesterday, and stated that his troops were in want of clothing and shelter-tents. General McClellan reports that his troops suffer for want of clothing, and specifies that one of his corps commanders reports a deficiency of five thousand pairs of shoes on his requisitions. The corps is not named. All requisitions from General McClellan's headquarters for clothing have been promptly met, and the supplies have been sent forward. They must be within the lines and camps of the army, and the difficulty must arise from a failure to distribute them. There are many cars reported as standing for days on the track at Monocacy and Hagerstown, in some of which this clothing and these shoes may be found.

I have directed a special wagon-train to be dispatched to-day from this depot, consigned to you at headquarters, with 10,000 pairs of shoes. These should be reported to General McClellan, and, on arrival, distributed to those camps and corps in want. The wagons can be retained and added to your supply trains. General McClellan reports to General Halleck that the Army of the Potomac had received to the 18th instant, since the opening of the campaign, only 1,964 horses, and finds a discrepancy between this number and that reported by the Quartermaster-General as issued to the whole army about the Potomac under his command, including that in front of Washington and that on the Upper Potomac, about his headquarters. Upon being shown General McClellan's order to you to issue no horses except by his order, I directed the depot quartermaster here to issue horses only on an order from General McClellan, and this rule has been followed, excepting a special issue of 1,000 horses, ordered by myself to General Banks' cavalry, to enable it to picket and patrol the front of Washington at the time of Stuart's raid. But, excluding these, over 10,000 horses have been issued to troops on orders purporting to be General McClellan's. Had these orders so directed, the whole could and would have been sent to Frederick or Harper's Ferry. Consult the general, and have such orders given that his wishes will not again be thwarted by orders issued in his own name. Advise the Department of any difficulty or delay in supply, and whatever is possible will be done to remove it.

General McClellan blames the Quartermaster's Department for want of proper action in forwarding supplies. Leave no ground for such accusations to be justly made. General Haupt has been instructed to take possession of the Cumberland Valley Railroad, and use it as a military

railroad route by United States agents, if he finds this necessary to the public service.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
October 22, 1862. (Sent 11.20 a. m.)

Major-General MCCLELLAN, *Commanding, &c.:*

The Quartermaster-General insists that all your requisitions for shoes have been filled, and that the supply must be at some of the depots of your command. He dispatches a wagon-train to-day with 10,000 pairs.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 34. } HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
Hagerstown, October 22, 1862.

The division of the Fourth Army Corps, formerly under the command of Major-General Couch, having been attached to this corps, will in future be known and officially designated as the Third Division of the Sixth Corps.

By command of Major-General Franklin:

OLIVER D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
October 22, 1862.

The following articles of clothing are reported now at Harper's Ferry and Hagerstown:

At Harper's Ferry: 24,000 bootees, 1,800 blankets, 3,000 stockings, 4,000 infantry trowsers, 4,000 infantry overcoats, 7,500 knit jackets, 1,500 cavalry trowsers, and 3,000 cavalry overcoats.

At Hagerstown: 2,000 hats, 1,800 net jackets, 7,000 flannel shirts, 4,000 infantry overcoats, 4,000 artillery overcoats, 200 cavalry jackets, 250 artillery jackets, and 2,000 shelter-tents.

The general commanding directs that division commanders send their trains for the clothing required, to-night, that all may be supplied by to-morrow evening.

By command of Brigadier-General Reynolds:

C. B. LAMBORN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp near Knoxville, October 22, 1862.

I. For the present no clothing will be drawn by the troops other than the articles needed for immediate use, and which are either to be worn or carried by the men during impending movements. No clothing will be carried in the wagons.

II. No more knapsacks will be issued until further orders.

By command of Major-General McClellan:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
Camp near Harper's Ferry, October 22, 1862—11 a. m.

Capt. DANIEL G. THOMAS,
Military Storekeeper, Washington, D. C.:

There is still a great deficiency of clothing at Harper's Ferry. Will you please ship at once to Capt. Alexander Bliss, assistant quartermaster, at that point, as follows: 5,000 forage caps, 7,500 blouses, lined, 7,500 knit jackets, 15,000 infantry dress coats, 10,000 pairs infantry trowsers, 10,000 flannel shirts, 10,000 pairs drawers, 2,000 pairs cavalry and artillery boots, small size, 10,000 pairs bootees from size 5 to 9, 15,000 pairs stockings, 5,000 infantry overcoats and straps, 5,000 knapsacks, 5,000 haversacks, 5,000 canteens, 5,000 ponchos or gum blankets, 500 artillery jackets, 1,000 cavalry jackets, 5,000 shelter tents, 500 camp kettles, 1,000 mess pans, 5,000 ax slings, 100 Sibley tents, 300 common tents, an assortment of blank books, drums, bugles, &c.

Please refer to General Meigs for the necessary authority to ship these supplies and hurry them forward. I am much obliged for the promptness of the general and yourself. If our brigade commanders and quartermasters were equally prompt in making their wants known, we should hear no complaints.

RUFUS INGALLS,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Aide-de-Camp, and Chief Quartermaster.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
Camp near Harper's Ferry, October 22, 1862—2.30 p. m.

General M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General, U. S. Army, Washington:

I have taken the most effective measures in my power to procure the horses required. They will arrive within ten days, no doubt.

We have clothing on hand at the depots, but it is called for without much previous notice. At Harper's Ferry we have to-day 12,000 pairs bootees, &c. We require more blankets, stockings, drawers, and shirts. These articles should come first. May I request you will direct Captain Thomas to send some of these on my order of to-day?

I desire to state that my requisitions for clothing have always been promptly filled.

RUFUS INGALLS,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Aide-de-Camp, and Chief Quartermaster.

HEADQUARTERS CAMP,
October 22, 1862—10.30 a. m.

Col. A. BECKWITH,
Commissary of Subsistence, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.:

Unless there is something speedily done to expedite the transmission of subsistence stores over the railroad from Washington to Hagerstown, our depot at the latter place will fail to supply the troops now drawing stores from it. In his report of yesterday Captain Bell states that only four car-loads of the 500,000 rations that commenced leaving Wash-

ington on the 16th had arrived. One or more cars of the previous 500,000 rations were yet behind. Please send as soon as possible 500 barrels of potatoes and onions to Hagerstown depot.

H. F. CLARKE,
Colonel, Aide-de-Camp, and Commissary of Subsistence.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 293. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *Camp near Knoxville, October* 22, 1862.

I. Whipple's division is assigned to the Twelfth Army Corps, and, after being inspected to-day, will be held in readiness to move at short notice.

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By command of Major-General McClellan:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION,
Upton's Hill, Va., October 22, 1862.

Colonel WYNDHAM,
Commanding Cavalry Detachments, Chantilly, Va.:

COLONEL: The general commanding cavalry division instructs me to inform you to be ready to report with your whole command to him, at Fairfax Court-House, by Friday morning, the whole command to be ready to make a long and rapid march. You will also collect all information which may be obtained about the present position of the enemy in front, and, particularly, the locality and strength of the picket line.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. C. WEIR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HARRISBURG, PA.,
October 22, 1862. (Received 2.30 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

The draft is being resisted in several counties of the State. In Schuylkill County I am just informed that 1,000 armed men are assembled, and will not suffer the train to move with the drafted men to this place. I wish ample authority to use my troops in the State, and particularly the regulars and Anderson Cavalry at Carlisle, to crush this effort instantly. We will thus enforce the law, and effectually, if successful, prevent the like occurring in other parts of the State.

Please answer promptly.

A. G. CURTIN,
Governor of Pennsylvania.

WASHINGTON, *October* 22, 1862—8 p. m.

Governor CURTIN:

You are authorized to employ the regular force, the Anderson Cavalry, and any other military force in your State to enforce the militia

draft, and also to call upon Major-General Wool, the commanding general of the Middle Department, for aid, if you desire it. He has been instructed* to support you with the whole force of the department.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

GALLIPOLIS, OHIO, *October* 22, 1862.

Col. J. A. J. LIGHTBURN, *Commanding Division, Buffalo:*

Your dispatch of to-day received. What you have done meets the approval of the general commanding. You will push forward to Red House as rapidly as possible, and do the work to be done there as indicated. Transportation will be hurried forward.

By command of Major-General Cox:

G. M. BASCOM,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

CUMBERLAND, *October* 22, 1862.

General COX, *Gallipolis, Ohio:*

I have ordered the Fifteenth Virginia Regiment to New Creek, also three companies of cavalry, and to this place the One hundred and twenty-sixth Ohio Regiment and Maulsby's battery. Jackson is reported in Martinsburg with 25,000 men. General Newton, of Franklin's division, has arrived at Hancock with two brigades, which renders my command more safe, and will enable me more effectually to protect the railroad east of me. The trains are still running regularly to Hancock. If Loring is falling back from the Kanawha Valley, it is possible he may come down this way, by the valley of South Branch. I will be on the alert.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 23, 1862—10.15 a. m. (Received 10.30 a. m.)

Major-General HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

I would respectfully ask for an early decision upon Captain Duane's letters of the 17th, with my indorsement of the 18th, in regard to the defenses of Harper's Ferry. Until the work is authorized by the War Department, the requisite funds cannot be issued by the Engineer Department. It is of great importance that these works should be commenced without delay. I have reason to believe that General Newton's movement to Cherry Run, &c., has induced the enemy to leave Martinsburg, in the direction of Winchester.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 23, 1862—11 a. m. (Received 11.10 a. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

I respectfully recommend that Brig. Gen. W. H. Emory, now serving in Baltimore, be relieved from duty there, if agreeable to General Wool,

* By telegram of same day and hour.

and sent to join me. Should my request be acceded to, I nominate for the important command thus vacated Major-General Morell, who, I am confident, will give the utmost satisfaction to the Government and to General Wool in the discharge of the delicate and onerous duties of that post.

I renew the request made some time since to have early and favorable action on the proposition to relieve General Gorman from duty with this army, and to send him to the West. It will enable me to make changes which will prove greatly to the advantage of the public service.

I am satisfied that it would work much better to the welfare of the army if I had authority to send general officers to Washington to report, when sufficient cause exists for a change of commanders. Everything should give way to any improvement in the efficiency and the fighting condition of the troops. There are, occasionally, cases where a general, perhaps a valuable officer, either from dissensions, from the extreme unfavorable regard of the troops, or from other causes not reflecting on his character at all, should be removed, to prevent the demoralization of considerable bodies of troops. In such cases the general commanding an army should have authority to act as his judgment may dictate. There are cases of extreme necessity, arising not unfrequently, when leaves of absence for a day or two could be granted to the alleviation of much private misery without inconvenience to the public service. I ask that I may have authority to grant leaves of absence for a term not exceeding five days.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
October 23, 1862. (Sent 3.30 p. m.)

Major-General McCLELLAN:

Should you move as you proposed yesterday, I can send about 20,000 men from Washington to re-enforce you. On consultation with General Banks, it is proposed to push the corps of Sigel and Heintzelman to Thoroughfare Gap, to reach that place about the time you reach Snickersville. Bayard's cavalry will accompany them. They will then be subject to your direct orders. The railroad will be repaired as they advance. Sigel can reach the gap in two days, and Heintzelman in three or four. Thoroughfare Gap is deemed preferable to Aldie, on account of supplies and the greater protection afforded from that position to Alexandria. State what day you want them to be at Thoroughfare. I wrote you, in relation to the fortifying of the heights near Harper's Ferry, that field batteries and temporary block-houses should be constructed, but that stone works and permanent fortifications were not approved.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 23, [1862]—6.45 p. m. (Received 9 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

Your dispatch of to-day is received, and I will reply to the first part by a confidential aide-de-camp to-morrow. I am quite sure I never recommended the building of permanent works on the heights around Harper's Ferry. The block-houses must be built of loose stone and

timber, as there is no earth at hand. The estimate of Lieutenant Comstock, $50,000, will probably cover the works on all the heights. The works are in no way connected with the advance of this army, but they should be pushed forward at once, as it is of the utmost importance to hold this place permanently.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 23, 1862—8.30 p. m. (Received 9 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

I shall probably have another bridge over the Potomac to-morrow.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 23, 1862—12.15 a. m. (Received 1.50 a. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

I send herewith a copy of a dispatch just received from General Newton:

CHERRY RUN—8.30 p. m.

Major-General McCLELLAN:

The reconnaissance under Captain Duncan, Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry, with two squadrons of his regiment, amounting to 140 men, went to Hedgesville, charging their pickets at that place, taking 19 prisoners, including 3 commissioned officers, all of the Tenth Virginia Cavalry, except one, a lieutenant of the Second South Carolina Cavalry. Captain Duncan lost no men. No troops in Hedgesville, except pickets. Their troops encamped east of the mountain. I could not ascertain their number or nature. They appear to be all cavalry. Captain Duncan and his command acquitted themselves very handsomely. Several refugees, lately in from Martinsburg, report that the enemy left Martinsburg yesterday. Their destination is uncertain. Refugees think that part went to Williamsport and part to Shepherdstown.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington City, October 23, 1862.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Commander-in-Chief, Headquarters of the Army:

GENERAL: I transmitted to you yesterday a report upon a letter from General McClellan of the 18th instant, which letter referred to the action, or want of proper action, of the Quartermaster's Department in clothing his army.

I now inclose a dispatch received last night from General McClellan, and dated 22d instant,* in which he states that he never intended, in any letter or dispatch, to make any accusation against the Quartermaster's Department "for not furnishing or forwarding clothing as rapidly as it was possible for it to be done," and expresses his belief that everything has been done that could be done in this respect by the Quartermaster-General and the Quartermaster's Department.

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* See Part I, p. 9.

I am gratified to be able to transmit this statement of General McClellan's, as I certainly understood his letter of the 18th instant as an accusation of a grave character against this Department, and as such answered it, I trust, satisfactorily.

As no copy of General McClellan's letter of the 18th instant was retained in this office, I request that a copy may be furnished for the records.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General.

HDQRS. INSPECTOR OF ARTILLERY, U. S. ARMY,
Washington, October 23, 1862.

Col. J. C. KELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Headquarters of the Army:

COLONEL: The breaking down of a very serviceable mounted battery in a recent cavalry reconnaissance to the Rappahannock (wherein it is stated that 60 miles were marched in twenty-four successive hours), affords the opportunity to offer a few suggestions, which I beg respectfully to present to the consideration of the General-in-Chief. I would recommend that whenever artillery is required upon cavalry reconnaissances, batteries, or parts of batteries, of horse artillery only be used. The organization of the ordinary mounted batteries of the service does not adapt them to the rapid and long-sustained marches of cavalry, and they must, whenever so used, be either broken down or rendered unserviceable for many weeks. If one field battery in each army corps is organized and equipped as horse artillery, these will ordinarily be a force of this special arm sufficient for all cavalry operations. In the event of batteries of horse artillery not being at hand, or not available at the moment, for this special service, I offer the following recommendations to adapt temporarily the mounted batteries for rapid movement:

1st. Detail, for the occasion, a sufficient number of horses from the cavalry upon which to mount the cannoneers.

2d. March without caissons, or, at most, with only the caisson limber. The first (which on many accounts is preferable) would give 50 rounds per gun, which would ordinarily be sufficient; the latter, 100 rounds per gun, a supply amply sufficient for any circumstances likely to attend such special service. I think too large a force of artillery is generally taken upon cavalry reconnaissances. A force of 1,200 or 1,500 cavalry will not require more than one section (two guns), unless it be intended to divide the forces and march upon two roads, when two sections (four guns) should be taken. In no case, however, if artillery is used at all, should less than two guns be taken.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM F. BARRY,
Brigadier-General and Inspector of Artillery.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, October 23, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

GENERAL: The inclosed telegram from Governor Curtin is referred

to you, with instructions to give such directions in relation to the employment of troops, and affording military aid for the enforcement of draft, as you may deem proper.

Your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

[Inclosure.]

HARRISBURG, *October* 23, 1862—12.15 p. m.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War:*

Notwithstanding the usual exaggerations, I think the organization to resist the draft in Schuylkill, Luzerne, and Carbon Counties is very formidable. There are several thousands in arms, and the people who will not join have been driven from the county. They will not permit the drafted men, who are willing, to leave, and yesterday forced them to get out of the cars. I wish to crush the resistance so effectually that the like will not occur again. One thousand regulars would be most efficient, and I suggest that one [regiment?] be ordered from the army. General A. Porter, who is here, and fully informed, agrees with me, and advises the employment of such a force.

I am getting volunteer troops ready.

Let me hear immediately.

A. G. CURTIN,
Governor of Pennsylvania.

WASHINGTON, *October* 23, 1862—3 p. m.

Governor CURTIN:

By my telegram of last evening, you were authorized to employ all the military force in your department to enforce the draft, and General Wool was also directed to aid you upon your requisition. I am not aware of any further assistance that can be required or given by the Department. Your request for 1,000 regulars has been referred to the General-in-Chief, with instructions to render any aid that may be in his power.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HARRISBURG, PA.,
October 23, 1862—3.20 p. m.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War:*

Can I use General A. Porter, now here, to command troops to suppress the insurgents? I have no officer.

A. G. CURTIN,
Governor of Pennsylvania.

WASHINGTON, *October* 23, 1862.

Governor CURTIN:

You are authorized to call upon General Porter, and he is instructed* to report to you for orders. If you desire, I will give him the appointment of provost-marshal of the State.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

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* By telegram of same date.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, October 23, 1862.

Major-General WOOL, *Baltimore, Md.:*

You will immediately repair to Harrisburg and consult with Governor Curtin upon the reported resistance to his draft. You will report if you have not troops enough in your department to enforce the laws.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS,
Baltimore, Md., October 23, 1862—11 p. m.

Major-General HALLECK:

I leave in the morning for Harrisburg. If troops should be required from Baltimore, I have only to say I have none to spare. This day I sent the One hundred and eighteenth New York Regiment, at the Relay House, to Washington. One of the men killed an engineer of the Washington train, and threats were made that other injuries might be done to passing trains. The man who murdered the engineer is in jail. I therefore deemed it best to send the regiment where it would do no harm.

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Gallipolis, Ohio, October 23, 1862.

Brigadier-Generals MILROY and CROOK,
Commanding Divisions, Clarksburg, Va.:

Colonel Lightburn reports a skirmish between his advanced cavalry and the enemy's pickets at Poca to-day. Also that the enemy has returned and reoccupied the Salines and Charleston in force. These reports make the commanding general more desirous that your columns should be in readiness to move, especially on the Summerville road. What has been done in regard to your transportation and quartermaster's stores? How soon can you be in readiness to move?

By command of Major-General Cox:

G. M. BASCOM,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GALLIPOLIS, *October* 23, 1862.

Maj. N. H. MCLEAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Headquarters Cincinnati:

Lightburn is at Red House, opposite Putnam Court-House. Reports three pieces of enemy's artillery in position 3 miles above him, and enemy's cavalry pretty bold. De Courcy's brigade, of Morgan's command, will reach there to-morrow. Carter's brigade reached here to-day, and will start to-morrow. I shall leave, so as to reach Lightburn in person as soon as these re-enforcements. The artillery is in bad condition for use, and the wants great in all parts of the quartermaster's department, both stores and transportation, but we shall push forward. Lightburn reports the enemy 10,000 strong at Charleston. Spears' (Tennessee)

brigade is being partly paid, and will be detained a day or two here. Part of General Morgan's command was almost in mutiny for lack of pay, &c. The whole amount due them ought to be forwarded from Washington, with paymasters, immediately. Cannot this be accomplished?

J. D. COX,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Gallipolis, Ohio, October 23, 1862.

Col. J. A. J. LIGHTBURN,
Commanding Division, Red House, Va.:

Your dispatch received. Colonel De Courcy's brigade, of Morgan's division, will be at Ten-Mile Creek to-night, and will move to Buffalo to-morrow. Another brigade will leave here in the morning for Ten-Mile Creek. If you place much reliance in the report of Loring being at Charleston, you will not move your main body forward, but hold it well in hand until the re-enforcements get within supporting distance of you, or until further orders. Meanwhile you will promptly repair the roads and remove the obstructions from the river, using every means to verify the information you have.

By command of Major-General Cox:

G. M. BASCOM,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GALLIPOLIS, *October* 23, 1862.

Col. J. A. J. LIGHTBURN, *Red House:*

Your dispatch of this evening received. De Courcy's brigade is ordered to join you by to-morrow night. They are at Ten-Mile [Creek] to-night. The rest of the troops will be hurried forward, and I shall accompany them. Till all are concentrated, you will use a sound discretion in movement, not taking any unnecessary risks, but not allowing the enemy to become impudent. Let your scouting on flanks be carefully done, gaining all information possible. Choose your camps carefully, so that you may have as strong positions as possible, where all arms may be used to best advantage. This is also specially applicable to whatever force you may keep on the south bank. If there is any lack of any kind of ammunition, see to it, so that your preparation may constantly be the best possible. Advise me promptly of every change in the condition of things.

J. D. COX,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, October 23, 1862—10 p. m.

Maj. Gen. JACOB D. COX,
Gallipolis, Ohio:

Your telegram just received. I cannot believe rebels design any serious resistance, unless they have been strongly re-enforced; so you must be cautious if they make a stand, and not let them fall on your detachments. There has been great mismanagement in the Quartermaster's Department as concerns your force, but I hope it will not

seriously affect your results. Have requisitions made for what you want, and orders sent here by telegraph for what Moulton cannot supply. General Morgan's command got about all the money in the department. Troops have been leaving here for the field that have never been paid, and some part of the army of McClellan is no better off. General Morgan's letter was forwarded at once to Washington with a strong appeal. All the funds have gone for bounty of new regiments. It is believed that Humphrey Marshall's force, not exceeding 3,000 probably, is making its way back to Virginia, by Pound Gap, which is the way he entered Kentucky.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Cincinnati, Ohio, October 23, [1862]—11.30 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

General Cox's advance has reached Red House, on the Kanawha, opposite Putnam Court-House. Colonel Lightburn is in command; reports three pieces of enemy's artillery, 3 miles above, in position, and that rebel force at Charleston is 10,000 strong. General Cox is hurrying his force forward as fast as he can.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Pleasant Valley, [*Md.,*] *October* 24, 1862—3.30 p. m.
(Received 4.20 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK:

Referring to your telegram of 3.30 p. m., yesterday, I understand the 20,000 re-enforcements to be made up of Heintzelman's and Sigel's corps. Am I right in this, or do you intend giving me 20,000 men in addition to those two corps? If some of Bayard's cavalry would join me by way of Leesburg, it would expedite my movements considerably. The trouble will be with the cavalry. I expect large numbers of horses early in the week. Of course, I shall not wait for a complete remount.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 167. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp near Knoxville, Md., October 24, 1862.

I. All enlisted men of the Volunteers, wishing to transfer into the Regular Army, will record their names at the adjutant's offices of their regiments at once, or before the 5th of November, 1862. No officer of the Regular Army will in future enlist volunteer soldiers whose names are not on these lists. Lists of Volunteers wishing to enlist in the Regular Army will be forwarded daily through brigade and division headquarters to corps headquarters. Regular officers desiring to enlist soldiers from the volunteer service will hereafter apply at the corps headquarters for such lists, and will also apply at the same headquarters for

permission to visit the regiments to recruit the men. Care will be had not to take more than a fair proportion of men from each regiment.

II. Too much laxity prevails with regard to soldiers leaving their regimental camps and wandering beyond the limits of their commands. Hereafter not more than two men of a company at a time will be granted passes to leave camp. Provost guards will arrest all absentees from camp without proper permits.

III. The reports of recent inspections exhibit shameful neglect of duty on the part of many officers, of the higher as well as the lower grades, in this army, in those lesser details of discipline, failure to attend diligently to which will produce the demoralization of any body of troops. Inspections in many organizations are rarely made; drills poorly attended and infrequent; cleanliness disregarded; the care of arms and ammunition but little attended to, and the instruction of officers in tactics and regulations entirely neglected. Brigade and division drills, in some cases, are laid aside. The general orders published from time to time by the War Department and at these headquarters for the instruction and guidance of the troops are not promulgated to the regiments and batteries.

The prompt distribution and promulgation of orders is one of the first duties of staff officers, and commanding officers are made responsible that staff officers are not neglectful in this respect. The commanding general is convinced that some examples of summary dismissals of officers are necessary to insure attention to this point of duty before the importance of the subject will be fully realized. He gives notice, therefore, that any neglect in this respect of staff or commanding officers that comes to his notice will secure his immediate recommendation for the summary dismissal of the delinquent.

IV. Hereafter a semi-monthly return will be made at each brigade headquarters of the general orders and circulars received from the War Department and these headquarters during the fortnight. This return will exhibit the signature of every regimental, battery, and detached company commander, certifying to the fact that the orders received have been promulgated to his command and when. These returns will be forwarded through division and corps headquarters to these headquarters.

Division commanders will forward a similar semi-monthly return of general orders received from the War Department and these headquarters during the fortnight, exhibiting the signatures of brigade and other commanders or staff officers, as evidence of the fact that the orders have been distributed to them.

Corps commanders will prepare and forward similar semi-monthly returns, and exhibit similar evidence that the orders which they may receive have been distributed to division commanders.

Post and independent commanders will prepare similar returns, exhibiting the fact of the complete distribution of the general orders they receive. Such returns will be punctually sent forward each fortnight.

Commanders to whom special orders are sent are made responsible that they are promptly distributed.

V. In future, every brigade commander, and every commander of division artillery, will inspect his command once each week. Division commanders will be present at the brigade inspections in such manner as that once a month they will have had a full view of the condition of every regiment, battery, and detached company of their division. Corps commanders should frequently review their corps, and, either through

their inspectors-general or personally, keep themselves minutely acquainted with the condition of their troops.

Special evidence will be forwarded within twenty-four hours after this order is received at the various division headquarters that it has been published to every regiment, battery, and detached company of the commands receiving it.

By command of Major-General McClellan:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE, *October* 24, 1862.

Major-General BANKS:

The enemy begins to show great activity against our lines, our pickets having been driven in from Manassas Junction this p. m. An arrangement should, therefore, be made to counteract their movements. I must know on what cavalry force I can rely. Please give the report of General Stahel your earnest consideration, and inform me, by telegraph, of your decision immediately.

F. SIGEL,
Major-General.

[Inclosure.]

I beg leave to call your attention to the following facts in regard to our cavalry force:

Colonel Wyndham, who should have reported with 1,000 men, brought out but 875, with but one field officer. Since then many of the men ran back, without leave, to their old camps, and others were sent back on account of having unserviceable horses, so that the whole force of Colonel Wyndham is now 593 effective men. From this force, 492 are stationed at Chantilly. From this force in Chantilly, 140 men are on picket and patrol duty. The command of Colonel Wyndham has been under orders for a long and rapid march, so that I could make no detail from it. The cavalry force in Centreville consists of 100 men from Colonel Wyndham's command and our old cavalry force, of which the Ninth New York Regiment is under orders from General Bayard to remain in camp, and to have no details from it, so that all my disposable cavalry force are, in accordance with your orders, on picket and patrol duty. This evening I found myself compelled to order Colonel Wyndham, with 130 of his men, to go toward Gainesville to cover the force sent out to Gainesville, Hay Market, and Thoroughfare Gap. From this report you will see how restricted I am in regard to cavalry force. I am left without a man, and, as the rebel cavalry are moving around my force in superior numbers, I consider it necessary that all the cavalry here be placed at my disposal; that the order of General Bayard in regard to the Ninth New York Cavalry and Colonel Wyndham's command be suspended, and that the latter be filled up to 1,000 effective men, inasmuch as I have such an extensive line to cover and so few men to do it with, it being absolutely necessary to send out strong forces to do the reconnaissance service and guard against surprises.

JUL. STAHEL,
Brigadier-General.

(Repeated by Banks to McClellan, October 25.)

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF WASHINGTON,
October 24, 1862—11.30 p. m.

Maj. Gen. FRANZ SIGEL,
Commanding Eleventh Corps, Fairfax Court-House, and
General HEINTZELMAN:

In further reply to your telegram of 8.40, I am instructed to state as follows:

Every effort will be made to provide a sufficient force of cavalry for the front. The movement of the cavalry to which you allude is suspended for the present, at least, and we will exert ourselves to get enough cavalry to watch the enemy's movements and protect our lines. Another battery of horse artillery will be at once organized by General Heintzelman. The greatest vigilance must be observed in front to guard against any manner of surprise.

Communicate further in regard to meeting your wants in cavalry with General Heintzelman, to whom this is also sent. Please communicate freely to these headquarters all information and any suggestions you may wish to make, sending copies of all your telegrams to General Heintzelman. The commanding general approves the proposed organization of your corps, and will try to add the Third Brigade as soon as we have the troops to do it. They come slowly. Acknowledge in the morning.

RICH'D B. IRWIN,
Captain, Aide-de-camp, and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HARRISBURG, PA., *October* 24, 1862—11 a. m.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War:*

Major Ward telegraphs me that he is ordered to Kentucky. I want the cavalry for the service proposed, and, unless there is great necessity, I hope you will not countermand my authority. I assure you we need 1,000 regulars, or, in lieu, 1,000 Pennsylvania volunteers who have been in actual service. We all think that the resistance to draft is the first appearance of a conspiracy, and, unless crushed at once, cannot say how far it may extend. We know there are 5,000 men in the league in three counties, and all work is interrupted by them. I do not wish to magnify, and hope I am not alarmed. I desire to break the force of the present effort to resist the authority of the Government. With 1,000 men, who have been in actual service, with our force, we can put it down.

Please answer at once.

A. G. CURTIN,
Governor of Pennsylvania.

WASHINGTON, *October* 24, 1862.

Governor CURTIN:

Your telegram of this date has been submitted to the President and General-in-Chief. The General Government will exert all the means at its command to support you. The Anderson Cavalry will be retained for your service. The regulars cannot be taken from General McClellan's army, but one or two regiments that have served through the war can be sent from here upon your requisition. General Wool has been ordered to confer with and aid you.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HARRISBURG, PA.,
October 24, 1862—3.30 p. m. (Received 4.30 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

I have seen Governor Curtin. I have ordered a section of artillery to report to him without delay, with ammunition, and put an infantry regiment of Pennsylvania volunteers, now on the Northern Central Railroad, subject to his call at any moment. This is all he requires of me. He wants regular infantry. I have none to give him, and have no troops that have been under fire.

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 24, 1862—8.45 p. m.

Brigadier-General AVERELL, *Saint James College:*
(Care of Major-General Franklin, Hagerstown.)

The commanding general directs me to say that time is everything to us. Hurry up the refitting of your command. Send out more officers, if they can be made available, to purchase horses. Do not allow any one to delay. Every hour is important.

By command of Major-General McClellan:

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Colonel and Assistant Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
Camp near Harper's Ferry, Va., October 24, 1862.

General M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General, U. S. Army, Washington:

This army stands in need of the funds which you have asked shall be deposited to my credit. May I request you will urge that the remittances be made without delay? In addition, I respectfully request you will apply for $250,000 for distribution to corps quartermasters, to pay for forage, fuel, pay of teamsters, &c., in the various *corps d'armée.* Also for $200,000 to pay for the 2,500 horses which I am authorized to purchase. Please cause these sums to be remitted to me as early as practicable. I wish to meet all demands and avoid any outstanding indebtedness.

RUFUS INGALLS,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Aide-de-Camp, and Chief Quartermaster.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
Camp near Harper's Ferry, October 24, 1862—11 a. m.

Col. JAMES BELGER, *Quartermaster, Baltimore:*

There has been a great deficiency of forage, particularly hay, for four days past. I desire that you will continue to send 5,000 bushels of oats and 50 tons of hay per day to this depot. Will you do it? Can I rely on receiving it?

RUFUS INGALLS,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Aide-de-Camp, and Chief Quartermaster.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
October 24, 1862—11 a. m.

Capt. DANIEL G. THOMAS,
Military Storekeeper, Washington:

Please send to Captain Bliss, at Harper's Ferry, 10,000 blankets, 12,000 caps, 5,000 overcoats (foot), 10,000 pairs bootees, 2,000 pairs artillery and cavalry boots, 15,000 pairs stockings, 15,000 drawers, 15,000 pants.

The clothing arrives slowly. Can it not be hurried along faster? May I ask you to obtain authority for this shipment?

RUFUS INGALLS,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Aide-de-Camp, and Chief Quartermaster.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Gallipolis, October 24, 1862.

Col. JONATHAN CRANOR,
Commanding Brigade, Guyandotte:

SIR: The best information seems now to indicate a concentration of the rebels at or near Charleston. It is very desirable to get reliable news from the country above you, and you will, if possible, open and keep up communication with our forces at Red House and Winfield, on the Kanawha, so as to know at all times what is between you and them. If everything is quiet between you and the Sandy, an expedition, scouting carefully toward the mouth of Coal River, will have a good effect in gathering intelligence which may be valuable, as well as clearing that region of guerrillas. In making such an expedition, if your circumstances render it feasible, you will give such instructions as will avoid any dangers of collision between our own men from the different lines.

No report has been received from you for two or three days.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. COX,
Major-General, Commanding.

[OCTOBER 24, 1862.—For Wright to Cox, see Series I, Vol. XVI, Part II, p. 642.]

GALLIPOLIS, *October* 24, 1862.

General R. H. MILROY, *Buckhannon:*

Yours of yesterday received. My purpose is as heretofore stated, namely, your force to operate toward Monterey, but not to leave your rear lines unprotected, while General Crook moves toward Summerville. His column, being smaller, will have to move solidly, while the protection of the lines of communication will devolve upon you. Major Bascom's dispatch yesterday, being directed to both of you, spoke of my anxiety to have a move made in direction of Summerville, supposing there would be no doubt as to which column that remark had reference. Transportation will have to be hired from the country for both you and Crook, so far as necessary. In your advance it will be needful to keep your force well in hand, and obtain from General Kelley all the infor-

mation possible as to forces of the enemy, which might endanger your flanks. As to the extent of your advance, you must be guided by your own best discretion, keeping in view the necessity of guarding your lines of communication thoroughly.

J. D. COX,
Major-General, Commanding.

GALLIPOLIS, *October* 24, 1862.

Brigadier-General CROOK, *Clarksburg, [Va.:]*

The transportation which cannot be got otherwise must be hired from the country, if possible. As soon as you can obtain this and the most necessary stores, you will push rapidly toward Summerville. General Milroy is instructed to protect the line of communication behind you. The rebels are reported in force at Charleston, and your movement is intended to aid in dislodging them by threatening their communications at Ganley. Morgan's force has been very slow in getting forward, but will join Lightburn above Red House in a day or two. I then design pushing on as fast as our transportation and low water will permit. Communicate with me constantly, and give all information you may obtain.

It will be necessary to keep up communication with Milroy, so that you may be posted as to everything occurring on your left flank as you move. How soon can you start?

J. D. COX,
Major-General, Commanding.

GALLIPOLIS, *October* 24, 1862.

Col. J. A. J. LIGHTBURN,
Commanding Division, Red House:

Yours of this morning received. If you find you can get to Poca, without risking a general engagement, you will then wait until you are entirely satisfied as to the enemy's numbers and positions. I do not wish to risk your command alone against any probably superior force, when a couple of days will enable us to concentrate heavy re-enforcements. I have directed Cranor to try to communicate with you by scouting parties, so that all the country between you and him may be watched. This must be done so as to provide against any collision between our own men, by mistake.

I am gratified with the energy you are using. As Severance has escaped from jail, he would have to be delivered up to civil authorities on demand, and I do not believe a military court could now lawfully assume jurisdiction. His best plan would be to make renewed efforts to raise the bail.

J. D. COX,
Major-General, Commanding.

GALLIPOLIS, *October* 24, 1862.

Maj. N. H. MCLEAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Cincinnati:

Lightburn thinks he can take a good position as far up as mouth of Pocotaligo. He will then await the arrival of the re-enforcements, unless the news he gets should warrant farther advance. One and a half

brigades of General Morgan's are on their way up. Spears' brigade is here waiting for partial pay, which is being made, and half of Carter's brigade is getting clothing and blankets. The knapsacks are said to have come without blanket straps. General Morgan is hastening everything to get forward, though part of his artillery will probably have to be left here. Expecting further news from Lightburn hourly.

J. D. COX,
Major-General, Commanding District.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October* 25, 1862.
(Sent 10 a. m.)

Major-General MCCLELLAN, *Knoxville, Md.:*

Letter by Colonel Colburn received. You do not yet say when you will be at Snickersville, or when you want the Washington troops to reach Thoroughfare Gap. Bayard's cavalry must go with the two corps of Heintzelman and Sigel. Altogether they will number about 20,000.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 25, 1862. (Received 1.45 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

I beg leave respectfully to renew the recommendation contained in my dispatch of the 16th instant, that I be authorized to delegate to Major-General Banks, commanding the Defenses of Washington, the power of a commander of a department or detached corps, so far as regards courts-martial, resignation of volunteer officers, boards to examine volunteer officers, and discharges of soldiers. The proposed arrangement would, I think, be for the advantage of the public service.

GEO. B. MCCLELLAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October* 25, 1862.

Major-General MCCLELLAN:

A power specially conferred by statute upon one officer can never be delegated to another. A proposition to make a new department for General Banks has been submitted, but objected to.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Pleasant Valley, October 25, 1862.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief, Washington:

GENERAL: When General Sumner asked for and obtained a leave of absence, he was very desirous of obtaining command of some department. From his age, state of health, and the many exposures he has undergone, I think that it is very doubtful whether he can stand the

fatigues of another campaign. His long and faithful service and the extreme gallantry he has so often displayed during this war alike entitle him to the most favorable consideration of the Government. I would regard it as an act of official justice, as well as a personal favor, if the wishes of General Sumner can be complied with.

I am, general, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 25, 1862—9.45 p. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE,
Commanding Second, Ninth, and Twelfth Corps:

GENERAL: The general commanding directs me to forward the following dispatch, to be communicated to Brigadier-General Whipple, viz:

FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE, *October* 25—6.30 p. m.

General BANKS:

Captain Koenig, who has just returned from Leesburg, reports General Munford, with 1,500 men and some artillery, at or near Purcellville. The enemy is sending patrols to Waterford, Leesburg, and Middleburg. The last patrol of the rebels staid at Leesburg night before last, 70 strong. Another rebel detachment was at Waterford this morning, and left for Middleburg, about 50 to 100 strong.

F. SIGEL,
Major-General.

The commanding general directs you to move Whipple's division over the river early to-morrow morning, so as to occupy the ground from Lovettsville to the bridge. You will also move one division of your command down to the bridge early to-morrow morning, in readiness to support General Whipple, should it be necessary. The general desires you to hold the remainder of your corps in readiness to cross during the day. The tents of these last-mentioned troops will not be struck, however, until further orders are received from these headquarters.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 25, 1862. (Received 12 m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

The following is an extract from the report of Col. Robert Williams, First Massachusetts Cavalry, late of Regular United States Dragoons, now commanding a detachment of cavalry on duty with General Newton's division, at Cherry Run:

I have in camp 267 horses, belonging to officers and men; of these, 128 are positively and absolutely unable to leave the camp, from the following causes, viz, sore-tongue, grease, and consequent lameness, and sore backs. For example, the Fifth U. S. Cavalry has now in camp 70 horses; of these, 53 are worthless from the above causes. Out of 139 horses, the remainder, I do not believe 50 can trot 80 miles. The other portion of my command, now absent on picket duty, has horses which are about in the same condition, as no selection, unless absolutely necessary, has been made. The number of sore-back horses is exceedingly small. The diseases are principally grease and sore-

tongue. The horses, which are still sound, are absolutely broken down from fatigue and want of flesh. I will also remark that the men in my command are much in want of clothing.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, October 24 [25?], 1862.

Major-General McCLELLAN:

I have just read your dispatch about sore-tongued and fatigued horses. Will you pardon me for asking what the horses of your army have done since the battle of Antietam that fatigues anything?

A. LINCOLN.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 25, 1862—6 p. m. (Received 9 p. m.)

His Excellency ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
President of the United States:

In reply to your telegram of this date, I have the honor to state, from the time this army left Washington, on the 7th of September, my cavalry has been constantly employed in making reconnaissances, scouting, and picketing. Since the battle of Antietam, six regiments have made a trip of 200 miles, marching 55 miles in one day, while endeavoring to reach Stuart's cavalry.

General Pleasonton, in his official report, states that he, with the remainder of our available cavalry, while on Stuart's track, marched 78 miles in twenty-four hours.

Besides these two remarkable expeditions, our cavalry has been engaged in picketing and scouting 150 miles of river front ever since the battle of Antietam, and has made repeated reconnaissances since that time, engaging the enemy on every occasion, and, indeed, it has performed harder service since the battle than before. I beg that you will also consider that this same cavalry was brought from the Peninsula, where it encountered most laborious service, and was, at the commencement of this campaign, in low condition, and from that time to the present has had no time to recruit.

If any instance can be found where overworked cavalry has performed more labor than mine since the battle of Antietam, I am not conscious of it.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF HARPER'S FERRY,
Pleasant Valley, Md., October 25, 1862.

Major-General SLOCUM,
Commanding Twelfth Army Corps:

GENERAL: By direction of the commanding general, I have the honor to communicate to you the following dispatch:*

* * * * * * *

The commanding general directs that early to-morrow morning you

* See dispatch to Burnside, p. 484.

move Whipple's division over the river, so as to occupy the ground between the bridge and Lovettsville. The remainder of your corps, without striking tents, will remain in readiness to receive further orders.

You will please send General Whipple a copy of General Sigel's dispatch.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEWIS RICHMOND,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 296. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *Camp near Knoxville, Md., October* 25, 1862.

* * * * * * *

XIV. Brig. Gen. N. J. Jackson, U. S. Volunteers, will report for duty to Maj. Gen. H. W. Slocum, commanding Twelfth Corps.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General McClellan:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington City, October 25, 1862—3 p. m.

Col. R. INGALLS,
Chief Quartermaster, Army of the Potomac:
(Headquarters of General McClellan.)

I am told that many regiments marching from this place, in September, left knapsacks, blankets, shelter-tents, overcoats, and clothing in store (some just drawn by regimental officers and stored in bulk; others stored with knapsacks), in order to move light. They suffer for want of them. Regimental officers must know where they placed them. Should they not take measures to have them carried forward? Are they not drawing new supplies, instead of using what has been issued and left behind?

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General.

Abstract from list of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, shipped to Frederick, Hagerstown, and Harper's Ferry, from September 12, 1862, to October 25, 1862, inclusive, by Capt. D. G. Thomas, military storekeeper, U. S. Army.

Date.	To whom issued.	Knit jackets.	Drawers.	Ponchos.	Forage caps.	Stockings, pairs.	Sack coats.	Cavalry jackets (privates').	Canteens.	Flannel shirts.	Haversacks.	Trousers (mounted).	Boots, pairs.	D'Abri tents.	Great coats (foot).	Blankets.	Great coats (mounted).	Infantry coats (privates').	Infantry coats (musicians').	Trousers (foot).	Bootees (privates').	Knit shirts.
1862.																						
Sept. 12	Captain Crane, assistant quartermaster.	.....	4,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	Captain Crane, Frederick, Md.	2,000	4,000	.....	2,000	4,000	2,000	1,000	.....	4,000	.....	2,000	2,000	.....	2,000	.....	1,000	2,000	.....	2,000	2,000	.....
29	Captain Crane, Frederick, Md.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000	.....	2,000	.....	.....	3,620	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oct. 25	Captain Crane, Frederick, Md.	1,609	5,000	.....	.....	5,000	.....	.....	.....	2,576	.....	.....	.....	4,000	2,000	3,000	.....	.....	.....	3,000	3,000	2,424
		3,609	13,500	.....	2,000	9,000	2,000	1,000	2,000	6,576	2,000	2,000	2,000	7,620	4,500	3,020	1,000	2,000	.....	5,000	5,000	2,424
Sept. 27	Captain Weeks, Hagerstown, Md.	.....	200	.....	.....	200	200	.....	.....	200	.....	200	200	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
29	Captain Weeks, Hagerstown, Md.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000	.....	2,000	.....	.....	3,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oct. 7	Captain Weeks, Hagerstown, Md.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Captain Weeks, Hagerstown, Md.	2,000	7,000	.....	6,000	12,000	.....	500	5,184	11,000	7,939	1,000	1,000	.....	7,000	.....	875	7,000	.....	9,000	6,500	.....
		2,000	7,200	.....	6,000	12,200	200	500	7,184	11,200	9,939	1,200	1,200	6,500	7,000	.....	1,075	7,000	.....	9,000	6,500	.....
Sept. 27	Capt. P. P. Pitkin, assistant quartermaster, Harper's Ferry.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
29	Capt. P. P. Pitkin, assistant quartermaster, Harper's Ferry.	.....	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,990	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	3,480	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oct. 1	Capt. P. P. Pitkin, assistant quartermaster, Harper's Ferry.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	Capt. P. P. Pitkin, assistant quartermaster, Harper's Ferry.	.....	10,000	.....	5,000	10,025	.....	.....	5,037	7,325	5,050	.....	5,000	.....	5,000	.....	.....	5,060	75	500	5,000	2,655

Abstract from list of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, shipped to Frederick, Hagerstown, and Harper's Ferry, &c.—Continued.

Date.	To whom issued.	Knit jackets.	Drawers.	Ponchos.	Forage caps.	Stockings, pairs.	Sack coats.	Cavalry jackets (privates').	Canteens.	Flannel shirts.	Haversacks.	Trowsers (mounted).	Boots, pairs.	D'Abri tents.	Great coats (foot).	Blankets.	Great coats (mounted).	Infantry coats (privates').	Infantry coats (musicians').	Trowsers (foot). *	Bootees (privates').	Knit shirts.
1862.																						
Oct. 16	Capt. Alex. Bliss, assistant quartermaster, Harper's Ferry.	2,500	2,500	.....	2,500	5,060	.....	1,250	4,000	.....	.....	2,500	550	.....	.....	.....	3,500	.....	.....	.....	13,200	.....
18	Capt. Alex. Bliss, assistant quartermaster, Harper's Ferry.	5,005	7,500	.....	.....	25,200	.....	.....	.....	6,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,500	.....	.....	7,500	.....	11,550	7,500	.....
22	Capt. Alex. Bliss, assistant quartermaster, Harper's Ferry.	.....	10,000	5,000	5,000	15,000	.....	.....	5,000	10,000	5,000	.....	1,050	5,000	.....	.....	.....	15,000	.....	10,000	10,000	.....
22	Lieutenant-Colonel Ingalls, quartermaster, Harper's Ferry.	.....	15,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,200	.....
24	Capt. Alex. Bliss, assistant quartermaster, Harper's Ferry.	.....	.....	.....	12,000	15,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000	.....	2,270	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	Capt. Alex. Bliss, assistant quartermaster, Harper's Ferry.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,500	.....	.....	.....	15,070	10,000	.....
		7,505	47,000	7,000	26,500	72,225	1,990	3,250	16,037	25,325	12,050	4,500	10,600	8,980	18,770	3,500	3,500	27,560	75	41,620	54,000	2,655
	Total, October 25, 1862....	13,114	67,700	7,000	34,500	93,425	4,190	4,750	25,221	43,101	23,969	7,700	13,800	23,100	30,270	6,520	5,575	36,560	75	55,620	66,400	5,079
28	Capt. Alex. Bliss, assistant quartermaster, Harper's Ferry.	.....	15,000	.....	.....	15,000	.....	1,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,500	.....	15,000	10,010	.....
29	Capt. Alex. Bliss, assistant quartermaster, Harper's Ferry.	.....	15,000	10,000	.....	15,000	.....	.....	3,008	2,200	9,900	5,000	.....	.....	.....	4,384	2,015	.....	.....	10,000	10,080	11,595
		.....	30,000	10,000	.....	30,000	.....	1,500	3,008	2,200	9,900	5,000	.....	.....	.....	4,384	2,015	7,500	.....	25,000	20,040	11,595
	Total, October 29, 1862....	13,114	97,700	17,000	34,500	123,425	4,190	6,250	28,229	45,301	33,869	12,700	13,800	23,100	30,270	10,904	7,590	44,060	75	80,620	86,440	16,674

* The items in this column foot up 37,120 instead of 41,620, as given in the original.

McCLELLAN'S HEADQUARTERS,
October 25, 1862.

General M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

It is true that many of the regiments deposited their knapsacks and clothing in the Peninsula, which were sent on barges and schooners to Alexandria and Washington. Regimental and brigade quartermasters were responsible for the property, to whose orders it has always been subject. My orders were positive, about the 1st of September, that all quartermasters must see to their supplies before marching again. Whenever applied to, I have given authority to send for property in store. The men doubtless are charged with all clothing issued; still, I presume that many regiments have clothing deposited in Alexandria and Washington. Close inspections, which are being made, will develop the facts. My issues of clothing have been, and must continue to be, heavy. I have never asked delay on that account, however.

RUFUS INGALLS,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Aide-de-Camp, and Chief Quartermaster.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 25, 1862—2 p. m.

General W. W. AVERELL,
Commanding Cavalry, Saint James College:

Your dispatch of 1 a. m. to-day received. The general commanding desires you to proceed as rapidly as possible in refitting, &c., and to make the proper requisitions for army clothing and equipments for the recruits, although they will not probably be available for the next service. No definite time can be fixed.

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

PENNSYLVANIA EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
Harrisburg, Pa., October 25, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: The riots in Schuylkill County have ceased for the present. The object of the rioters seems to have been to prevent the draft, and to this end, I understand that they forcibly obstructed persons who had been drafted and were on their way to the place of rendezvous in conformity with the notice which had been served on them.

I beg to observe that this enrollment and draft have been made under the authority of and directly by the United States. I originally suggested, therefore, that they should be conducted by officers of the United States, but that suggestion not being adopted, I have acted for the United States in superintending the enrollment and the drawing of names for the quota. The next step contemplated by the regulations is the appointment of provost-marshals to enforce the attendance of the drafted men. I have not nominated persons to fill this office, because I do not perceive that officers of that kind are necessary.

By the act of 29th of June, 1861, penalties are provided for drafted men who shall not obey the orders of the President, but there is no act authorizing them to be forcibly impressed.

I would advise that a regulation be made directing that the courts-martial shall be immediately held on all recusants. These courts must be ordered by the President.

In this mode I think you would get the men more easily than by the use of force. Men unwilling to go, and unable to pay the probable fine, will serve in the army on pay [in preference] to being shut up in prison without pay. Those who are able to pay the fine will prefer using the money in procuring substitutes. The same limit of the fine will probably regulate the price of substitutes. I respectfully submit these matters for your consideration.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

A. G. CURTIN,
[*Governor of Pennsylvania.*]

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, October 26, 1862. (Sent 11.30 a. m.)

Major-General MCCLELLAN:

Yours, in reply to mine about horses, received. Of course, you know the facts better than I; still, two considerations remain. Stuart's cavalry outmarched ours, having certainly done more marked service on the Peninsula and everywhere since. Secondly, will not a movement of our army be a relief to the cavalry, compelling the enemy to concentrate, instead of foraying in squads everywhere? But I am so rejoiced to learn from your dispatch to General Halleck that you begin crossing the river this morning.

A. LINCOLN.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 26, 1862—9 p. m. (Received 10.15 p. m.)

His Excellency ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
President of the United States:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram of this morning. You will pardon me for most respectfully differing with you in regard to the expression in your dispatch "Stuart's cavalry has done more marked service on the Peninsula and everywhere since." I cannot resist the strength of my own conviction that some one has conveyed to your mind an erroneous impression in regard to the service of our cavalry, for I know you would not intentionally do injustice to the excellent officers and men of which it is composed. The following statement will give you some idea of what they have done since they left Washington:

On the 8th of September our cavalry, under General Pleasonton, charged the enemy's cavalry at Poolesville, and pursued them until after dark, killing 8 and taking 6 prisoners. On the 9th, at Barnesville, they again charged them, and after two hand-to-hand fights, in which 4 of the enemy were killed and 27 taken prisoners, without our losing a single man or horse, the enemy were again routed. On the 11th, Farnsworth's brigade of cavalry, with Franklin's infantry, became engaged with the enemy at Sugar Loaf Mountain, and drove them from it. On the 13th, Pleasonton's cavalry and artillery engaged the enemy at the Catoctin Mountains, and, after carrying the pass, pursued them to the South Mountain, taking several prisoners. On the 15th, after the battle of South Mountain, Pleasonton pursued the rebels to Boonsborough, where Colonel Farnsworth, with a portion of his Eighth Illi-

nois Cavalry, charged a superior force of rebel cavalry, and drove them for 2 miles beyond the town. They left 30 dead on the field and about 50 wounded, besides several hundred prisoners and two cannon, which fell into our hands. Our loss was 1 man killed and 15 wounded. General Pleasonton says of this engagement: "In this affair the enemy outnumbered us three to one, and the number of desperate personal encounters that day clearly shows the superiority of our cavalry."

Up to the 19th September our cavalry was for thirteen consecutive days in close contact with the enemy, and each day engagements of some kind took place, in every one of which our cavalry was successful, and steadily advanced. Since the battle of Antietam our cavalry has, I observed in my last dispatch, been constantly occupied in hard service. Several reconnaissances have been made to the enemy's lines. The one to Martinsburg and another beyond Charlestown were attended with constant conflicts with the enemy's cavalry and artillery, both in going out and returning; yet our gallant soldiers defeated them, and returned in safety to their camp. A part of Colonel McReynolds' cavalry captured the camp of a large cavalry force, under the rebel Colonel Imboden, near Sir John's Run, taking two guns, some wagons, with a large supply of ammunition, and 50 horses and mules. Colonel Devin's cavalry, on the 22d, in a skirmish with the rebels near Snickersville, killed 10 of them and captured 32 prisoners, including 1 captain and 2 lieutenants, and a few days since some cavalry, under General Newton, while on a reconnaissance near Hedgesville, captured 19 prisoners. Very many other expeditions and scouts have been made by our cavalry since the battle of Antietam, and with uniform success, but I have not conceived them to be of sufficient importance to make them the subject of special reports. They serve, however, to illustrate the efficiency of that arm.

With the exception of the two raids by Stuart, I am unconscious of a single instance where the rebel cavalry has exhibited any superiority over ours. The fact that Stuart outmarched Pleasonton in his last raid is easily accounted for. It is said that he received a relay of fresh horses when he crossed the river at McCoy's Ferry. From that point he had extra lead horses to take the places of those that gave out on the road, besides which he stole some 1,000 horses in Pennsylvania, which contributed toward giving him another relay. Notwithstanding all this, he dropped a great many broken-down horses along the road. Pleasonton made his entire trip without a change of horses.

After this statement of facts has been placed before you, I feel confident you will concur with me that our cavalry is equally as efficient as that of the rebels.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
Camp near Knoxville, Md., October 26, 1862.

General M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22d instant, on the subjects of clothing and horses furnished to this army.

I have sent you frequent telegraphic reports in reference to these matters, but have promised one, more in detail, by mail. I think it due to you and myself that it be plainly and fairly stated.

It is well known that the old Army of the Potomac returned with an abundant supply of clothing. Before leaving Harrison's Landing the troops turned in their knapsacks and extra clothing for transportation in barges and schooners to Alexandria and Washington. This clothing was held in the accountability of the brigade and other quartermasters, and never came back into the depot. I had an abundant supply outside of this, which was transferred, on your order, to the clothing depot in Washington. Before the army left the vicinity of Washington on this campaign, near the beginning of September last, I issued orders to all quartermasters to prepare for the march, and to see that their commands were properly supplied. The army finally marched quite well supplied with all necessary clothing and transportation. I took a train laden with clothing on the march, very little of which was called for. The situation of the army was such that it was a difficult matter to decide how many stores should be deposited at the different depots. It was not expected to make much use of Hagerstown or Frederick. It was, and even now is, doubtful about Harper's Ferry. If the army had kept in motion we should have been beyond the reach of two, if not of the three, depots just mentioned. Before any requisitions were made at all for clothing, I ordered more than 2,000 suits to Frederick and the same to Hagerstown. Generals F. J. Porter, Reynolds, and Franklin gave me lists on the 7th of what they required. The clothing was shipped that very day and the following, but did not arrive at Hagerstown until after Stuart's last raid; a part arrived as late as the 18th, and meanwhile their wants had multiplied. The fault, as you must know, was not with our department. There have been failures on that road to this day. Captain Weeks reports that his forage does not arrive promptly. In consequence of these failures, and the daily expected movements of the troops in that neighborhood, General McClellan wished no more clothing to be sent to Hagerstown. It was decided to make Harper's Ferry the depot for the present. Without waiting for requisitions, I established the depot under suitable officers, and ordered forward supplies of all necessary stores, forage, clothing, quartermaster's property, subsistence, ordnance, &c., have been sent forward as rapidly as possible. About 200 tons of hay and 10,000 bushels of grain, for instance, are received and issued each day. Large quantities of clothing are constantly arriving by railroad and wagons, and will come by canal, too, now it is in repair. I inclose a list, marked A, which will give you an idea of the clothing already received and issued. It was not expected by any one that the whole army would, under any circumstances, require a complete outfit at once, so soon after the opening of the present campaign. My orders for supplies have far exceeded any requisitions on me.

Orders are given now for an abundance of clothing, but it must arrive and be issued gradually. I foresee no embarrassment. There has, doubtless, been some suffering in particular commands, and there will always be with such as are described in Paragraph III of General Orders, No. 167, herewith, marked B, which I beg you will read. Such commands make no effort to help themselves in the proper way, but content themselves with suffering and grumbling. From the list referred to, it will be observed that the receipts and issues have been very heavy, considering the circumstances. Every possible precaution has been, and will be, taken by me to provide all needful supplies. I have seen no real suffering for want of clothing, and do not believe there has been any, only where it can be laid directly to the charge of regimental and brigade commanders and their quartermasters, and I have labored, I hope with some effect, in trying to instruct them. I have frequently remarked that an army will never move if it waits until all the different

commanders report that they are ready and want no more supplies. It has been my pride to know the fact that no army was ever more perfectly supplied than this has been, as a general rule. General McClellan makes no complaint of his quartermaster's department. He is satisfied that I have performed my whole duty, and in all cases promptly executed his instructions.

There have been delays in the arrival of clothing and horses, which have annoyed him. These delays are not all chargeable to our department. I have frequently reported to the general that, so far as clothing is concerned, you have always met all my requisitions with great promptness. I certainly shall strive hard to leave no ground for just accusations to be made against our department. I have not the remotest idea that any one of the general's staff has ever given an order for horses without the proper authority; still, until I can obtain a report in detail from Captain Sawtelle, who has been acting for me in Washington, I cannot reply properly and fully as to the supply of horses. The number stated in General McClellan's letter agreed with my records here, but it is manifest that more have been issued in Washington.

I will keep you fully advised of my transactions, and have to request that I may not be drawn into any controversy.

I am, very respectfully, general, your most obedient servant,

RUFUS INGALLS,

Lieut. Col., Aide-de-Camp, Chief Quartermaster, Army of Potomac.

[Memorandum indorsed by General Meigs.]

Acknowledge, and say that the report is very satisfactory; that General McClellan has himself, by dispatch to the Quartermaster-General, acknowledged the promptness of the department. In regard to the issue of horses, the Quartermaster-General is assured that, excepting 1,000 to General Banks, they have been issued only on orders signed as by order of General McClellan, and by staff officers authorized thus to sign for him. The total issues have been made known to the general, and he will probably be able to prevent any diversion by such orders in future. In regard to one expression in this letter, desiring not to be drawn into any controversy, the Quartermaster's Department would regard it as a great misfortune, if not a great crime, to have any controversy grow up between it and its officers and the general commanding armies. It is its duty to assist them, by every means under its control, in making and keeping their commands efficient. The Quartermaster-General desires to accomplish this, and will not allow any controversy to arise. All the late correspondence on this subject has been with the intention and desire to get the facts necessary for efficient support and assistance of the general commanding, and to remove any defects or difficulties in the way of prompt and sufficient supply of all that his army needs, and, though one of General McClellan's letters bore rather hardly upon this Department, his telegram of later date relieved it from all accusation. A report from this office, called for by order of the Secretary of War, has found its way into the newspapers, much to the regret of the Quartermaster-General, and, it is confidently believed by him, through the instrumentality of no person connected with his Department. It is a simple statement of facts, however, and publication can, he believes, do no harm, though he would have preferred not to see it in print. The public mind was exercised on the subject of supplies to the army by exaggerated statements of destitution and of delay for want of such supplies, and the publication of this report may have a beneficial effect in allaying this excitement.

MCCLELLAN'S HEADQUARTERS,
October 26, 1862—2.30 p. m.

Col. C. G. SAWTELLE,
Quartermaster, Washington, D. C.:

General Stoneman will cross to-morrow at Edwards Ferry. His supplies must be sent by canal to that point or near by, where the boats can be unlocked into the Potomac and cross to the turnpike at Goose Creek. See that the clothing, forage, and subsistence is forwarded. Send clothing as fast as possible to our depots higher up, as will be indicated by me. Forward your supplies by the readiest and most expeditious routes.

Captain Thomas has a list of much clothing yet to be sent. Blankets, shoes, stockings, pants, tents, &c., are first wanted.

RUFUS INGALLS,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Aide-de-Camp, and Chief Quartermaster.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 26, 1862—10.45 a. m. (Received 12.20 p. m.)

General HERMAN HAUPT,
Superintendent of Railroads:

I have the honor to request you to ascertain how far the Leesburg Railroad is practicable. I have also to request you to be ready to supply this army, via Orange and Alexandria and Manassas Gap Railroads, and to take steps at once to re-establish the wharves, &c., at Aquia, and to be prepared to rebuild the railroad bridge over the Rappahannock at Fredericksburg, and to supply that road with rolling-stock.

GEO. B. MCCLELLAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 26, 1862—8 p. m. (Received 9.11 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Two divisions and one brigade of cavalry have crossed the Potomac at Berlin. The cavalry has been pushed forward in advance of Lovettsville. The remaining troops occupy Lovettsville. Other troops will be pushed across as rapidly as possible.

GEO. B. MCCLELLAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 26, 1862—1.45 a. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE,
Commanding Second, Ninth, and Twelfth Corps:

GENERAL: The commanding general directs that the one division of your corps (Ninth Corps), ordered to be at the pontoon bridge at Berlin early this morning, be sent over the bridge immediately after Whipple's division shall have crossed. This division, of Ninth Corps, will occupy Waterford on Monday. The other two divisions of your corps will move to Berlin in time to commence crossing the bridge at 12 m. to-day, or as soon as General Pleasonton's command shall have crossed. These two

divisions will occupy the point where the Purcellville road crosses the North Fork of the Catoctin. All of the troops that cross to-day will camp near Lovettsville to-night. General Pleasonton's command will move to Lovettsville, and a little in advance, to-day, and to-morrow to Purcellville, being re-enforced by General Devens'. General Whipple will move to-morrow to Lovettsville, and to Hillsborough on Monday.

The general desires you to direct General Stoneman to cross to-morrow (Monday) morning at Edwards Ferry, or most convenient ford, and to hold Leesburg, occupying the adjacent passes over the Catoctin Mountains, as well as all the roads leading out from Leesburg. He will establish a cavalry picket of some strength at Aldie and one at Waterford, scouting out to Purcellville, and, if possible, to Snicker's Gap. He will communicate with your (Ninth) corps, on his right. Please inform him that a pontoon bridge will certainly be built at Edwards Ferry within three days, but that he need not await its completion. The general desires you to procure as much of your forage as you possibly can from the other side of the river.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

[Indorsement.]

GENERAL: You will see by this order that Fenton's division will follow Whipple's over at once, instead of stopping at Berlin. Have the balance of the corps ready to move at 10 o'clock, but don't strike tents till further orders.

Yours, truly,

A. E. B.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 26, 1862—11 a. m.

General [BURNSIDE]:

In the dispatch written to you this morning, I wrote, inadvertently, "Whipple's division will proceed to Lovettsville to-morrow, and to Hillsborough Monday." It should have read, "will move to Lovettsville to-day, and to Hillsborough to-morrow." Please correct. This came from writing just after midnight. Whipple's command was to have crossed first.

Yours, truly,

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Colonel and Assistant Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF HARPER'S FERRY,
Pleasant Valley, Md., October 26, 1862.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE STONEMAN,
Commanding Division, Ninth Army Corps:

GENERAL: The commanding general directs that you make the following disposition of your force:

You will cross to-morrow (Monday) morning at Edwards Ferry, or most convenient ford, and to hold Leesburg, occupying the adjacent passes over the Catoctin Mountains, as well as all the passes leading

out from Leesburg. You will establish a cavalry picket of some strength at Aldie and one at Waterford, scouting out to Purcellville, and, if possible, to Snicker's Gap. You will communicate with the Ninth Corps, on your right. A pontoon bridge will certainly be built at Edwards Ferry within three days, but you need not await its completion.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEWIS RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHERRY RUN, VA., *October* 26, 1862—9 p. m.
(Via Cumberland, October 27—8 a. m.)

A. V. COLBURN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Headquarters Army of the Potomac:

Having heard that the enemy had appeared at Tomahawk to-day with cavalry, and that a force was in the valley either reconnoitering or foraging, I sent out a reconnaissance of 150 men, under Captain Walsh, Third Pennsylvania Cavalry, to reconnoiter and attack, if opportunity offered. The expedition returned to-night, having proceeded to Tomahawk without encountering any one, and having completely falsified the report. The nearest enemy was at Shanghai—a picket merely. Large camp-fires were observed at Martinsburg.

JOHN NEWTON,
Brigadier-General.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, October 27, 1862. (Sent 12.10 p. m.)

Major-General MCCLELLAN:

Yours of yesterday received. Most certainly I intend no injustice to any, and if I have done any I deeply regret it. To be told, after more than five weeks' total inaction of the army, and during which period we have sent to the army every fresh horse we possibly could, amounting in the whole to 7,918, that the cavalry horses were too much fatigued to move, presents a very cheerless, almost hopeless, prospect for the future, and it may have forced something of impatience in my dispatch. If not recruited and rested then, when could they ever be? I suppose the river is rising, and I am glad to believe you are crossing.

A. LINCOLN.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 27, 1862—3 p. m.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:

Your Excellency is aware of the very great reduction of numbers that has taken place in most of the old regiments of this command, and how necessary it is to fill up these skeletons before taking them again into action. I have the honor, therefore, to request that the order to fill up the old regiments with drafted men may at once be issued.

GEO. B. MCCLELLAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, October 27, 1862. (Sent 3.25 p. m.)

Major-General MCCLELLAN:

Your dispatch of 3 p. m. to-day, in regard to filling up old regiments with drafted men, is received, and the request therein shall be complied with as far as practicable.

And now I ask a distinct answer to the question, Is it your purpose not to go into action again until the men now being drafted in the States are incorporated into the old regiments?

A. LINCOLN.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
October 27, 1862. (Sent 3.25 p. m.)

Major-General MCCLELLAN, *Knoxville, Md.:*

General Banks leaves this evening for the North. During his absence General Heintzelman will exercise his command. Please communicate to him your orders about the movement of troops designated for re-enforcing your army.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 27, 1862—7.15 p. m. (Received 8.30 p. m.)

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch of 5.10 [3.25] p. m. to-day. Feeling deeply impressed with the importance of filling up the old regiments at the earliest practicable moment, I have, upon several different occasions, urged this measure upon the War Department, as well as upon Your Excellency, as the most speedy and effectual method of giving us effective troops for future operations. Some time ago an agent of the Governor of Pennsylvania informed me that an order from the War Department was necessary to authorize the transfer of drafted men to the old regiments. On the 11th instant I requested General Halleck to have the necessary order given. I received no reply to this, and learned this afternoon that no such order had been issued. In the press of business I then called an aide, and telling him that I had conversed with you upon the subject, I directed him to write for me a dispatch asking Your Excellency to have the necessary order given. I regret to say that this officer, after writing the dispatch, finding me still engaged, sent it to the telegraph office without first submitting it to me, under the impression that he had communicated my views. He, however, unfortunately added "before taking them into action again." This phrase was not authorized or intended by me. It has conveyed altogether an erroneous impression as to my plans and intentions. To Your Excellency's question I answer distinctly that I have not had any idea of postponing the advance until the old regiments are filled by drafted men. I commenced crossing the army into Virginia yesterday, and shall push forward as rapidly as possible to endeavor to meet the enemy. Burnside's corps, and part of Slocum's, have been crossing yesterday and to-day, and Reynolds' corps is ready to follow. Pleasonton, with the cavalry, is at Purcellville this evening.

The crossing will be continued as rapidly as the means at hand will permit. Nothing but the physical difficulties of the operation shall delay it.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 27, 1862—11 p. m. (Received 11.35 p. m.)

Brig. Gen. HERMAN HAUPT:

Please take immediate steps to enable you to forward supplies, via Orange and Alexandria and Manassas Gap Railroads, for this army, at the rate of 700 tons per day; also be prepared to repair the Orange and Alexandria Railroad beyond Manassas Junction, wherever it may be damaged. Please communicate to the General-in-Chief the information you gave me yesterday in regard to the Fredericksburg Railroad, and consult with him as to the possibility of repairing that road in season to use it for the purpose of this campaign.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

PLEASANT VALLEY, *October* 27, 1862.

[Major-General McCLELLAN:]

MY DEAR MAC: I have been worrying about the discomfort, I may say suffering, of my men over the river, and have tried to think correctly as to the movement ordered for to-day. These are my conclusions, which you can take for what they are worth.

The plan is to occupy the opposite bank in sufficient force to enable Reynolds, and probably another corps, to pass. This has been done, and now it would seem that there is no necessity to cross the remainder of the Ninth Corps until it becomes necessary to get out of the way of Reynolds, and, if you will allow me, I will keep in constant communication with him and see that the road is clear for him.

The movements in the advance, I understood from you, were not to be made until sufficient supports arrive to continue them. It would, therefore, seem better to hold the forces at Lovettsville until near the time that these arrive, of course, keeping the cavalry well out. If the enemy is retreating, your plan may be changed; if he is going to fight, you want our force concentrated.

Now, the whole of this epistle, my dear Mac, means this, that I don't want to move any more troops during this storm than is necessary, for the reason that the advance may become very much reduced in strength by sickness by the time the supports get up, and I want to avoid this as much as possible, always keeping the Ninth Corps out of the way of others.

If the force over the river should be attacked, I can move the force here to its support at once.

Shall I be governed by these views? You know what the effect of these short and frequent movements, in weather like this, will be upon the men.

Yours, truly,

BURNSIDE.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 27, 1862—7.45 a. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE,
Commanding Ninth Corps:

GENERAL: In reply to your note of this morning to the commanding general, in relation to the movements ordered for to-day, he directs me to say that you are at liberty to carry out the suggestions therein made by you.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Colonel and Assistant Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 27, 1862—12 m.

General FITZ JOHN PORTER,
Near Sharpsburg:

The commanding general will leave all the troops that can be spared from this army to guard the line of the river from Sharpsburg to Cumberland. This is a highly important service, and requires some officer of rank to superintend it. He has thought of General Morell in connection with it. How would he like this service? Please give me an answer at the earliest practicable moment.

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE, *October* 27, 1862.

Generals BANKS and HEINTZELMAN:

Scouts sent out to Aldie yesterday returned this morning and confirm reports brought in by contrabands that Longstreet arrived with his force at Upperville on Friday and was there on Saturday, a small force being at Middleburg. The inhabitants also confirm the rumor. Shall send out scout to-day.

F. SIGEL.

(Repeated to McClellan, 11 a. m.)

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
Camp near Knoxville, Md., October 27, 1862—12.30 p. m.

Col. C. G. SAWTELLE,
Quartermaster, Cass Building, Vermont Ave., Washington:

I have received the following telegram from Col. D. D. Tompkins, assistant quartermaster-general, New York:

The pontoon train furnished by the engineer department has all left on the barges Michigan, Anderson, Clarkson No. 1, F. S. Ayres, and E. A. M. Neely, all destined for Washington, through the canal and up the Potomac. The first two left on the 21st, two on the 22d, and two on the 25th. Please have these barges discharged and sent back immediately.

D. D. TOMPKINS.

Please cause this request to be executed.

RUFUS INGALLS,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Aide-de-Camp, and Chief Quartermaster.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 27, 1862—5 p. m.

Col. H. F. CLARKE, *Washington, D. C.:*
(Care of Colonel Beckwith, Commissary of Subsistence.)

I have consulted with General McClellan regarding your dispatch of 4.10 p. m. He does not think it would be safe just at this time to send out any large amount of stores to Manassas Junction, neither would he like to expose the guard at that place until this army moves on sufficiently far to support it. Supplies for this army should follow on the railroad after the troops from Washington leave to re-enforce us. In the mean[time] everything should at once be got ready to be thrown forward at short notice.

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

CAMDEN STATION, *October* 27, 1862.

Major-General MCCLELLAN:

I have not had the pleasure of hearing from you since my telegram of 24th instant. It is rumored that your movements have caused the enemy to fall back from the line of our road. We rely upon you to advise us when we can with propriety commence reconstruction, also for particulars of the destruction, as far as your reconnaissance enables you to give them, so that we may make requisite reparations.

J. W. GARRETT,
President.

HARRISBURG, PA., *October* 27, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I am happy to say that for the present the necessity for use of force in Schuylkill County is over. The decision and promptness, but more the presence of Bishop Wood, who kindly went up when requested, has relieved us all. I will retain the artillery a day or two, and keep our force organized for a day or two. I am deeply indebted for your prompt and efficient support.

A. G. CURTIN.

HARRISBURG, *October* 27, [1862]—1.40 p. m.
(Received 2 p. m.)

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, *President:*

I feel it my duty to enter my protest against Orders, No. 154, as unjust to the people of the States, and calculated to demoralize and destroy volunteer organizations, not only because it is wrong in principle, but that in the manner in which it is being executed it must break the efficiency of the volunteer army now in the field in support of the Government. I very respectfully ask that it be revoked.*

A. G. CURTIN.

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* See Halleck to McClellan, p. 516.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 28, 1862—5 p. m. (Received 6 p. m.)

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, *President:*

Headquarters are now at Berlin. All of Franklin's troops are over, and most of his train. General Stoneman has probably crossed at White's Ford by this time. Reynolds' corps is massed here, and will, I hope, complete his supplies of clothing to-day and early to-morrow. Franklin will move for here in the morning if nothing unusual occurs. Everything is moving as rapidly as circumstances will permit. I go to Lovettsville in a few minutes, to return to-night. We need more carbines and muskets. I shall not wait for them, but ought to be supplied at once.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 28, 1862—10 p. m.

Major-General COUCH,
Couch's Headquarters:

Your dispatch of to-day is received. The commanding general does not believe that the enemy designs attacking Harper's Ferry. Should he make such an attack, the present disposition of the troops is such that he can be promptly and advantageously met. Should he attack the Ferry, the general directs you to make a determined resistance, and you shall be promptly and strongly re-enforced.

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 28, 1862—10.30 p. m.

Major-General FRANKLIN,
Hagerstown, Md.:

General Couch telegraphs that a contraband, who left the Fifth Virginia Cavalry yesterday, says that regiment is just beyond Charlestown; that on Sunday Hill's division returned, passing near Leetown, and that cavalry said that Jackson was coming with whole force to retake Harper's Ferry. Contraband is confident that infantry is back of Charlestown, as he heard drums.

General Porter telegraphs that, from several sources, he has impression that General Lee is not far distant, and Stuart within an hour's reach. The same number of cavalry regiments as usual are opposite him. He communicates same intelligence as received from Maryland Heights, that enemy was moving to-day from Bunker Hill to Shannondale.

The commanding general directs you to suspend movement to Berlin till result of Averell's reconnaissance is known. Upon receipt of intelligence from him, communicate it to these headquarters. In the mean time the general desires you so to concentrate your command that it may serve to watch the portion of the river above that now guarded by Porter's corps, and at same time be in position to be thrown promptly toward Williamsport or Berlin, as circumstances may require.

The general intends leaving Kenly, Campbell, Voss, and Davis to guard Upper Potomac. He desires you to state the points at which

they had best be posted. The force herein mentioned he considers inadequate for the service designated, but he cannot spare additional troops for the purpose. He will ask that some cavalry and new levies of infantry be sent to Chambersburg, Hagerstown, and vicinity, to aid in guarding the Upper Potomac, and desires your opinion as to their strength and position. Reply immediately.

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

NOTE.—If possible, get the reply to-night.

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Colonel, &c.

HDQRS. ELEVENTH CORPS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Fairfax Court-House, October 28, 1862—11 p. m.

Brigadier-General BAYARD, *Chantilly:*

The general commanding directs me to inform you that our scouts from Aldie and Bull Run Mountains have not yet returned. Will send report to you upon their arrival.

Scouts from Warrenton Junction report a force of about 600 cavalry and infantry at that place; a regiment of cavalry and about 50 infantry at Warrenton.

Information has been received that troops are sent from Gordonsville to Culpeper as re-enforcements for Jackson's army. So, for instance, the Forty-ninth North Carolina and Fifty-ninth Georgia left Culpeper on the 19th of October for Flint Hill.

No positive information in regard to Walker's troops, or their movements, at Upperville.

Inclosed find a telegraph dispatch from Colonel Price.

Please keep the general advised about your movements.

A dispatch just received informs our chief quartermaster that forage will be sent to-night for your command to Fairfax Station.

Have sent you two scouts, as requested.

I have the honor, general, to remain, your most obedient servant,

CHAS. W. ASMUSSEN,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 28, 1862—1.15 p. m.

General MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General:

I was told that blankets could be got from Philadelphia sooner than from any other point. I have asked Colonel Crosman to send me twenty thousand and some suits of underclothing, provided he can do so at once. If you authorize it, I will see that an equal quantity be deducted from my requisitions on Washington. I directed Colonel Sawtelle to consult you on the expediency of providing rubber or other kind of water-proof horse blankets for our cavalry, artillery, and even wagon horses. I am of opinion that the measure would prove an economical one, particularly for cavalry. The Army of the Potomac is in motion. The Manassas Railroad should assemble all its resources immediately.

RUFUS INGALLS,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Aide-de-Camp, and Chief Quartermaster.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 15. } HDQRS. CASEY'S DIVISION, RES. A. C., *Defenses of Washington, October* 28, 1862.

I. The respective brigades of this division are reorganized as follows, under command of the respective senior colonels in each brigade, viz:

First Brigade, Camp Chase, Va.

Colonel WRIGHT commanding.

15th Connecticut.	27th New Jersey.
13th New Hampshire.	12th Rhode Island.
25th New Jersey.	

Second Brigade, Capitol Hill.

Colonel BLUNT commanding.

12th Vermont.	15th Vermont.
13th Vermont.	16th Vermont.
14th Vermont.	

Third Brigade, Camp Seward, Va.

Colonel FESSENDEN commanding.

22d Maine.	26th Maine.
25th Maine.	27th Maine.

* * * * * * *

By order of General Casey:

ROBERT N. SCOTT,
Captain Fourth Infantry, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, October 28, 1862.

Major-General WOOL, *Baltimore, Md.:*

The Secretary of War directs that 6,000 of the troops under your command be held in readiness to embark on steamers for an expedition south. Transports will be sent from New York, and you will be notified at what time they may be expected.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
October 28, 1862.

General GEORGE W. MORGAN,
Commanding Division:

GENERAL: The bearer of this is a messenger from these headquarters, who is going down the river, and will carry your orders to General Carter and Colonel De Courcy.

The general directs me to repeat the orders given to Lieutenant Medary.

Colonel De Courcy's brigade, with a six-gun battery and a section of 20-pounder Parrotts, will move forward to-morrow morning, with one day's cooked rations. He will be sent up the river road. General Carter will leave at Red House his smallest regiment, as a garrison for the post.

The other regiment of his at Red House will move forward early in the morning to join the two regiments here. Meanwhile the two regiments of his brigade which are now at Poca will, without waiting for the regiment from Red House, move forward, with a six-gun battery, on the mountain road. In the morning further orders will be given you, for the instruction of the brigade commandants.

By command of Major-General Cox:

G. M. BASCOM,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 29, 1862—1.23 a. m. (Received 1.25 a. m.)

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:

We occupy Leesburg.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, *October* 29, 1862—11.15 a. m.

Major-General McCLELLAN:

Your dispatches of night before last, yesterday, and last night all received. I am much pleased with the movement of the army. When you get entirely across the river, let me know. What do you know of the enemy?

A. LINCOLN.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington City, October 29, 1862.

Lieut. Col. R. INGALLS,
Chief Quartermaster, Headquarters Army of the Potomac:

The rolling stock for the Manassas Gap Railroad is being collected. They report that enough for its use will be here. General Sigel's scouts report the road in good running order to Front Royal, but I fear there is some mistake in this.

All the clothing, including blankets, called for by late requisitions has been ordered forward. Most of it was on hand here; some, however, was ordered from Philadelphia and New York to supply deficiencies. Horse-covers are not an article of supply under the regulations, and I doubt very much the propriety of encumbering our already overloaded cavalry with one thousand heavy horse-covers to a regiment.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General.

DEPOT OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
Washington, D. C., October 29, 1862.

Col. D. H. RUCKER,
Quartermaster U. S. Army:

COLONEL: Your letter of the 25th instant, inclosing one from the Quartermaster-General, in reference to the sizes of bootees sent to the Army of the Potomac, has been received.

Since the 8th of September I have shipped for use of the army to Harper's Ferry, Hagerstown, and Frederick 66,400 pairs bootees, of the following sizes, viz: 1,644 pairs fives, 3,528 pairs sixes, 12,612 pairs sevens, 27,480 pairs eights, 17,416 pairs nines, 2,976 pairs tens, 744 pairs elevens; 37,200 pairs were sent in boxes of 100 each, put up agreeably to the tariff of sizes now used in the army; the balance (29,200) were sent in boxes containing from fives to nines, inclusive.

My experience in issuing boots and bootees to the army in the East has caused me to believe that in the present tariff of sizes now in vogue there are too many large sizes. I would respectfully recommend the adoption of the following tariff to every 100 pairs of bootees and boots, as being better suited for the whole army: 5 pairs of number fives, 8 pairs of number sixes, 30 pairs of number sevens, 40 pairs of number eights, 12 pairs of number nines, 4 pairs of number tens, 1 pair of number elevens.

I have the honor to be, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DANIEL G. THOMAS,
Captain and Military Storekeeper, U. S. Army.

[Indorsements.]

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
November 7, 1862.

Respectfully referred to Lieut. Col. G. H. Crosman, deputy quartermaster-general, Philadelphia, for his views on the subject.

By order:

ALEX. J. PERRY,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Quartermaster.

NOVEMBER 9, 1862.

Respectfully returned to the Quartermaster-General. The tariff of sizes for boots and bootees has been in operation for twenty years, with slight variations, but I have discovered that it does not suit the men of the West and those of the East equally well. In the western departments larger sizes are needed than in the East. The men are generally larger and have larger feet in the West. A change in the proportion of sizes will, therefore, be necessary, so that each section may be accommodated. This has already been done to some extent, but will now be still further changed, so as to conform very nearly to the proportions recommended by the military storekeeper at Washington, who has had the opportunity of verifying it.

G. H. CROSMAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 29, 1862—12.30 a. m.

Maj. Gen. FITZ JOHN PORTER, *Porter's Headquarters:*

The intelligence communicated by you that a portion of the enemy moved yesterday from Bunker Hill to Shannondale was also received at these headquarters, by signals, from Maryland Heights. The commanding general desires to know from what source you received it, and

also the nature of the information leading you to believe that Lee and Stuart are not far distant. There are shoes at Harper's Ferry. Colonel Ingalls has been directed to reserve a supply for your corps.

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Berlin, October 29, 1862—11.30 a. m.

Brig. Gen. W. W. AVERELL, *Saint James College:*
(Care of Major-General Franklin, Hagerstown.)

The commanding general directs that you march at once to this place, with all your serviceable horses. You will leave at your present camp all your dismounted men and unserviceable horses, until the men you have sent out to purchase horses commence bringing them in, when they will be forwarded at once to this place, leaving behind a sufficient number of men to bring forward those horses that come in afterward.

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 29, 1862—1.30 p. m.

General COUCH,
Commanding Second Army Corps:

The general commanding has ordered General Slocum to establish his troops on Maryland, Loudoun, and Bolivar Heights at once. He directs that you take immediate steps, while Shenandoah Bridge is not occupied, to throw across several days' supply of provisions and forage for your corps, and that you at once send one division to march around the Loudoun Heights, next to the Potomac, and up the valley on the pike between the Blue Ridge and Short Hills, well up toward the intersection of the pike to the road leading from Hillsborough to Keys' Gap, so as to cover both passes. As soon as you can make the arrangements for your supplies you will follow with the remainder of your corps. You should return your teams after you get into camp up the valley, so as to keep up your supply of rations, &c.

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 29, 1862—11 a. m.

Maj. Gen. WILLIAM B. FRANKLIN, *Hagerstown, Md.:*

Please send orders to General Kenly, at Williamsport, informing him that he will be responsible for guarding the line of the river from the lower point of Colonel Campbell's Fifty-fourth Pennsylvania Regiment down to the mouth of the Opequon River, including the mouth. A brigade of General Slocum's corps will be ordered to General Porter's position, in front of Sharpsburg, this morning, which will take charge of the line from the Opequon down to the ford near the mouth of the Antietam. Colonels Davis' and Voss' regiments of cavalry will be left, the former to report at once to General Kenly, and the latter to the officer commanding the brigade at Sharpsburg, on his arrival there. As Averell has examined the river in the direction of Cumberland, he will

be able to designate the lower point to which the two cavalry regiments now on the Upper Potomac shall extend their line, so as to equalize the duty of the four regiments. Please instruct him to send orders to the senior officer accordingly.

Colonel Campbell will be placed under General Kelley, and orders will be sent from here to that effect. General Averell will be ordered this morning to march to this place with all his available cavalry horses.

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 29, 1862—5 p. m.

Maj. Gen. WILLIAM B. FRANKLIN, *Hagerstown, Md.:*

Your dispatches of 11 a. m. and 2 p. m. just received. The commanding general is greatly surprised to learn that General Averell, after receiving the order to make the reconnaissance about 7 o'clock last evening, should not have a man or horse on the other side of the river at 2 p. m., the date of your last dispatch to-day. The entire army is waiting for the information to be gained from this reconnaissance, and it is not seen how this extraordinary delay on the part of General Averell can be accounted for. Please send a positive order to him, if he is still on this side of the river, to march at once to Williamsport, and not to take his men into camp until he completes the service ordered.

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS CAMP,
October 29, 1862—3.50 p. m.

Col. A. BECKWITH,
Commissary of Subsistence, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

Send no more stores in this direction at present, unless they are specially called for. Berlin and Harper's Ferry will be supplied from Frederick City. Have the arrangements in the other direction completed. Captain Granger will report to Colonel Bell as soon as he can be spared from here. Please have plenty of beef cattle in hand to be sent forward on very short notice.

H. F. CLARKE,
Colonel, Aide-de-Camp, and Commissary of Subsistence.

HEADQUARTERS MARYLAND BRIGADE,
Williamsport, October 29, 1862.

Lieut. Col. OLIVER D. GREENE,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., and Chief of Staff, Sixth Army Corps:

SIR: I have the honor to report that, in obedience to circular order of yesterday, I have got my brigade in readiness to march. Unfortunately, though proper requisition has been made, there is not a single ambulance in the brigade for transportation of the sick.

I have also the honor to report that my supply of ammunition is deficient, and as yet I have not been able to have the requisition filled.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN R. KENLY,
Brig. Gen. Maryland Brigade, Comdg. at Williamsport, Md.

[Indorsements.]

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
October 29, 1862.

Respectfully referred to the medical director of the corps, to know if the within mentioned requisition passed through him; and, if so, to know if he has taken any steps, and what, to have it filled.

By command:

OLIVER D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH CORPS,
October 29, 1862.

I never knew until last night that this brigade was attached to the corps. I then wrote to senior surgeon of the brigade, requesting him to make out a requisition for the brigade in conformity with Surgeon Letterman's order of October 4. I sent an officer after ambulances for General Brooks' and General Smith's division on Sunday. I will send an officer for the ambulances of this brigade as soon as the requisitions are made out in proper form and in triplicate.

Very respectfully,

WILLIAM A. BRADLEY, JR.,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. Army, Medical Director.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
October 29, 1862.

Respectfully forwarded.

W. B. FRANKLIN,
Major-General, Commanding.

Memorandum of ambulances and transportation for medical department of Maryland Brigade.

For five regiments	15 ambulances.
For one battery	1 ambulance.
For squadron of cavalry	1 ambulance.
For brigade headquarters (2) and surgeon-in-chief (1)	3 ambulances.
For brigade medical wagon	1 four-mule wagon.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 179. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp near Berlin, Md., October 29, 1862.

I. All patients discharged from hospitals at Washington, Georgetown, and Alexandria, belonging to the Army of the Potomac, will be sent to the convalescent camp, near Alexandria.

II. The commandant of the convalescent camp will notify the provost-marshal-general weekly of the number of officers and men (whether exchanged prisoners, recruits, convalescents, or stragglers) able to return to duty with the Army of the Potomac, designating their regiments and corps.

III. The provost-marshal-general will send one of the officers of his department weekly to the convalescent camp to receive such officers and men as may be fit for duty, and conduct them to these headquarters for distribution to their corps.

IV. The provost-marshal of corps, under the direction of the provost-marshal-general, will have an officer in readiness at these headquarters to receive returned officers and men, conduct them to their corps headquarters, from which they are to be distributed to their regiments.

V. Provost-marshals on railroad lines and elsewhere will arrest and send to the provost-marshal guard at these headquarters all soldiers professing to be discharged from hospitals and seeking their regiments, or not traveling under the charge of an officer, or who are not provided with proper passes. No pass to go from the front to the rear of the army is sufficient unless approved at these headquarters.

VI. The commanding general of the military defenses of Washington will present suitable details to these headquarters for the proper conduct of the camp of convalescents, recruits, stragglers, and exchanged prisoners near Alexandria, that such details may be announced in orders. Care will be exercised that these details do not press unequally upon the various regiments.

VII. All stragglers working on the defenses of Harper's Ferry will be sent to their regiments forthwith, under the direction of the provost-marshal-general's department. If any of the delinquents are detected again in straggling, they will be put at special hard labor for three months.

VIII. Attention is directed to the frequent orders heretofore issued at these headquarters concerning the fast driving and riding of the public teams and animals. Provost-marshals will arrest all soldiers offending in this respect.

By command of Major-General McClellan:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 303. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *Camp near Berlin, October* 29, 1862.

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II. Brig. Gen. Alfred Sully, U. S. Volunteers, is assigned temporarily to the command of the First Brigade, Sedgwick's division, Second Corps, and will report accordingly, without delay.

* * * * * * *

XIV. So much of Paragraph XVII, of Special Orders, No. 287, of October 20, as assigns Stoneman's division to the Ninth Corps, is revoked, and that division will be reported to Major-General Burnside for special service.

XV. Whipple's division is temporarily detached from the Twelfth Corps, and will be reported to Major-General Burnside for special service.

By command of Major-General McClellan:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Bowling's Farm, October 29, 1862.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE W. MORGAN,
Commanding Division:

GENERAL: The brigade of Colonel Lightburn's division, which is commanded by Colonel Toland, is ordered forward immediately to Tyler's Creek. The battery attached to it is ordered to cross the river with Colonel Siber's brigade. You will, therefore, order the battery now with

Colonel De Courcy's brigade to accompany Colonel Lightburn's brigade up the river. Colonel De Courcy will join Colonel Lightburn to-morrow at Tyler's Creek, when the battery can be returned to him.

By command of Major-General Cox:

G. M. BASCOM,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
October 29, 1862—7.30 p. m.

Col. E. SIBER, *Commanding Brigade:*

SIR: You will move forward with your command to Charleston to-morrow, beginning the march at 6 a. m. You will endeavor to keep as near as possible abreast of the command which moves from the mouth of Tyler's Creek to-morrow morning at the same time you march. It is very probable that the enemy have left Charleston, but you will move with proper caution.

By command of Major-General Cox:

G. M. BASCOM,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 30, 1862—9.30 p. m.

His Excellency ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
President of the United States, and
His Excellency ANDREW G. CURTIN,
Governor of Pennsylvania:

I am about leaving this line, and leave behind me all the troops I can safely spare to hold Harper's Ferry and the line of the Upper Potomac, but I do not consider the force sufficient to prevent raids, and have so represented to General Halleck, who informs me that he has no more troops to send. I leave General Morell at Hagerstown, in command from mouth of Antietam up to Cumberland. I urge that you expedite as much as possible the organization of the nine-months' drafted men, that some of them may be sent, with the least possible delay, to Chambersburg, Hagerstown, Sharpsburg, Williamsport, and Hancock, to prevent the possibility of raids. If I could have filled the old Pennsylvania regiments with the drafted men, I could have left men enough to have made your frontier reasonably safe; as it is, I cannot do it with due regard to the success of the main army, and beg to warn you in time. Without reference to the safety of the frontier, I wish to urge again in the strongest terms the absolute necessity of filling the old regiments with drafted men.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 30, 1862—10 p. m. (Received 10.40 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

In a dispatch of General Peck to General Dix to-day, it is stated that Longstreet has arrived at Petersburg. A Major Fairfax, who was cap-

tured to-day near Aldie, says he is aide-de-camp to General Longstreet, and that he left him day before yesterday not very far from Aldie. General Peck's information cannot be correct.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 30, 1862—10 a. m.

Major-General PORTER,
Porter's Headquarters:

The commanding [general] directs you to march your command to-day toward Harper's Ferry, being careful to proceed by such back roads as will effectually conceal your movement from the enemy. Should the brigade of Slocum's corps have not arrived at Sharpsburg, you will leave one brigade of your command to watch the river in front of that town, with instructions to join you immediately upon being relieved by the brigade now under orders for this service. Please report in person at these headquarters before your command reaches Harper's Ferry.

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
October 30, 1862—11.20 a. m.

General MARCY,
Headquarters Army of the Potomac:

Dispatch of 10 a. m. received. Shall be in motion to-day, avoiding the river road, and moving by your old headquarters, except, probably, the troops of Morell's division, which I may send by river road. Have you decided in regard to assignment of Morell?

There is but one road direct to Harper's Ferry; the one I have to take, to carry out your instructions, is much longer.

F. J. PORTER,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
October 30, 1862—11.30 a. m.

General MARCY,
Headquarters Army of the Potomac:

General Gordon has arrived. He will require artillery, and I recommend that a battery of six guns (rifled) be sent to him. On withdrawing guns from the crest to-day, the enemy, very watchful, appeared in small clusters, and messengers immediately sent to the rear.

F. J. PORTER,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Berlin, Md., October 30, 1862—9 a. m.

General WILLIAM B. FRANKLIN,
Commanding Sixth Army Corps, Hagerstown, Md.:

The commanding general directs that you march your corps to this place at once, by some road leading back of the road that will be taken

by General Porter, who marches to Harper's Ferry to-day. If General Kenly has not made the dispositions for posting his men, you will leave a brigade, to occupy the positions till relieved by his men, when the brigade will follow you.

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

P. S.—Please direct General Averell to remain until to-morrow morning before he marches down. It was reported yesterday that the rebels were burning a bridge (railroad) across Back Creek, and that 1,200 cavalry were at Hedgesville. If General Averell sees a good opportunity to attack this force, he is authorized to do so to-day.

HAGERSTOWN, *October* 30, 1862—3 p. m.

General PORTER:

I am ordered to move at once, but the orders arrived at 1 p. m. The divisions are too far off to get ready to go until to-morrow morning. Nothing new. I hear that you move to-day. Will you occupy the Crampton's Gap road more than one day? Do your horses suffer from hoof disease and black tongue? Mine are awful.

W. B. FRANKLIN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 30, 1862—4 p. m.

Major-General PORTER, *Sharpsburg:*

General Morell has been relieved from command of his division, to take charge of defenses of Upper Potomac, and General Butterfield has been assigned to the position thus vacated.

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 30, 1862—7 p. m.

General D. N. COUCH, *Harper's Ferry:*

What progress has been made in getting off the remaining divisions of your corps? General Porter's corps will arrive at Harper's Ferry in the morning, and will take the same road you do. It is of the greatest importance that you should keep with your command, until the army marches, all the rations you can carry, as we will have a long march before we can renew supplies. Reynolds has ten days'.

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 30, 1862—7 p. m.

General WILLIAM B. FRANKLIN, *Hagerstown, Md.:*

Please report the time of the departure of your command for Berlin. Two divisions of General Porter encamp near Brownsville to-night, and will cross at Harper's Ferry in the morning.

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 30, 1862—8.40 p. m.

General WILLIAM B. FRANKLIN,
Hagerstown, Md.:

Your dispatch of 1.30 p. m. received. A regiment will be ordered from Sharpsburg to relieve yours at Hagerstown. Colonel Ingalls will send orders to Captain Weeks to turn over for General Brooks' artillery the 46 horses. They are expected to be at Hagerstown to-morrow. General Brooks can leave some men at Hagerstown, to follow with the horses. Please direct General Averell to have two squadrons of his cavalry to report to General Kenly for duty. When the order was given for Colonel Davis' regiment to report to Kenly, it was supposed that he was at Hagerstown. The two squadrons to be left by Averell will probably be sufficient, with what General Kenly now has. Please order your brigades to join you here as soon as General Kenly gets his command in position.

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 30, 1862—8 p. m.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE W. MORELL,
Sharpsburg, Md.:

Your command will embrace the brigade of General Gordon, now at Sharpsburg, and you will make your headquarters at Hagerstown till further orders, visiting the different points of your line occasionally.

By command of Major-General McClellan:

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 30, 1862—8.30 p. m.

Major-General SLOCUM, *Harper's Ferry:*

The commanding general directs me to say that Gordon's brigade, and the battery of artillery sent by you to Sharpsburg, has been placed, until further orders, under the command of Major-General Morell, commanding troops on the Upper Potomac. This is only a temporary arrangement, and is not intended to detach these troops from your corps.

The general also directs you to assume command of the troops at Frederick, and desires you to visit that place occasionally in the discharge of the duties to which you are assigned.

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS,
Lovettsville, [*Va.,*] *October* 30, [1862]—9.30.

Brig. Gen. R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff, Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: Major-General Burnside desires me to inquire whether it was the intention of the commanding general to have Stoneman move at

once into position between Leesburg and Waterford, leaving a brigade at Leesburg, or is he to wait for further orders in reference to Stoneman.

The accompanying dispatch was received last night from General Stoneman:

Our division is now in position, excepting General Whipple, who is now about moving to Hillsborough.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. G. PARKE,
Chief of Staff.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 305. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *Camp near Berlin, [Md.,] October* 30, 1862.

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VIII. Maj. Gen. G. W. Morell is assigned, until further orders, to the command of the troops on the Potomac, from the mouth of the Opequon Creek to Cumberland, including the commands of Brig. Gens. Kelley and Kenly.

IX. Brig. Gen. D. Butterfield is assigned to the command of the First Division (Morell's), Porter's corps.

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By command of Major-General McClellan:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, *October* 30, 1862.

Major-General HEINTZELMAN,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: Five regiments of infantry will be in readiness to embark at Alexandria as soon as transports arrive from New York. So far as may be convenient, New England regiments will be selected for this purpose.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE, *October* 30, 1862.

Major-Generals BANKS and HEINTZELMAN:

My corps of observation just returned from Bull Run Mountain, and report the enemy still encamped 6 miles from Middleburg, on the Winchester pike. General Bayard's cavalry force is encamped to-night 2 miles east of Aldie. The force reported to you some time ago by me at Purcellville, under General Munford, about 1,500 cavalry and two pieces of artillery, passed through Middleburg toward Upperville day before yesterday, in the evening.

F. SIGEL,
Major-General.

(Repeated by Heintzelman to McClellan, 10 a. m.)

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Charleston, Va., October 30, 1862.

Maj. N. H. MCLEAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Cincinnati, Ohio:

The enemy retreated precipitately on our advancing on this place. My advanced guard arrived at Elk River last night; it is now some 10 miles above here. The enemy retreated up Lee's Creek, on the Boonetown road. The telegraph will be working to this point in the morning.

J. D. COX,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 31, 1862—10 a. m. (Received 12.30 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

I had made arrangements for the defense of the river in the vicinity of Williamsport, by leaving General Kenly's brigade of Maryland troops, with a regiment of cavalry. This was too small a force for properly guarding that portion of the river, but it was all I could spare from this army. I learned yesterday that General Kenly has just received an order from you to detach one of his infantry regiments, to report to Governor Bradford.* In view of the weakness of his command, I hope some other regiment may be substituted for this to report to Governor Bradford.

GEO. B. MCCLELLAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
October 31, 1862—2 p. m.

Major-General MCCLELLAN:

No order since that of the 8th instant has been given to General Kenly, and a copy of that order was sent to you the same day. The order was given by direction of the Secretary of War, at the particular request of Governor Bradford, and cannot now be changed.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 31, 1862. (Received 11.30 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Your order of the 8th instant to General Kenly did not reach him until yesterday. The first copy which reached here was a copy sent to me for information, the original of which was addressed to General Kenly, at Frederick. General Kenly was not at Frederick. A copy of this letter was sent at the time to Williamsport. Upon receipt of your letter by Colonel Kelton, of the 20th, inclosing another copy, a copy again was sent to Williamsport to General Kenly. Thus the original and two copies were sent him, all by the mail, and all have failed

* See p. 406.

to reach, so far. On the 30th I telegraphed the order, finding, from previous telegraphic communications, that General Kenly evidently could not have received it. This telegram he received. The Purnell Legion is not with General Kenly. He has five regiments of Maryland Infantry. I have already informed you that the safety of the line intrusted to General Kenly will not justify any detachment from his command, already too weak. If after these representations, which I conceive it my duty to make, you repeat the order and assume the responsibility, it will, of course, be at once obeyed.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October* 31, 1862.

Major-General McCLELLAN,
Commanding, &c.:

The Secretary of War directs me to say, in reply to your telegram to General Thomas of the 29th, that Orders, No. 154, was issued on your recommendation, and that you are now authorized, if you deem best, to revoke all enlistments from the volunteer artillery under your command, and to return them to their batteries.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, October 31, 1862.

Major-General McCLELLAN:

General Heintzelman has just shown me your dispatch to send three good regiments to you by railroad. No troops will, under existing circumstances, be sent north of the Potomac River. As already stated to you, troops for the defense of Washington and Alexandria can be sent whenever you want them on the line of Thoroughfare Gap.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 31, 1862—7 p. m. (Received 12 p. m.)

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:

Two contrabands, who came into Harper's Ferry yesterday, report that Jackson's and Longstreet's forces were, the day previous, encamped between Charlestown and Berryville. Two deserters from the Second North Carolina Volunteers, one an assistant surgeon, came into our lines at different places yesterday. They report D. H. Hill's division, to which they belonged, as near Berryville on Tuesday. Their statements agree in every particular. Porter's corps is now arriving, and will at once be thrown across the river. Franklin's corps will be here to-morrow, and will cross the river at Berlin. Some detention is caused by the necessity of taking in at the depots supplies for the long march we have before us, but every branch of this army is constantly occupied in getting ready for the advance. Notwithstanding all the exertions I have made for procuring cavalry and artillery horses, I am still very deficient. I have officers out in different directions purchasing horses, and they

are coming in daily, but not so rapidly as I could wish. The diseases among the horses have rendered very many of them unserviceable for a time.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HARPER'S FERRY,
October 31, 1862—11.45 a. m.

General BANKS or
General HEINTZELMAN:

SIR: We have been up to Berryville. There is a general movement of troops—some going on the Front Royal road, others coming down toward Castleman's Ferry and Shannondale Springs. General Jackson is at Berryville. There is a small body of troops at Charlestown. We could not learn positively what troops were on the Front Royal road. Jackson has no baggage with him, and we saw none on the Front Royal road. Shall we go back toward Berryville and Front Royal, or return to Washington and make full report? We wait an answer at telegraph office.

Yours, truly,

RICHMOND and WHITELOCK,
Scouts.

(Repeated to McClellan, 1.45 p. m.)

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 31, 1862—6 p. m. (Received 8.30 p. m.)

Major-General HEINTZELMAN:

The commanding general directs that you move your corps to-morrow morning toward Thoroughfare Gap, and that you direct General Sigel to march his corps for the same point on the morning of the 2d of November. You will please report whether your troops move by rail or otherwise, and the general desires you to report the positions of your troops from day to day. He will give you the positions of this army whenever it is practicable. This army will advance to-morrow—one wing as far as Russellville [Purcellville], and the other wing opposite Wood Grove. The general commanding desires you to leave a sufficient guard at Manassas Junction, to protect the roads at that point and the supplies which may be sent there.

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 31, 1862. (Received 11 p. m.)

General HEINTZELMAN:

Information has just been received from General Stoneman, at Leesburg, that his pickets at Mountville had been attacked by a large force of rebel cavalry. Some were taken, and the rest retreated toward Aldie. The enemy pursued with part of their force, and the remainder remained in line at Mountville. An officer who saw them estimates their force at 1,500 or 2,000. No artillery.

The general commanding wishes you to communicate, as soon as possible, with General Bayard, and direct him to co-operate with General Pleasonton in endeavoring to capture this cavalry, which is probably Stuart's. They came in from Union, and it is said Stuart intended going to Middleburg.

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF WASHINGTON,
October 31, [1862]—11.10 p. m.

Will General Sigel please communicate this order to General Bayard. Acknowledge.

S. P. HEINTZELMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF WASHINGTON,
October 31, 1862—1.30 a. m.

Major-General SIGEL,
Fairfax Court-House:

In compliance with order from General McClellan, the commanding general directs that General Bayard shall at once report, if possible, to Headquarters Army of the Potomac for orders.

Please communicate this to General Bayard, and report whether he is able to comply with this direction, and at what time he does so. Acknowledge.

RICH'D B. IRWIN,
Captain, Aide-de-Camp, and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE, *October* 31, 1862.

Generals BANKS and HEINTZELMAN:

The following received and respectfully forwarded:

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION,
Near Aldie, October 31.

Major-General SIGEL:

GENERAL: Yesterday morning I passed through Hopewell Gap, and thence to Middleburg. A few enemy's pickets were driven in at the time my column advanced through Hopewell Gap. Colonel Wyndham took the Aldie road to Middleburg. A detachment of my force was sent from Hopewell to White Plains. They ascertained that there is a strong picket of the enemy at Thoroughfare Gap. Their advanced pickets were seen by this party going to White Plains. In the afternoon a patrol was sent out toward Upperville, 6 miles from Middleburg. They encountered a company of cavalry, who, after a few shots, retreated.

From all information received, I am of the opinion that there is no infantry between the mountains, except at Snickersville, Piedmont, and at Warrenton. Strong detachments of cavalry are patroling the country from Warrenton to Middleburg, but they usually return to Warrenton. I received orders during the night from General McClellan to co-operate with his cavalry. I am going to have an interview this morning with General Pleasonton.

Very respectfully,

GEO. D. BAYARD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

F. SIGEL,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY BRIGADE,
Purcellville, October 31, [1862]—2 p. m.

General BAYARD, *Commanding Cavalry:*

GENERAL: A dispatch from General McClellan, dated 10.30 this morning, says:

The general would like to have a cavalry reconnaissance in force with your command and mine united, for the purpose of ascertaining where the enemy is in force, and which direction he is moving, but he did not desire to have a battle brought on. Should you, however, find a force of the enemy's cavalry in such position that you can attack to advantage, of course you are authorized to do so, without running any great risk to your own command. General Bayard should wait in the vicinity further orders before going back toward Washington.

Shall we make an attempt at Snickersville, or do you think we would do better by going toward Ashby's Gap? My aide will tell you my strength, from which you can judge, with yours, what we can do.

I am, general, very respectfully,

A. PLEASONTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS,
Near Chantilly, November 1, 1862.

Above dispatch received at 3.30 p. m to-day. General Pleasonton's aide supposes the firing to be General Pleasonton engaging the enemy. General Pleasonton intends to have his headquarters at Philomont to-day. He will have about 1,000 men and a horse battery of six 3-inch guns, with which to co-operate with you. General Pleasonton's aide will wait for an answer until to-morrow morning.

S. R. COLWELL,
Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF WASHINGTON,
October 31, 1862.

Lieut. Col. CHAUNCEY MCKEEVER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Arlington:

Direct General Sickles to have his division prepared to march to-morrow morning with two days' rations in haversacks, and five more, in wagons, to follow. More detailed instructions will be sent by an orderly.

S. P. HEINTZELMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 31, 1862—10.30 p. m. (Received 11.45 p. m.)

Brigadier-General HAUPT,
Superintendent Military Railroads:

The commanding general directs me to say to you that he has no information that the bridge across Goose Creek has been destroyed, but he desires you to be prepared with material for reconstructing the bridge on the Manassas Gap Railroad, if it should become necessary. He also wishes you to have your rolling stock prepared to throw forward supplies rapidly on this road. Please consult General Heintzelman.

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 306. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *Camp near Berlin, Md., October* 31, 1862.

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XI. Paragraph VIII, of Special Orders, No. 305, from these headquarters, is so far modified as to direct that Major-General Morell assume command of all the troops from the mouth of the Antietam to Cumberland, including the command of Brigadier-Generals Kelley and Kenly.

By command of Major-General McClellan:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAMDEN STATION,
Baltimore, October 31, 1862.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN:

Our engineer advises us that he has again restored the masonry for the erection of an iron span as part of the bridge at Harper's Ferry. You are aware of the large losses heretofore, and of the heavy cost of the proposed iron structure. The advantage of this central span, in case of freshets sweeping out trestles, you, doubtless, appreciate. Do you think the prospects of permanent military protection at this point are sufficiently favorable to justify us in again incurring this large expenditure? Your advice will oblige us.

J. W. GARRETT,
President.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 31, 1862—8.30 p. m.

His Excellency ANDREW G. CURTIN,
Governor of Pennsylvania, Harrisburg, Pa.:

Please inform me whether there are clothing and arms at Harrisburg for the drafted men about to be sent to the old Pennsylvania regiments in this army.

GEO. B. MCCLELLAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

CHARLESTON, *October* 31, 1862.

Maj. N. H. MCLEAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Cincinnati:

The report that the enemy retreated by Brownstown, &c., was only partially true. Part went up to Gauley Bridge, to which point I am pushing forward Lightburn's division as fast as supplies can be got up. Crook is at Sutton, moving toward Summerville and Gauley Bridge. Our greatest embarrassment is lack of land transportation. The Kanawha has risen 3 feet, and gives steam navigation 10 miles above here. Will report fully by mail.

J. D. COX,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Charleston, October 31, 1862.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE CROOK, *Sutton:*

Press forward to Summerville, making every effort to keep well supplied. The enemy retreated precipitately on the approach of our force

to this place. Lightburn is above Camp Piatt. You may leave a regiment or more if you think necessary at Summerville, and carry the rest to Gauley. Keep the hired teams till we are able to supply Government transportation. The rumor of your approach is said to have hurried the rebels off, on the Raleigh road.

J. D. COX,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Charleston, Va., October 31, 1862—8.30 p. m.

Col. J. A. J. LIGHTBURN, *Commanding Division:*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch of this p. m., announcing your advance from Camp Piatt, &c. The movement is approved by the general commanding, and you can go on with speed to Gauley, as stated in previous dispatch to-day, if you keep yourself in supplies.

By command of Major-General Cox:

G. M. BASCOM,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington City, October 31, 1862.

Lieut. Col. R. INGALLS,
Chief Q. M. and Aide-de-Camp, Hdqrs. Army of the Potomac:

COLONEL: Your communication of the 26th instant, relative to procuring and issuing with promptness supplies for the Army of the Potomac, and inclosing list of clothing received, issued, and on hand, &c., and a copy of General Orders, No. 167, Headquarters Army of the Potomac, is received.

Your report is very satisfactory. General McClellan has, himself, in a dispatch to the Quartermaster-General, acknowledged the promptness of the Department.

In regard to the issue of horses, the Quartermaster-General is assured that, excepting a thousand, issued on his order to General Banks, they had been issued only on orders signed as by order of General McClellan, by staff officers authorized thus to sign for him. The total issues have been made known to the general, and he will probably be able to prevent any diversion by such orders in future.

In regard to an expression in your letter, desiring not to be drawn into any controversy, the Quartermaster-General would regard it as a great misfortune, if not a great crime, to have any controversy grow up between it, or its officers, and the generals commanding armies. It is its duty to assist them, by every means under its control, in making and keeping their commands efficient. The Quartermaster-General desires to accomplish this, and will not allow any controversy to arise. All the late correspondence on this subject has been with the intention and desire to get the facts necessary for the efficient support and assistance of the general commanding, and to remove any defects or difficulties in the way of prompt and sufficient supply of all that this army needs, and though one of General McClellan's letters bore rather hardly upon the Department, his telegram of later date relieved it from all accusation.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General.

Extract from return of the Department of the Ohio, Maj. Gen. Horatio G. Wright, U. S. Army, commanding, for October 31, 1862.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.
	Officers.	Men.		
District of Western Virginia (Cox):				
Kanawha Division (Crook)	155	4,696	6,014	7,498
District of the Kanawha (Lightburn)	271	6,452	7,281	8,169
Railroad Division (Kelley)	213	7,958	8,605	9,457
Total*	639	19,106	21,900	25,124

Troops of the District of Western Virginia serving in West Virginia, October 31, 1862.†

KANAWHA DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE CROOK.

First Brigade.‡

Col. Eliakim P. Scammon.

Second Brigade.‡

Col. Ebenezer B. Andrews.

Third Brigade.

Col. JONATHAN CRANOR.

84th Indiana, Col. Nelson Trusler.
40th Ohio, Col. Jonathan Cranor.
Ohio cavalry (one squadron).
Mitchell's battery.

Cavalry.‡

Capt. G. W. GILMORE.

DISTRICT OF THE KANAWHA.

Col. J. A. J. LIGHTBURN.

Point Pleasant.

4th West Virginia, Lieut Col. William H. H. Russell.
8th West Virginia, Lieut. Col. John H. Oley.
13th West Virginia, Lieut. Col. William R. Brown.
2d West Virginia Cavalry, Lieut. Col. Rollin S. Curtis.
34th Ohio, Lieut. Col. F. E. Franklin.
89th Ohio, Col. John G. Marshall.
91st Ohio, Col. John A. Turley.
92d Ohio, Col. Nelson H. Van Vorhes.
Battery, Lieutenant De Lille.

Ten-Mile Creek.

37th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Louis Von Blessingh.
47th Ohio, Maj. Frederick Heser.
Howitzer Battery, Lieut. James Shiels.

Ceredo.

5th West Virginia, Col. John L. Zeigler.

* The Cheat Mountain District (Milroy) and post of Ceredo not accounted for. For the Cumberland Division (Morgan), formerly Seventh Division, Army of the Ohio, see Series I, Vol. XVI, Part II, p. 658.

† According to monthly return, Department of the Ohio

‡ Composition not indicated.

RAILROAD DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. BENJAMIN F. KELLEY.

Beverly.

Lieut. Col. MOSES S. HALL.

10th West Virginia (two companies).
West Virginia Artillery, Battery G (one section).

Bulltown.

10th West Virginia (seven companies), Col. Thomas M. Harris.

Cumberland.

Col. ROBERT BRUCE.

2d Maryland Potomac Home Brigade (seven companies).
Washington Cavalry (two companies).

Parkersburg.

Col. BENJAMIN F. SMITH.

126th Ohio, Col. Benjamin F. Smith.
6th West Virginia (detachment).
11th West Virginia (detachment).
West Virginia Artillery, Battery D.

Weston.

Maj. JOHN H. SHOWALTER.

6th West Virginia (two companies).
1st West Virginia Cavalry, Company K.

Buckhannon.

12th West Virginia, Col. John B. Klunk.

Clarksburg.

Col. NATHAN WILKINSON.

6th West Virginia * (one company).
14th West Virginia.
West Virginia Artillery, Battery F.

New Creek Station.

Col. EDWARD C. JAMES.

23d Illinois, Lieut. Col. James Quirk.
65th Illinois (detachment).
106th New York, Col. Edward C. James.
15th West Virginia (detachment).
Rourke's battery.

Rowlesburg.

Capt. WILLIAM HALL.

6th West Virginia (one company).
10th West Virginia (one company).

West Union.

6th West Virginia (two companies), Capt. John Carroll.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
November 1, [1862]—9.45 a. m. (Received 11.25 a. m.)

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:

I have the honor to inform you that all the corps of this army have crossed the Potomac, except Franklin's, which comes up this morning. I have ordered an advance this morning, and shall go forward from day to day as rapidly as possible. The enemy, in considerable force, occupied Snicker's Gap yesterday. They will be driven out to-day or to-morrow, as soon as we can reach the position with sufficient force.

GEO. B. MCCLELLAN,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
November 1, 1862—1.20 p. m.

Major-General MCCLELLAN,
Headquarters Army of the Potomac:

The order directing an infantry regiment under General Kenly to report to Governor Bradford must be obeyed. If you require its place to be supplied, you will send another regiment from one of your army corps.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

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* Detachments of this regiment at Claysville, Cornwallis, Fairmont, Grafton, Oakland, Pennsborough, Philippi, and Webster.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
November 1, 1862—2 p. m.

Major-General HALLECK:

Your dispatch has been received, and the order for the infantry regiment under General Kenly to report to Governor Bradford has been given.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

NOVEMBER 1, 1862—2.30 a. m.

R. B. MARCY, *Chief of Staff:*

The directions received will be promptly attended to. Material and cars are ready.

H. HAUPT.

NOVEMBER 1, [1862.]

Brigadier-General SICKLES,
Commanding Division:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs that you move your division to-morrow morning on Thoroughfare Gap. You will take two days' rations in haversacks and five in wagons. Major-General Sigel has been directed to leave a sufficient force at Fairfax, Centreville, Manassas Junction, and along the railroad to secure the road and supply trains. Upon reaching these points you will relieve these guards with troops from your division, and direct them to move forward and join General Sigel's command. Two brigades of General Casey's division have been ordered to relieve your troops and occupy your present position.

You will report the position of your command from day to day to Major-General McClellan and to these headquarters.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAUNCEY McKEEVER.

SEMINARY, *November* 1, 1862—5.20.
(Received 8.10 a. m.)

Lieutenant-Colonel McKEEVER:

Your instructions, by mounted orderly, dated November 1, directs me to move my command to-morrow morning, indicating the morning of the 2d. Instruct as to the time of departure. Please telegraph me immediately whether I move this morning or to-morrow.

D. F. SICKLES.

FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE, ———.
(Received November 1, 1862.)

Major-Generals BANKS and HEINTZELMAN:

The following has been received and forwarded:

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY BRIGADE,
Camp near Chantilly, October 31—2 p. m.

The enemy drove in General Stoneman's pickets and followed those that escaped into Aldie, near which I was encamped. My men were quickly in the saddle, and,

led by Major Falls and Captain Sawyer, drove them from the town, and pursued them for 2 miles, when, reaching their reserves, our troops were forced back. Colonel Kargé, however, held the hill beyond the town with the cavalry of his brigade and two pieces of artillery. The enemy opened also with two pieces of artillery, and an artillery duel ensued for a short time, when I withdrew 2 miles from the town to a commanding hill. This I did on account of my being so far in advance of any supports, and so that I would be behind the roads leading from Hay Market, Gainesville, Centreville, and White Plains, by which roads my left flank was exposed, and which I have been compelled to strongly picket. My men held the town for an hour after the skirmish, when I concluded to return to camp. I regret to say that Captain Sawyer is badly wounded, and I left about 8 men on the field, as I was unable to bring them away. The major of the Rhode Island cavalry reports the loss of a captain and most of his pickets.

GEO. D. BAYARD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

F. SIGEL,
Major-General.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF WASHINGTON,
November 1, 1862.

Respectfully forwarded, for the information of Major-General McClellan, commanding Army of the Potomac.

S. P. HEINTZELMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

NOVEMBER 1, [1862.]

Major-General SIGEL,
Commanding Eleventh Corps, Fairfax Court-House:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs that you move your command on Thoroughfare Gap on the morning of the 2d of November. He further directs that you leave a sufficient force at Manassas Junction, Centreville, Fairfax, and along the railroad, to secure the road and supply train; also that you send a force in the direction of Warrenton to guard against an advance of the enemy from that direction. General Sickles has been directed to relieve the guards at Manassas Junction as soon as his troops reach those points, and to order them to rejoin your command.

You will report the position of your troops from day to day to Major-General McClellan and to these headquarters.

CHAUNCEY McKEEVER.

FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE,
November 1, 1862. (Received 7 p. m.)

General HEINTZELMAN:

Have ordered the Eleventh Corps to be ready to march at 8 o'clock a. m. Shall rest for the night at Bull Run Bridge, and take position the next day as follows: General Schurz's division at Thoroughfare Gap, General Steinwehr's division between Carter's Switch and Hay Market, Colonel McLean's brigade at Gainesville, Colonel Von Gilsa's brigade at Manassas Junction, leaving one regiment at Fairfax Station, one at Fairfax Court-House, and one at Centreville, with small cavalry detachments each; also leaving a cavalry force at Chantilly, of about 100 men,

until further orders. The headquarters of this corps will remain here for a day or two. What time does your corps start, and what way will it take? Please inform me if these orders given by me are satisfactory.

F. SIGEL,
Major-General.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF WASHINGTON,
November 1, 1862.

Respectfully furnished for the information of Major-General McClellan.

S. P. HEINTZELMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
November 1, 1862—9.45 a. m.

General S. P. HEINTZELMAN,
Commanding at Washington:

The general commanding desires you to report at what time your corps will march, and where it will probably encamp to-night.

Please communicate the order to General Sigel for his movement to-morrow.

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF WASHINGTON,
November 1, 1862—11.55 a. m.

Brig. Gen. R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff, Headquarters Army of the Potomac:

Sickles' division is on the march, via Little River pike.

Orders given to Sigel, as required.

S. P. HEINTZELMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
November 1, 1862—1 p. m.

General HEINTZELMAN:

The commanding general directs me to inform you that he has this morning sent an order direct to General Bayard to effect a junction with this army at the earliest practicable moment. This order would have been sent through you, but the general was fearful that you might be occupied in getting off your corps, and that this might delay this movement.

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
November 1, 1862—3 p. m.

General FITZ JOHN PORTER,
Commanding Fifth Army Corps:

GENERAL: Your note just received. General Couch has been ordered to march early to-morrow morning to Snickersville, where, if he

finds Snicker's Gap in possession of the enemy, he will carry it, and he will call upon you for assistance, if required, when you are authorized to assume command, if you feel disposed. Should Couch meet with no detention at Snicker's Gap, he will throw one division forward to the vicinity of Upperville, encamping the remainder of his corps in rear, and as near as he can conveniently march. You will please throw forward at least one division of your corps to the vicinity of Snickersville, and hold the intersection of the Leesburg and Aldie roads, debouching from Snicker's Gap. Burnside will occupy Bloomfield, Union, and Philomont to-morrow. Reynolds will have one division at Middleburg, and the remainder of his corps on Burnside's left, between the two roads which run from Ashby's and Snicker's Gaps. Pleasonton will occupy the Manassas Gap Railroad, near Springfield, with pickets well out.

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

P. S.—General Couch has been instructed to leave a regiment or more at Snicker's Gap until you reach there, when you will please relieve this regiment, and direct it to go forward and join its corps. It is uncertain where headquarters will be to-morrow night.

Very respectfully,

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

P. S.—The remaining division of your corps will close as near as practicable upon the first, at the intersection of the two roads mentioned.

P. S.—Headquarters will probably be at Wheatland to-morrow night.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
November 1, 1862—7.30 p. m.

Major-General HEINTZELMAN:

Should the troops which left Washington or Alexandria this morning not get far enough on the road to-night to be within supporting distance of Sigel's troops, Sigel should not march until all can move, so as to be within supporting distance of each other. The advance of my right wing will be to-morrow near Upperville, and the left wing at Middleburg, with the cavalry near Springfield, on the Manassas Gap Railroad. Please inform me where the troops which left on the Little River turnpike will encamp to-night, and give me this information daily, as it is highly important that I should know.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 323. } WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJT. GEN.'S OFFICE,
Washington, November 1, 1862.

* * * * * * *

XII. Brig. Gen. J. H. Martindale, U. S. Volunteers, is, at his own request, relieved from duty in the Fifth Army Corps, under command of Maj. Gen. Fitz John Porter, and will report to the General-in-Chief for orders.

By command of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 307. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *Camp near Berlin, November* 1, 1862.

* * * * * * *

XIV. Brig. Gen. D. B. Birney, on returning from detached service, will resume command of his brigade, relieving Brig. Gen. J. H. H. Ward, who, upon being so relieved, will report at these headquarters for orders.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General McClellan:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HARRISBURG, *November* 1, 1862.

Major-General MCCLELLAN:

There is clothing, but no arms that I know of. I cannot answer as to drafted men filling old regiments until I return from Washington. I go to-morrow night.

A. G. CURTIN,
Governor.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
Harrisburg, Pa., November 1, 1862.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN:

SIR: I have received by mail a copy of your telegraphic dispatch, dated at Berlin, on the 30th October last. The dispatch itself I have not received.

It appears to me that your views in regard to the positions in which forces should be assembled to protect our frontier are correct. At the same time I must observe that the large military force which has been raised in this State is under the command of the authorities of the United States, who, no doubt, on your representations to them, will direct the proper dispositions to be made, unless, indeed, you have yourself the power to make them. On behalf of this loyal commonwealth, which has so liberally and faithfully fulfilled all her duties, I have the right to, and I do, demand that her frontier shall be properly protected. How this shall be done must necessarily be left to the judgment of the military officers in command, and of the authorities of the United States, who alone have the right to direct them.

I send to the Secretary of War and to General Halleck copies of your dispatch and of this reply.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

A. G. CURTIN.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
November 1, 1862—10.45 a. m.

JOHN W. GARRETT,
President Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, Baltimore:

Your telegram of yesterday is received. I leave a sufficient force at Harper's Ferry for the protection of the bridge. You can rest assured that, as long as I retain military control of this section, ample protection will be afforded you at this point. I think the prospects of permanent military protection will justify you in the erection of an iron span as part of the bridge at Harper's Ferry.

GEO. B. MCCLELLAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

CUMBERLAND, MD., *November* 1, 1862.

General R. B. MARCY, *Chief of Staff:*

I sent down timber and workmen this morning to rebuild Back Creek Bridge; sent with them one gun, and directed Colonel Campbell to furnish an infantry force to protect them. May I respectfully ask that you advise General Morell, and direct him to strengthen his pickets on the Maryland side, opposite Back Creek and North Mountain Cut? Your telegram of yesterday received. Lieutenant-Colonel Quirk's expedition after Stuart's cavalry, in Hardy County, was a perfect success.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
November 1, 1862.

General KELLEY, *Commanding at Cumberland:*

General G. W. Morell has been assigned to the command of the defenses of the Upper Potomac, headquarters at Hagerstown, Md. Your command is placed under his orders. Send here at once a report by telegraph of what regiments you have, their strength; what cavalry and artillery, and their strength. Send a copy of the telegram to General Morell to-night by telegraph. He will arrive at Hagerstown to-night to assume command.

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Repeated to General Kenly, at Williamsport.)

CUMBERLAND, *November* 1, 1862.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS:

The troops on the railroad east of Cumberland, assigned to me temporarily by the general commanding, have never reported to me. I can state, however, that they comprise the First New York Cavalry, Twelfth Pennsylvania Cavalry, and Fifty-fourth Pennsylvania Infantry, on line of road between here and Back Creek. I have at this place the Second Regiment Potomac Home Brigade, about 850 strong; One hundred and twenty-sixth Ohio Infantry, 900; Maulsby's battery (six guns), and one company of cavalry. At New Creek, the Twenty-third Illinois, 735; One hundred and sixth New York, 975; Fifteenth Virginia Infantry, 700; Rourke's battery (six guns), and four companies of cavalry. The Railroad District, to the command [of which] I was assigned, embraces the country between Cumberland, Md., and the Ohio River. [Do] I understand that I [am] to report all the troops within this district, or, if not all, what portion will I report to General Morell?

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Charleston, November 1, 1862.

Maj. N. H. MCLEAN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen. and Chief of Staff, Dept. of the Ohio, Cincinnati:

SIR: I have the honor to report that I reached this place, with my advance guard, on the evening of the 29th ultimo. The enemy had made

a stand at Tyler Mountain and Two-Mile Creek, below this town, on the Kanawha, and Colonel Lightburn, commanding division, had been several days at mouth of Pocotaligo, awaiting my arrival with the part of General Morgan's division which had reported to me for duty. As soon as Carter's and De Courcy's brigades, of Morgan's division, could be marched to the Pocotaligo, I pushed forward the whole force, as follows: On the left bank of the Kanawha, Siber's brigade, of Lightburn's division, with one four-gun battery of rifled field pieces and one four-gun battery of mountain howitzers. On the right bank, two columns, the one by the river road consisting of Toland's brigade, of Lightburn's division, with Foster's six-gun rifled battery and a battalion of Second Virginia Cavalry, supported by De Courcy's brigade, of Morgan's division, with a section of 20-pounder Parrott guns; the other column by the turnpike over Tyler Mountain, consisting of Carter's brigade, of Morgan's division, and Lanphere's six-gun rifled battery.

The enemy retreated precipitately as soon as the advance of our columns was known, crossed the Elk River, destroying the bridge of boats and all means of crossing near at hand, and retired by the turnpike toward Gauley Bridge, making a forced march of 28 miles the first day. We were delayed at Elk River by the necessity of gathering the means of constructing a bridge of boats, &c., the river not being fordable. The bridge was declared passable about 3 o'clock p. m. of the 30th, and Toland's and Carter's brigades, with their batteries, were crossed and pushed forward to Malden and Camp Piatt, 10 miles above Charleston, that evening, whilst Siber's brigade marched on the opposite bank to a point opposite the other portion of the command. It was then learned that the rebels had continued a rapid retreat over Cotton Hill, through Fayette Court-House, toward Raleigh Court-House, obstructing the road with fallen trees and destroying boats and means of ferrying as they went.

Colonel Lightburn's division is ordered to press forward to Gauley Bridge as rapidly as possible, and General Crook's division, marching from Clarksburg, via Summerville, is expected to join them there within a very few days.

Our present greatest embarrassment arises from the lack of transportation, occasioning great difficulty in getting forward supplies. A slight rise in the Kanawha during the last three days has been of material advantage to us, and, should it be permanent, will give us steamboat transportation to Camp Piatt, 10 miles above Charleston. My quartermaster, Captain Fitch, will forward to Colonel Swords full reports and estimates of the transportation on hand and needed. The utmost we can do at present will be to supply Crook's and Lightburn's divisions, in the immediate vicinity of Gauley Bridge. Morgan's division is posted as follows: Carter's brigade at Malden, with instructions to clear the country of guerrillas, from the Salines south through Boone and Logan Counties; De Courcy's brigade at this post, performing similar duty up Elk River and in the vicinity of the town of Kanawha; Spears' Tennessee brigade I have not moved from Gallipolis. The enemy's force here consisted of Loring's original command, now under General Echols, and, so far as I can learn, has not been increased since Loring's advance, last September, but has lost some hundreds by desertion and casualties. This force is differently reported as to numbers. Colonel Lightburn's information, gathered at the time of his retreat and since, puts it at from 8,000 to 10,000 men, of which 2,000 and upward consisted of Jenkins' cavalry brigade. They seem to have had some twenty

pieces of artillery, of all calibers, one being a 22-pounder howitzer, several being very light guns, of not over one or two pounds caliber, and the remainder 10-pounder rifled and 6-pounder smooth field pieces. Some information obtained by me here leads me to doubt whether the infantry force exceeded 3,500 men, in ten battalions, of which only six were called regiments, and numbered some 400 each, and four, called battalions, numbered from 200 to 250 each. There is no doubt that they uniformly claimed to have more than double this number; but, without feeling quite sure, I incline to the belief that the last estimate above given is nearest the true one. They unquestionably had a disproportionately large number of pieces of artillery.

The country between the Kanawha and Sandy Rivers is much disturbed by guerrilla bands, which find a retreat in the mountain fastnesses of that country, and I am devoting immediate attention to their extirpation, whilst the advance division is moving to Gauley Bridge.

I hope, in a very few days, to submit to the general commanding a statement of the condition of the country more full and satisfactory, on which he will be able to judge whether an active campaign beyond Gauley Bridge will be feasible.

Meanwhile I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. COX,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF OHIO,
Lexington, November 1, 1862.

Maj. Gen. JACOB D. COX:

Your dispatches of the 30th and 31st received. You must move with all possible rapidity, or your campaign will be a failure. Can anything be done to aid you toward getting sufficient transportation, and can you spare Morgan's command, or even the Tennessee troops? I think you may as soon as you form junction with Crook.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

[NOVEMBER 1, 1862.—For Halleck to Wright, see Series I, Vol. XX, Part II, p. 4.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
November 2, 1862—9 a. m. (Received 10.15 a. m.)

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:

The last division of this army is now crossing the river. Firing is now going on in the direction of Ashby's Gap. It is reported by Union farmers in Virginia that Jackson, with his whole corps, is now on the east side of the Shenandoah, in the vicinity of Snicker's Gap. I move headquarters this morning to Wheatland. The entire army will advance rapidly to-day, and, if possible, the cavalry advance to-night will be near Springfield, on the Manassas Gap Railroad.

GEO. B. MCCLELLAN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Near Purcellville, Va., November 2, 1862—4.30 p. m.
(Received 8 p. m.)

The PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:

A good deal of artillery firing on the right and front. I do not yet know whether it is at Snicker's Gap, or with Pleasonton, at Uniontown. I go toward the sound at once. It seems as if there might be serious resistance not far from here. I shall know more soon, but you can rest assured that the Army of the Potomac will retain its good reputation. The troops are not all up yet, but are moving forward as rapidly as possible. I directed General Franklin to cross the river, and as soon as he could supply himself with the necessary articles of clothing, which he was unable to get at Hagerstown, to push forward. We are still too weak in cavalry, but I will do the best in my power with what I have got. As I close, the artillery firing quite heavy.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Wheatland, November 2, 1862—10 p. m.
(Received November 3, 12.45 a. m.)

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:

I have just received a dispatch from General McClellan, dated at Snicker's Gap, 6 p. m., stating that he has full possession of the gap. When Hancock arrived there it was held by the enemy's cavalry, who were at once driven out. A column of from 5,000 to 6,000 infantry advanced to retake it, but were dispersed by the fire of our rifled guns. The position is a strong one from either side. It is said that Jackson and A. P. Hill are in the valley opposite. Pleasonton had driven the enemy's cavalry several miles beyond Union at 3 p. m., exploding one of their caissons and capturing 10 of their wounded, left behind.

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
November 2, 1862—9.20 p. m.

Major-General PORTER:

GENERAL: Report just received from commander of Forty-fourth New York:

Relieved Fourteenth Indiana, my outposts over the hill. Enemy's camp-fires can be seen in the woods in the valley below. The enemy's cavalry have appeared twice to-day; driven back both times by the Fourteenth Indiana.

My reply:

If enemy appear, drive them back, as Fourteenth Indiana did. Report number of the enemy, apparently, in the valley below, judging by their fires, and the extent of their camp; also what distance do they lie from you. I send the two orderlies. Send in a full report at daybreak, or shortly after, and give us every information. Watch the enemy's movements closely, and keep a good lookout for everything moving in your front, and report it.

I have sent the sharpshooters on the hill, as directed, but they were late in getting there. I will be found in your tent; mine not here.

Yours, truly and respectfully,

BUTTERFIELD.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 309. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *Camp near Berlin, Md., November 2, 1862.*

* * * * * * *

III. Brig. Gen. J. B. Ricketts is relieved from the command of the Second Division of the First Army Corps. He will proceed to Harper's Ferry, and there await further orders.

* * * * * * *

V. Brig. Gen. W. W. Burns is relieved from duty with his present brigade, and will at once report to Maj. Gen. A. E. Burnside for duty, to command a division.

By command of Major-General McClellan:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE, [VA.,]
November 2, 1862—9 a. m.

Col. CHAUNCEY MCKEEVER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have the honor to report that my division has passed Fairfax Court-House. The head of my column is half-way between Fairfax and Centreville, where I shall halt until General Steinwehr's division, of Sigel's corps, passes me. I have communicated with General Sigel, at Fairfax, and will relieve his post at Fairfax Station, Burke's Station, and Fairfax Court-House. I shall be in position with my whole command, pursuant to orders.

Very respectfully, yours,

D. E. SICKLES,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

(Same to Marcy, chief of staff.)

CENTREVILLE, *November* 2, 1862—3 p. m.

Col. CHAUNCEY MCKEEVER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have the honor to report that the head of my column has passed Centreville. Here I shall halt to give necessary repose to my men, and to allow the remainder of Steinwehr's division to proceed. I halted for this purpose about two hours since, when three regiments of that division advanced. I leave a strong regiment here (One hundred and twentieth New York), Colonel Sharpe relieving General Stahel's force at this post. General Sigel has strong detachments at Bull Run Bridge and Union Mills, which he will withdraw, and expects me to relieve. He admonished me of the necessity of strong detachments at those points. Shall I occupy them? If General Stahel withdraws his cavalry posts at Chantilly, Brentsville, Bristoe, Catlett's, Greenwich, and Gainesville, I respectfully suggest that sufficient cavalry should report to me for outposts, patrols, and vedettes.

Very respectfully,

D. E. SICKLES,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

(Same to Marcy.)

BULL RUN, *November* 2, 1862.
(Received 10.08 p. m.)

Col. CHAUNCEY MCKEEVER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that I am in camp between Bull Run and Manassas Junction. My halt at Centreville was unavoidably prolonged, to allow General Sigel's troops to precede me, so that I could not proceed farther to-night. I shall be in position at an early hour in the morning.

Very respectfully,

D. E. SICKLES,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

(Same to Marcy.)

FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE,
November 2, 1862—1 p. m.

Major-General MCCLELLAN:

The following dispatch just received from General Stahel:

I have received information from a contraband, who came in this morning, and who will be sent to your headquarters, that General Longstreet passed through Front Royal, toward Culpeper, Thursday.

F. SIGEL.

FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE,
November 2, 1862. (Received 9.30 p. m.)

Major-Generals MCCLELLAN and HEINTZELMAN:

The Eleventh Corps has taken the following position to-day: The division of General Schurz near Bull [Run] Bridge; General Steinwehr's division at Cub Run; one brigade of General Stahel's at Manassas Junction; the other, with the reserve artillery, at Centreville; the cavalry, under Colonel Beardsley, near Manassas Junction; that of Colonel Wyndham toward Gainesville. The following disposition is made for to-morrow: General Schurz to Thoroughfare Gap; General Steinwehr and the whole division of General Stahel between Thoroughfare Gap and Gainesville; General Sickles will relieve the brigade of General Stahel at Manassas Junction; the cavalry will advance to Greenwich, New Baltimore, and to Georgetown, beyond Thoroughfare Gap. Strong pickets and cavalry patrols toward Hopewell and Aldie. The enemy is reported, with infantry and artillery, at Thoroughfare Gap, and with his cavalry pickets at Buckland Mills and New Baltimore.

F. SIGEL,
Major-General, Commanding Eleventh Corps.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Charleston, November 2, 1862.

Col. JONATHAN CRANOR,
Commanding Brigade, Guyandotte:

SIR: For the security of navigation on the Lower Kanawha, it is extremely desirable to keep some infantry and cavalry at Hurricane Bridge, with instructions to scour the country on both Mud and Hurricane Creeks, and over to Winfield, on the Kanawha. A force equal to that

now in that region will probably be sufficient, and unless the condition of affairs in Eastern Kentucky imperatively requires your whole force, you will station part of your command as indicated above.

The force in Logan is reported here as rather less than a thousand, and it is doubtful whether it will remain on the Virginia side of Sandy River after learning of the retreat of Echols, as it is from that force that a good deal of the mischief is done along the common border of the two States. I hope you will endeavor to devise some plan by which you may destroy them or drive them beyond the mountains. As soon as a portion of the force now following Echols can be detached, I shall endeavor to reach Floyd from the Upper Kanawha also. I would like to have a full report from you of the condition of affairs in Eastern Kentucky, so that I may be able to judge how far your force can be available in any other direction.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. COX,
Major-General, Commanding.

CHARLESTON, VA., *November* 2, 1862.

Maj. N. H. MCLEAN, *Cincinnati, Ohio:*

The commanding general's dispatch of yesterday received. Everything is being pushed as fast as the condition of the roads will permit. Bridges and ferries are destroyed, roads obstructed, store-houses, and buildings which could be used as such, are burned. With our present means of transportation, we can supply Crook and Lightburn, in vicinity of Gauley Bridge. It is impossible to do more. Spears' brigade, of Tennesseeans, is at Gallipolis. I have not brought it up because I could not feed them, without a rise in the river. All the Tennesseeans can be spared, and as soon as Crook joins Lightburn at Gauley the remainder of Morgan's command will not be needed for the repossession and quieting of the country as far as Flat Top range. Some irregular forces in vicinity of Logan Court-House and Sandy River have to be looked after. Will report fully on the subject of transportation by mail. River falling again.

J. D. COX,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Charleston, November 2, 1862.

Maj. N. H. MCLEAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department Headquarters:

SIR: In addition to my telegraphic dispatch of this morning, I have the honor to lay before the commanding general the following statement of the condition and needs of this district in regard to transportation:

Immediately after my arrival at Gallipolis, my quartermaster, Captain Fitch, made examination of the condition of the transportation in the hands of the different quartermasters, and, after obtaining from Colonel Swords the promise of 100 wagons, to be forwarded from Cincinnati, and the authority to contract for 100 to be built at Wheeling, reported to Colonel S[words] (October 18) that 200 more wagons and 2,000 mules would be needed to supply the immediate necessities of this district. The wagons first mentioned as being sent from Cincinnati have not as yet reached this command. The utmost that could be done at Wheel-

ing was to contract for 35 wagons to be delivered there per week till the 100 were built. Seventy have been built, and are at or near Portland, on their way to Gallipolis. Our movements thus far have, therefore, been made without the help even of the 200 wagons first ordered. No mules have been ordered for our use that I know of, though a letter from Colonel Swords, in reply to the report of 18th October, above referred to, dated 22d, and received yesterday, authorizes Captain Fitch to procure the additional wagons from Wheeling as fast as they can be made.

The calculations I have referred to are based upon the estimates made for the occupation of the country west of Flat Top and Sewell Mountains. To extend operations beyond will require an increase of transportation, apparently disproportionately great. The reason for this is found in the fact that, from the head of navigation on the Kanawha to Wytheville, the country is a desert. There is neither subsistence or forage to be had in it, and everything for use of both man and beast must be transported. The distance from Gauley Bridge to Newbern is 137 miles; add to this the 25 miles from the Gauley to the ordinary head of navigation of the Kanawha, and we have a line of 162 miles of wild and difficult country, through which wagon transportation is difficult at all times, and impracticable after the breaking up of the roads in the fall. The rebel army have stripped the Kanawha Valley for their subsistence, but still were unable to keep themselves supplied while here. I need not do more than call attention to the great proportion of each wagon load, which must consist of forage for the team itself upon a line so long as ours would be, to show how immense a train would be employed in supplying, say, 10,000 men 100 miles beyond Gauley. Upon the most moderate calculation it will necessarily take some weeks to procure and put at Gauley Bridge the wagons and animals necessary, but by that time winter will have set in, and operations in the mountains can only be carried on at immense expenditure and suffering. These considerations, added to the fact that we find everywhere bridges destroyed, the flat-boats cut and burned, which could be used for the necessary ferries, the upper country destitute of material for building either boats or store-sheds and houses, as well as of mills to make the lumber, have led me to the opinion that occupation up to the limits I have spoken of is all that can be properly attempted in Western Virginia this season, and that it will be politic to remove the force not needed for this purpose to lines which can be more easily used for winter campaigning.

The line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad can be occupied and protected by General Kelley, as far as it is open, until the movement of the Army of the Potomac. The intermediate country, under General Milroy, from Clarksburg to Sutton, and extending to the front to Beverly and the mountain summits, is now cleared of all large bodies of the enemy, and strongly occupied by our troops. From Summerville to Raleigh Court-House will be similarly occupied before the close of this week. There is a small rebel force about the headwaters of Guyandotte and Big Sandy, under Floyd, which numbers about 1,000 men, which Colonel Cranor is operating against, and which, I hope, will be destroyed or scattered very shortly, by co-operation between Colonel Cranor and the troops advancing on Fayette and Raleigh.

Between the Guyandotte and Kanawha, and near the headwaters of the Little Kanawha, are some mountain districts, difficult of access, which are infested by guerrilla bands, and which will have to be thoroughly scoured.

The foregoing statement of the condition of this district will, I trust, give the general commanding the means of determining the course he may wish pursued, and the extent to which he may decide to push the present campaign. Every exertion is being used to get stores forward to Gauley Bridge, as the river is falling, and there is danger that it may remain very low till it freezes, in which event we shall be dependent upon land transportation through the whole length of the valley.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. COX,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Charleston, November 2, 1862.

Brigadier-General SCAMMON:

SIR: You will find your division at and in the vicinity of Gauley Bridge. It is my purpose to occupy Fayette and Raleigh as soon as supplies can be insured, and you will give immediate attention to this most economical organization of the transportation within the division, so that as much as possible may be done without external help.

I wish also a careful examination made of the Loop and Paint Creek roads, and a report made as to the tenability of Fayette as a position, in view of the late retreat from that place. In this report you will give attention to the roads by which the position was actually turned, and examine what other position, if any, affords better facilities for covering the post at Gauley Bridge on that side.

If the principal body of the division is not able to move forward, you will employ smaller parties, with great vigor, in scouring the country toward Raleigh, opening communication with every reliable Union citizen who may have remained in that direction, and punishing and destroying any guerrilla parties which may infest the country.

Report also the condition of buildings, &c., at Gauley Bridge and Kanawha Falls; what facilities for storing quartermaster's and commissary stores, or for procuring the material to erect new store-house and build ferry-boats.

The arrival of General Crook's command will somewhat change the condition of affairs there shortly, when new orders as to positions and movements may be given. Until then, the foregoing will, perhaps, be sufficient to employ the time profitably and prepare for subsequent duties.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. COX,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Bloomfield, [*Va.,*] *November* 3, 1862—9 p. m.
(Received Washington, D. C., November 4, 10 a. m.)

General H. W. HALLECK:

I have the honor to transmit, for your information, the accompanying dispatch, which has been received from Poolesville:

POOLESVILLE, *November* 3.

General S. WILLIAMS, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

Last evening and this morning I learned the following information from different reliable persons. They report a force of Stuart's cavalry concealed in a large woods,

about 5 miles from here, between the Frederick and Rockville roads, watching an opportunity to escape. One of the men says that he saw a farmer in that vicinity taking provisions to them at midnight, and also saw three or four of the rebels take the provisions from the farmer. Their number cannot be ascertained, but it is not very small, from what I can learn. They are some Stuart left behind, or that got cut off when he made the last raid over here.

J. L. CHERRY,
Operator.

P. S.—No troops here.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General.

[Indorsements.]

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
November 4, 1862.

Respectfully forwarded to Major-General Heintzelman, to take measures to ascertain the truth of the statement.

By order of Major-General Halleck:

J. C. KELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF WASHINGTON,
November 4, 1862.

Respectfully referred to Brigadier-General Wadsworth, military governor, District of Washington, who is directed to send a cavalry force to ascertain the truth of this statement, and to report the result.

By command of Major-General Heintzelman:

CHAUNCEY McKEEVER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DISTRICT,
Washington, November 4, 1862.

Respectfully referred to the commanding officer of Scott's cavalry, forthwith to ascertain the truth of the within statement by sending a company of cavalry to the locality. Return this, with a report of the result.

By command of Brigadier-General Wadsworth:

JOHN P. SHERBURNE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DISTRICT,
Washington, November 6, 1862.

Respectfully returned, with inclosed report.

JAS. S. WADSWORTH,
Brigadier-General.

[Inclosure.]

CAMP RELIEF, MERIDIAN HILL,
Washington City, D. C., November 6, 1862.

Col. JAMES B. SWAIN,
Commanding Regiment (Scott's Nine Hundred):

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of a detachment of one officer, non-commissioned officers, and privates, belonging to Scott's regiment (Nine Hundred), sent out under my charge:

My instructions upon leaving here were to proceed to White Plains woods, to ascertain the whereabouts of some rebel cavalry, said to be

in that neighborhood. While *en route* I made a slight call at General Grover's headquarters, who informed me that I would be able to obtain what information I required by stopping at Poolesville. I proceeded at once to that village, and found out all the information had been derived from negroes, and, upon questioning those negroes, they said they had not seen any rebel cavalry, but said others had told them. Upon seeing the others, they told the same story. I proceeded to the woods, which is a large tract, known as White Plains. It is very heavy timber, and, being very open, and not a place to conceal man or beast, I scouted the woods for four hours, and became satisfied there was not, and, in my opinion, had not been, any cavalry encamped therein.

About noon Lieutenant Allen, of Company M, became unwell, and started for Rockville, with 3 privates, to return to camp. Soon after, I proceeded on my return to camp, arriving at 11 o'clock p. m.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. W. SMITH,
First Lieutenant, Scott's Nine Hundred.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
November 3, 1862—1.30 p. m.

Maj. Gen. FITZ JOHN PORTER,
Commanding Fifth Corps:

I send you herewith a copy of a dispatch just received from Pleasonton.* Please send a copy to Couch at once, and inform him that Burnside's command, of four divisions, is on the march, via Bloomfield and Union, upon Upperville. Pleasonton already has one brigade of infantry, and the head of Burnside's command will probably be with him by 3 p. m. When Couch reaches the vicinity of Smith's Shop, he should communicate with Pleasonton before proceeding farther, and obtain from him a cavalry force to reconnoiter his front. If he finds a force that he can probably handle, tell him to attack at once. Let him communicate with headquarters, by Bloomfield, to the point where the Mount Gilead road intersects the Snickersville and Aldie pike.

Please push the examination of the Ridge road to Ashby's Gap, and hold your corps in readiness to move to that point or to Upperville, as may be directed, leaving in that case the smallest force that you may deem adequate to hold Snicker's Gap against a small force of the enemy.

We are at the cross-roads I pointed out this morning, but will soon leave for Bloomfield. Major Kirkland will remain here until I know more definitely what the condition of things is.

By order of General George B. McClellan:

A. V. COLBURN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ROCK'S FERRY GAP,
Outposts, November 3, [1862]—6.30 a. m.

General D. BUTTERFIELD,
Commander of Division:

GENERAL: Everything is very quiet here; none of the enemy have been seen by us near here. The force which attacked the Fourteenth Indiana was Loudoun County Home Guards Cavalry. The smoke from

* See p. 113.

the enemy's fires appears the same as last night; fires could be seen all night; about 11 o'clock a few were brighter than before, as if breaking camp, but I think it was caused by the wind. There is one camp, about 5 miles in our immediate front; the smoke of the camp-fires coming out of or near the edge of woods, makes it difficult to judge the force; the smoke comes from five pieces of woods. About 4 miles beyond, and more to our left, more smoke can be seen, but does not appear so large a camp. No other smoke can be seen in the valley. The west side of the mountain is covered with the woods, so we can see but little way down the hill. Our outer posts are about 500 yards down the mountain. Will notify you of every important movement of the enemy that can be seen, and if they come upon us, will do our best to drive them back.

F. CONNER.

NOVEMBER 3, 1862—1 p. m.

General MCCLELLAN, *near Snickersville:*

GENERAL: I am now 5 miles from Snickersville and 5 miles from Ashby's Gap. Here is a mill, close by the mountain, from which a road runs up over the hills. Jackson's messengers have been in the habit of passing over with dispatches from Bloomfield, &c. I shall station a regiment here, until the rear of my wagon-train has passed. Nothing seen of the enemy. The inhabitants report that Jackson's troops were moving on Friday last, and, it was supposed, south. This road is a very poor and insignificant one. The farm is called the "Trap." The negroes in the vicinity say that Jackson is still on the other side of the mountain.

Very respectfully,

D. N. COUCH,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Snicker's Gap, November 3, 1862—11 a. m.

General PORTER:

GENERAL: I inclose a note from General Tyler.* Various officers of my command report a large body of the enemy (Lovell says 4,000) having come from the direction of Berryville, and filed behind some sand-hills near the river. The column seen by Montieth and myself was artillery, which has since come into position, and can be seen. It looks as if they were taking a defensive position. The high wooded hill this side the river cuts off our view, and we cannot tell precisely whether they have crossed the river or not. I will send the cavalry out and see what is in the woods this side of the river.

Yours, respectfully,

GEO. SYKES.

MANASSAS JUNCTION, *November* 3, 1862—8 a. m.

Col. CHAUNCEY MCKEEVER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, and
R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff, Army of the Potomac:

I have the honor to report that I have relieved General Sigel's troops at Manassas Junction. I have thrown Patterson's brigade forward to-

* Not found.

ward Warrenton Junction and my main body in position here. I have relieved General Sigel's detachments at Union Mills and Bull Run Bridge. A train of subsistence, in charge of Captain Wilson, has just arrived.

Very respectfully,

D. E. SICKLES,
Brigadier-General.

FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE,
November 3, 1862. (Received 8.35 p. m.)

Major-General HEINTZELMAN:

Scouts report that they met a squad of rebel cavalry 7 miles north of Fredericksburg. There is a force of about 75 or 80 men at that place.

The force at Warrenton Junction and Catlett's Station is not changed. Union people [put] the force at Warrenton at about 5,000 infantry and 2,000 cavalry, with some artillery.

Nothing further from Thoroughfare Gap. Longstreet's and Walker's troops are reported already on their march to Culpeper, but this rumor is doubtful.

F. SIGEL,
Major-General.

FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE,
November 3, 1862. (Received 10.10 p. m.)

Major-General HEINTZELMAN:

Our cavalry, under General Stahel, has driven the enemy out of Thoroughfare Gap, and the division of General Schurz has taken possession of the gap. No enemy is now in sight there. The division of General Von Steinwehr is encamped at Carter's Switch; that of General Stahel at Gainesville. The main force of our cavalry is stationed at Buckland Mills, with strong pickets toward New Baltimore. A cavalry detachment is also stationed near Manassas, where General Sickles' troops are encamped. Infantry detachments are posted at Fairfax Court-House, Fairfax Station, Centreville, Union Mills, and Bull Run Bridge. General Bayard is at Aldie, and in connection with our troops.

F. SIGEL,
Major-General.

NEW YORK, *November* 3, 1862.

Brig. Gen. M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: In reply to your telegram of this date, directing me to report the gross quantities of supplies shipped by me to the army operating about Harper's Ferry, Frederick, Sharpsburg, Williamsport, &c., since the 17th September, I send you the following:

In reply to your telegram to-day, there were shipped on 10th October 20,000 blankets, in 200 bales, and 10,000 shelter-tents, in 134 cases, to Colonel Ingalls, Harper's Ferry; on the 23d October, 7,500 lined blouses and 7,500 knit jackets, in 116 cases, to Captain Bliss, Harper's Ferry; on October 29, 1,100 Zouave uniforms, in 25 cases, to Capt. P. P. Pitkin, for Colonel Hawkins' regiment New York Volunteers, Berlin. The cases averaged 20 feet in bulk and the bales 30 feet.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. H. VINTON,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Deputy Quartermaster-General.

HARRISBURG, *November* 3, 1862.

General MEIGS, *Quartermaster-General:*

I have received and forwarded to Hagerstown, Md., since September 7, 4,500,000 pounds of corn, 300 tons hay, 97 kegs and 24 bags horse and mule shoes, 4 traveling forges, &c. I have myself also furnished 100 tons hay, in addition to the above. One thousand horses have been sent from here during October to the army, which were purchased by officers of cavalry sent by General McClellan for that purpose. Many other stores were sent through here, both from Philadelphia and Baltimore, for the army, of which I have no account, as no bills of lading or invoices were sent to this office.

E. C. WILSON,
Assistant Quartermaster.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Bloomfield, November 4, 1862—6.45 a. m.
(Received 1.45 p. m.)

His Excellency ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
President of the United States:

Cavalry advance at Piedmont. Infantry in Upperville and in front of Ashby's Pass, where resistance is probable to-day. I go to the front to see.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
November 4, 1862—11.45 p. m. (Rec'd November 5, 8.45 a. m.)

Major-General HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

I urgently request that Brig. Gen. C. C. Augur may be ordered to join me to-morrow night at or in the vicinity of Rectortown, by way of Manassas Gap Railroad. I desire to assign him immediately to duty in the First Corps.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
November 4, 1862.

Major-General BURNSIDE,
Commanding Left Wing:

The commanding general directs you to move Willcox's corps and Whipple's division to-morrow, via Upperville, to Piedmont. He also directs you to move Stoneman's division at the same time, via Upperville, to Rectortown. The whole command will take position between Piedmont and Salem, the right on Piedmont and the left on Salem, guarding the railroad as well as possible between the two places.

General Reynolds will proceed to-morrow and next day to take position on your left and rear, extending from Rectortown to White Plains. General Franklin will to-morrow take position on the Aldie pike, east

of Upperville. Generals Porter and Couch will remain with their commands in the positions now occupied by them.

General headquarters will be transferred to-morrow to some point between Millville and Rectortown.

I am, general, &c.,

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Colonel and Assistant Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Upperville, November 4, 1862.

Maj. Gen. FITZ JOHN PORTER, *Commanding Fifth Corps:*

General McClellan desires me to say that he is at this point. We have possession of Paris, and have a party reconnoitering Ashby's Gap. It is impossible to tell yet whether the enemy is in force in the gap or not. He is not at the entrance. Averell is at Piedmont with his brigade. Headquarters to-night will be at Carter's farm, on the road about midway between Union and Upperville. Please hold your available force in readiness to move if ordered. When ordered to move, bring up the Forty-fourth New York, unless ordered to the contrary.

A. V. COLBURN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
November 4, 1862—10 p. m. (Received November [5], 5 a. m.)

Major-General PORTER, *Commanding Fifth Corps:*

GENERAL: The commanding general directs me to say that we hold Ashby's Gap, and that there is no evidence of any enemy in force opposite it. He is of opinion that there is no large force of the enemy in the Shenandoah Valley. He also directs me to say that, unless directions are hereafter given to the contrary, you will move your command, on Thursday next, on the Aldie pike, through Middleburg, to White Plains. He desires that no more wagons be sent for stores to the Potomac, and that trains on their way from that river be brought up as rapidly as possible. Supplies will hereafter be obtained by Orange [and] Alexandria and Manassas Gap Railroads. General Burnside's command (Willcox's corps and Stoneman's and Whipple's divisions) will to-morrow take position between Piedmont and Salem. General Reynolds will proceed to-morrow and next day to take position on General Burnside's left and rear, extending from Rectortown to White Plains. General Franklin will to-morrow take position on the Aldie pike east of Upperville. General Couch will remain at Ashby's Gap. General headquarters will be transferred to-morrow to some point between Rectortown and Millville.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Colonel and Assistant Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS CAMP,
November 4, 1862—9.30 p. m.

Col. A. BECKWITH,
Commissary of Subsistence, Washington, D. C.:

Have directed Colonel Porter to break up the depot at Berlin, and, leaving 600,000 rations at Harper's Ferry, and a month's supply at

Frederick City for the troops there and hospitals, to have all other subsistence stores at Berlin and Frederick City as soon as possible transported to Washington or Alexandria, as the Commissary-General may direct.

Wilson will be obliged to establish two or three temporary depots beyond Manassas at once, and must be prepared to establish one or two more on the road farther south at short notice. Please give him all the assistance you can. Have you sent him 1,000 or 1,200 head of beef cattle? I hope so.

H. F. CLARKE,
Colonel, Aide-de-Camp, and Commissary of Subsistence.

CAMP NEAR MIDDLEBURG, VA.,
November 4, 1862—11 p. m.

Col. C. G. SAWTELLE, *Quartermaster:*
(Care of General Meigs, Quartermaster-General, Washington.)

General McClellan will not draw any more supplies from Harper's Ferry or Berlin, but from to-morrow he will expect to receive them by the Manassas Gap Railroad, say, at Piedmont or Salem. His headquarters to-morrow will be at Rectortown, on that road; consequently the teams ordered by me will be required to join the army from Washington, via Fairfax Court-House and Centreville, to Thoroughfare Gap. They should leave at once, loaded with some forage, and such other stores as you may judge we will need most. Send them forthwith, for we are moving rapidly. I will give proper orders to the depots at Harper's Ferry, Hagerstown, and Frederick.

RUFUS INGALLS,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Aide-de-Camp, and Chief Quartermaster.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Upperville, November 4, 1862.

Major-General SIGEL, or
COMMANDING OFFICER AT THOROUGHFARE GAP:

General McClellan directs me to say that his advance is at this point, with the cavalry force at Piedmont. He will have possession of Ashby's Gap to-day, unless the enemy is found in such force that it will be necessary to fight a general battle. In that case he will probably not be in possession of it before to-morrow. It is desirable that the railroad be put in running order as far as possible toward this point. The general wishes you to have at least 300,000 rations sent to Thoroughfare Gap. If you are able to protect them from the south, he will protect them from the direction of Manassas Gap and the north. It is necessary that the rations should be there as early as possible. Sixty thousand rations of grain should also be at that point as early as possible. Have your disposable troops in readiness to move either to Upperville or to Warrenton, as you receive orders. Please send word to Washington to have the telegraph repaired as far as Piedmont as soon as possible. Please keep the general commanding fully posted.

A. V. COLBURN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Indorsement.]

Brigadier-General STAHEL, or
ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL:

The above dispatch was received at these headquarters at 2.30 a. m. It was brought by 6 cavalrymen, who also brought in 2 prisoners—1 major and a colored guide. They left Ashby's Gap at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and came here under difficulties. Please send the above dispatch to Major-General Sigel immediately, as the most direct communication.

By order of Brig. Gen. C. Schurz, commanding division:

E. F. HOFFMAN,
Major and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, November 5, 1862.

By direction of the President, it is ordered that Major-General McClellan be relieved from the command of the Army of the Potomac, and that Major-General Burnside take the command of that army. Also that Major-General Hunter take command of the corps in said army which is now commanded by General Burnside.* That Major-General Fitz John Porter be relieved from the command of the corps he now commands in said army, and that Major-General Hooker take command of said corps.

The General-in-Chief is authorized, in [his] discretion, to issue an order substantially as the above, forthwith, or so soon as he may deem proper.

A. LINCOLN.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, November 5, 1862.

Major-General MCCLELLAN, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: On receipt of the order of the President, sent herewith, you will immediately turn over your command to Major-General Burnside, and repair to Trenton, N. J., reporting, on your arrival at that place, by telegraph, for further orders.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

[Inclosure.]

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 182. WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJT. GEN.'S OFFICE, *Washington, November* 5, 1862.

By direction of the President of the United States, it is ordered that Major-General McClellan be relieved from the command of the Army of the Potomac, and that Major-General Burnside take the command of that army.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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*Hunter did not take command of the Ninth Army Corps, but no revocation of the order is of record.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D. C., November 5, 1862.

Major-General BURNSIDE, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: Immediately on assuming command of the Army of the Potomac, you will report the position of your troops, and what you purpose doing with them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS,
Rectortown, November 5, 1862. (Received 7.20 a. m.)

Brigadier-General HAUPT:

General McClellan directs me to inform you that his headquarters are to-night at this place. So far as we can learn, railroad is in good condition as far as Piedmont, and arrangements should be made to forward supplies to that and other points as soon as possible. Can you not send an engine to this point at once, for the purpose of ascertaining the exact condition of road and to enable the general to communicate with you? Our troops are on the line of the road from Piedmont to Salem, and we will have troops at White Plains to-morrow. Our cavalry is in vicinity of Chester Gap. The general is desirous to see you as soon as you can conveniently come up.

A. V. COLBURN.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
November 5, 1862—1.20 a. m.

Maj. Gen. FITZ JOHN PORTER:

Your dispatch of 7 p. m. is received. Before this reaches you, you will have received orders not to move to-morrow. I believe that Colonel Ruggles has given you the position that the troops will occupy to-morrow night; but as he may not have done so, I will state it now. Burnside will take position from Piedmont to Salem; Reynolds in rear, and to the left of him, extending from Rectortown to White Plains; Couch will remain where he is; Franklin will be to the left of Upperville, on the Aldie pike; headquarters will be on the road from Millville to Rectortown, near Rectortown; Pleasonton in the vicinity of Chester Gap; Bayard in front of Salem.

A. V. COLBURN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
November 5, 1862—12.15 p. m.

Maj. Gen. FITZ JOHN PORTER,
Commanding Fifth Corps:

GENERAL: The commanding general directs me to inform you that General Couch has just reported that the enemy has left the positions occupied by their artillery yesterday. The signal officer on duty in the neighborhood reports that he heard the sound of their artillery retreating between midnight and an early hour this morning. Their campfires showed them to be about 10 miles from their position of yesterday,

in the direction of Strasburg and Front Royal. Eighteen sick rebels fell into the hands of General Couch. The commanding general has just ordered one division of General Couch's command to the point where the Paris and Piedmont road crosses the road from Upperville to Barbee's. He desires you to return by the orderly who carries this a report of the condition of affairs in your front.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Colonel and Assistant Chief of Staff.

GAINESVILLE, *November* 5, 1862—6.30 p. m.

Major-General HEINTZELMAN:

I arrived here this evening, and found the troops in the following positions: General Schurz's division at Thoroughfare Gap; General Steinwehr's at Carter's Switch, and General Stahel's at Gainesville. The cavalry is posted at Bristoe Station, Greenwich, New Baltimore, and Buckland Mills. To-day, at 2.30, our cavalry at New Baltimore was attacked by 1,500 of the enemy's cavalry and four pieces of artillery, but [they were] repulsed and pursued toward Warrenton by Colonel Wyndham and four pieces of our flying artillery. General Sickles is stationed at Manassas Junction. In case of an advance movement, can I dispose of General Sickles' troops or not, provided I find it necessary and in our common interest? From General McClellan I received the following dispatch:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
[*November*] 4, [1862.]

Major-General SIGEL:

General McClellan directs me to inform you that General Burnside's command will to-morrow occupy the line from Piedmont to Salem. Reynolds will be in rear of, and to the left of, Burnside, on the line from Rectortown to White Plains. Franklin will be on the pike east of Upperville. Couch at Ashby's and Porter at Snicker's Gap. Pleasonton, with two brigades of cavalry, is ordered to push forward to Chester Gap, and on the road thence to Culpeper Court-House. Bayard, with his brigade, will take position in front of Salem. Headquarters will be on the road from Millville to Rectortown, near Rectortown. The general wishes you to be prepared to move on Warrenton as soon as you receive orders to do so. Please have a staff officer at headquarters to-morrow night to receive orders for the next day, and communicate through him the full position and condition of your command, as well as the condition of the railroad in your rear.

A. V. COLBURN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

F. SIGEL,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF WASHINGTON,
November 5, 1862—8.15 p. m.

Major-General SIGEL,
Commanding Eleventh Corps, Gainesville:

Your telegram received. The major-general commanding instructs me to say that you must apply to General McClellan for authority to dispose of General Sickles' troops in case of necessity.

CHAUNCEY McKEEVER,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
November 5, 1862.

Maj. Gen. FRANZ SIGEL,
Commanding at Gainesville, Va.:

Would it be practicable and safe to start a train from Alexandria to-morrow morning, and run it through to Rectortown? Is there any break or obstruction in the track beyond Gainesville?

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War.

GAINESVILLE, VA.,
November 6, 1862—10 a. m.

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War:

The railroad is unobstructed to White Plains. General Franklin's corps is at that place. The cavalry will be sent out to reconnoiter the road, but I am afraid the train will arrive at White Plains before they can accomplish their mission.

F. SIGEL,
Major-General.

ALEXANDRIA DEPOT, *November* 6, 1862.

P. H. WATSON:

We were fixing the bridge temporarily to get cars over when another boat ran into the draw, and made another smash. I have ordered a temporary fixture, to enable us to get over the cars now on the Washington side, which are absolutely necessary to enable us to move at all. Everything must give way to this stern necessity, and no boats must pass the draw until the cars are over. You may hear complaints; if so, you will know the reason.

General Buckingham reported at Gainesville 1.40 p. m.

H. HAUPT.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
Camp at Rectortown, Va., November 6, 1862.

General M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that I have ordered all the clothing, teams, and other quartermaster's property now on hand at the Harper's Ferry, Hagerstown, and Frederick depots, not absolutely required for issue to the troops left in the vicinity of those depots, to be sent to Washington. The quartermasters at Hagerstown and Frederick will remain for the present, but those at Harper's Ferry will return to Washington, and will come out on our new line to report to me. I made it a point not to accumulate supplies at these temporary depots, but I fear there were more left at Harper's Ferry than I had wished. The call for clothing, &c., however, was very pressing, as you will recollect, and the army marched before drawing their full supply.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

RUFUS INGALLS,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Aide-de-Camp, and Chief Quartermaster.

HEADQUARTERS CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
Camp Rectortown, November 6, 1862.
(Received November 7, 9.35 a. m.)

General MEIGS:

Supplies of subsistence and forage should be forwarded to this army at convenient points. The supplies should be held in readiness in cars, on sidings, at Manassas, so that the trains can be started to any point required at a moment's notice. We require at least one large train of supplies at Salem immediately. It is expected that the amount ordered by General McClellan some days since is now near here. We shall require an equal amount on the 8th at Warrenton or at the Junction. I request that you will order all the cars that can be obtained shall be loaded with subsistence and grain, and be held in readiness at Manassas, subject to move on orders from these headquarters. General Haupt reported to General McClellan that the road can transport 700 tons daily. If such is the fact, we will not suffer, but the road must not fail us. Please have the road put in repair from Aquia Creek to Richmond, via Fredericksburg.

RUFUS INGALLS,
Lieut. Col., A. D. C., and Chief Q. M., Army of the Potomac, &c.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Rectortown, November 7, 1862—11.30 a. m. (Received 5.10 p. m.)

His Excellency ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
President of the United States:

A heavy snow-storm to-day. No rations yet arrived here, but hope for them within an hour or two. Burnside on the Rappahannock.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp near Rectortown, Va., November 7, 1862—4 p. m.
(Received 10.15 p. m.)

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:

The Manassas Gap Railroad is in such poor running order that I shall be obliged to establish my depot for supplies for the whole army at Gainesville until the Orange and Alexandria Railroad can be repaired beyond Manassas Junction. I am now concentrating my troops in the direction of Warrenton, and have telegraphed General Haupt to repair the Orange and Alexandria road to the line of the Rappahannock as soon as it can be covered by our troops. The storm continues unabated.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
November 7, 1862—11 a. m. (Received 4.20 p. m.)

Major-General HEINTZELMAN,
Commanding Defenses of Washington:

General McClellan directs me to inform you that he has withdrawn the troops from Leesburg and Aldie's Gap, and he desires that you have that portion of the country scoured by your cavalry.

A. V. COLBURN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
November 7, 1862—2 p. m.
(Received White Plains, Va., November 7, 7 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. FITZ JOHN PORTER,
Commanding Fifth Corps:

GENERAL: The commanding general directs you to move your corps to-morrow, by way of Georgetown, to New Baltimore, so as to arrive at the latter place to-morrow night. Upon the following day you will move your command to within about 1½ miles of Warrenton, and encamp it northeast of that town, on the left of the Centreville and Warrenton turnpike, and on the Cat Tail Branch of Cedar Run, as designated in the accompanying sketch.* Your supplies will be drawn after leaving White Plains, until further orders, from Gainesville, by the pike to Warrenton. General Franklin will move to New Baltimore day after to-morrow. General headquarters will move to-morrow, by the direct road, to Warrenton or vicinity.

I am, general, your obedient servant,
GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Colonel and Assistant Chief of Staff.

GAINESVILLE, *November* 7, 1862—1 p. m.

Major-General HEINTZELMAN:

General Reynolds, with his corps, is in Warrenton. My scouts report Critcher's battalion of cavalry (Fifteenth Virginia Cavalry), about 80 strong, at Fredericksburg. They captured one of them at Dumfries. A deserter reports that the enemy is throwing up fortifications on the other side of Rappahannock Station. Artillery is brought down there from Culpeper. Longstreet's forces, 25,000 strong, are at Culpeper. Have not been able to find out the whereabouts of Jackson's forces.

F. SIGEL,
Major-General.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington City, November 7, 1862.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

GENERAL: I respectfully inclose a copy of a dispatch, of this date,† from Colonel Ingalls, chief quartermaster of the Army of the Potomac, headquarters at Rectortown, [Va.]. It is loosely worded, requesting that all the cars that can be obtained should be collected and loaded. All the cars in the North would be required to fill this requisition. Whatever can be done, without breaking up the traffic north of this city, and without overcrowding the military railroad in Virginia, will be done by the intelligent officers in charge, General Haupt and Colonel McCallum, in charge of railroad matters, and Colonels Rucker and Beckwith, depot quartermaster and commissary of the Washington depot. The requisition has been communicated to these officers. I am also requested to have the road put in repair from Aquia Creek to Richmond, via Fredericksburg.

I respectfully request to be informed whether any measures have been taken to protect against the rebels at Richmond any working parties

*Not found. † See letter of November 6, p. 549.

which may be ordered to this railroad. Materials have been preparing for some time past, and whenever the army reoccupies the line the repairs will be begun.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 313. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *Camp near Rectortown, Va., November 7, 1862.*

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XXI. Brig. Gen. C. C. Augur, volunteer service,* is assigned to the command of the division of the First Corps, at present commanded by Brig. Gen. A. Doubleday, and will report for duty accordingly.

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By command of Major-General McClellan:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. —. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *Camp near Rectortown, Va., November 7, 1862.*

The commanding general, having been ordered to be relieved from the command of this army, and to proceed to Trenton, N. J., the following-named officers of his staff will accompany him on duty, viz: Col. T. M. Key, Col. Edward H. Wright, Lieut. Col. N. B. Sweitzer, Lieut. Col. E. McK. Hudson, Lieut. Col. A. V. Colburn, and Lieut. Col. P. Von Radowitz, aides-de-camp; Capt. J. C. Duane, Corps of Engineers, and Capts. Arthur McClellan and William F. Biddle, aides-de-camp.

By command of Major-General McClellan:

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp near Rectortown, Va., November 7, 1862.

OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC:

An order of the President devolves upon Major-General Burnside the command of this army.

In parting from you, I cannot express the love and gratitude I bear to you. As an army, you have grown up under my care. In you I have never found doubt or coldness. The battles you have fought under my command will proudly live in our nation's history. The glory you have achieved, our mutual perils and fatigues, the graves of our comrades fallen in battle and by disease, the broken forms of those whom wounds and sickness have disabled—the strongest associations which can exist among men—unite us still by an indissoluble tie. We shall ever be comrades in supporting the Constitution of our country and the nationality of its people.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General, U. S. Army.

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* Ordered to report for duty to Major-General McClellan, by Paragraph II, Special Orders, No. 330, Headquarters of the Army, November 5, 1862.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
*Warrenton, Va., November 7,** 1862.

General G. W. CULLUM,
Chief of Staff, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: In accordance with the order of the General-in-Chief of the 5th instant, I have the honor to make the following report of the movements proposed for this army:

To concentrate all the forces near this place, and impress upon the enemy a belief that we are to attack Culpeper or Gordonsville, and at the same time accumulate a four or five days' supply for the men and animals; then make a rapid move of the whole force to Fredericksburg, with a view to a movement upon Richmond from that point. The following are my reasons for deciding upon this plan:

If we move upon Culpeper and Gordonsville, a fight there and a general engagement, even with results in our favor, the enemy will have many lines of retreat for his defeated army, and will, in all likelihood, be able to reach Richmond with enough of his force to render it necessary to fight another battle at that place; and should he leave even one corps, with cavalry, on our right flank, it would render the pursuit very precarious, owing to the great lack of supplies in this country, and the liability to an interruption of our communication with Washington. Should the enemy retreat in the direction of Richmond upon our approach to Culpeper and Gordonsville, we would simply follow a retreating army, well supplied with provisions, at least, at depots in his rear, whilst this army would have to rely upon a long line of communication for its supplies, and, as in the other case, a small portion of the enemy's force on our flank might tend to interrupt our communications. It may be well to add here, while on the subject of interrupted communication, that the enemy's sources for gaining information are far superior to our own. The General-in-Chief will readily understand the reason. The difference is more than usual in their favor at present, from the fact that nearly all the negroes are being run south and kept under strict guard.

Should the enemy retreat before us in the direction of Staunton and Lynchburg, the same difficulty would follow, with the certainty that he would also have a small portion of his force on our left flank. In moving by way of Fredericksburg there is no point up to the time when we should reach that place at which we will not be nearer to Washington than the enemy, and we will all the time be on the shortest route to Richmond, the taking of which, I think, should be the great object of the campaign, as the fall of that place would tend more to cripple the rebel cause than almost any other military event, except the absolute breaking up of their army. The presence of a large army on the Fredericksburg line would render it almost impossible for the enemy to make a successful move upon Washington by any road on this side of the Potomac, and I take it that there are forces enough at Washington and on the line of the Potomac, connected with the fortifications about Washington, to repulse any movement of the enemy on the capital, by way of the Upper Potomac; and it is hardly probable that he would attempt any serious invasion of Pennsylvania at this season of the year, and even if he should make a lodgment in that State of any force that he can spare, the destruction of that force would be the result very soon after winter set in, and the destruction of property by him would be small in comparison with the other expenses of the war. Could the army before Richmond be beaten,

*The original so dated. It was sent on the 9th. See Burnside to Halleck, p. 555.

and their capital taken, the loss of a half a dozen of our towns and cities in the interior of Pennsylvania could well be afforded. A movement of the enemy upon Baltimore I consider altogether improbable, as an attack on that place would render the destruction of the city certain.

In connection with this movement in the direction of Fredericksburg, I would suggest that at least thirty canal-boats and barges be at once loaded with commissary stores and forage, and be towed to the neighborhood of Aquia Creek, from which place they can be brought into Belle Plain after the arrival of our force in that vicinity. These should be followed at once by enough stores and forage to subsist the army for thirty days. A great portion of this, I think, could be towed up the Rappahannock, under convoy of light-draught gunboats; but that is a matter for after-consideration.

It will also be necessary to start at once from Washington or Alexandria, by way of Dumfries, a quantity of beef cattle, and all the wagon-trains that can be spared, filled with small rations, such as bread, salt, coffee, sugar, soap, and candles. This train should be preceded by pontoon trains enough to span the Rappahannock with two tracks; but a small escort of cavalry for this train would be necessary, as we would be all the time between the enemy and the train. I will, however, if notified of its departure by telegraph, see that it is protected by my cavalry. During these movements it would be well for General Sigel to remain with his force at Centreville and its neighborhood, holding Manassas Junction, Thoroughfare Gap, Aldie, and Leesburg with forces sufficient to protect them against any light attack, any one of which can fall back on the main body if attacked by too large a force. The main portion of his cavalry can be kept in Loudoun County, where there is an abundance of subsistence and forage. Below Fredericksburg, between the Rappahannock and the Potomac, there must be quite an amount of forage, which could be used for our broken-down animals after we reach Fredericksburg. We will need some fresh horses and mules on our arrival, which can be driven direct from Washington on this side of the Potomac, or from Baltimore direct to Smith's Point, opposite Aquia Creek, from which place they can be brought over in ferry-boats, several of which it would be advisable to send to us. An abundance of horses can also be brought by light-draught vessels from New York and Philadelphia to a point near Belle Plain, where they can be thrown overboard and swim ashore. I cannot impress too strongly upon the General-in-Chief the necessity of furnishing by all these means an abundant supply of horses and mules and beef cattle. These should be sent to Fredericksburg, even at the risk of arriving after we leave.

After reaching Fredericksburg, our wagon-trains can be organized and filled with at least twelve days' provisions; when a rapid movement can be made direct upon Richmond, by way of such roads as are open to us, and as soon as the army arrives in front of the place an attack should be made at once, with a strong hope of success. The detail of the movement from Fredericksburg I will give you hereafter. A great reason for feeling that the Fredericksburg route is the best, is that if we are detained by the elements, it would be much better for us to be on that route. I hope the General-in-Chief will impress upon the Secretary of War the necessity for sanctioning the changes which I now propose to make in this army:

1st. To divide it into three parts—right wing, left wing, and center—under command of the three ranking generals present.

2d. To do away with the very massive and elaborate adjutant-general's office at these headquarters, and require the different commanders of

these wings and corps to correspond directly with Washington in reference to all such things as resignations, leaves of absence, discharges, recruiting service, &c., about which they necessarily know more than I do. I would have to be governed by their suggestions, at any rate, and the attention to these matters in detail would surround me with a large number of additional staff officials, and embarrass me with a responsibility which I cannot assume.

3d. To make General Seth Williams an inspector of the different staff departments of the command, by which means I will ascertain if these duties are properly performed by the persons to whom they are delegated.

4th. To keep my own adjutant-general, Lieut. Col. L. Richmond, at my headquarters, and to use as far as possible my own staff officers, with promotions necessary to their positions. I shall make as few changes as possible; but I am very anxious to keep my staff as small as may be, and to throw the labor and detail upon the officers immediately in command of the troops.

With an approval of these suggestions, I will endeavor with all my ability to bring this campaign to a successful issue. If they are not approved, I hope specific instructions will be given, and the General-in-Chief may rely upon a cheerful and implicit obedience. The General-in-Chief will readily comprehend the embarrassments which surround me in taking command of this army, at this place, and at this season of the year. Had I been asked to take it, I should have declined; but being ordered, I cheerfully obey.

A telegram from you, approving of my plans, will put us to work at once.

I have the honor to be, general, your obedient servant,

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General, Commanding Army of the Potomac.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF WASHINGTON,
November 7, 1862—9.50 a. m.

Brigadier-General SICKLES,
Commanding Division, Manassas Junction:

I am instructed by the major-general commanding to state, in reply to your telegram of last night, that he did not intend you to hold the position at Cedar Run with a large force, and that it might be well to leave a small force at the bridge, with orders to fall back in case they were attacked in force. This desire is simply to save the bridge, if possible. He also desires you to report the fact to Major-General McClellan for his decision.

Respectfully,

CHAUNCEY McKEEVER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF WASHINGTON,
November 7, 1862—1 p. m.

Brigadier-General SICKLES,
Commanding Division, Manassas Junction:

I am instructed by the general commanding to state, in reply to your telegrams of this date, that he does not believe there is any considerable

force of the enemy at Warrenton Junction, and that the trains heard running during the night were carrying troops to Gordonsville in retreat.

I do not know what instructions have been given by General McClellan to the troops on your right, but the general commanding thinks you need not feel any apprehension on that point. Representations should be made to the chief quartermaster and commissary at General McClellan's headquarters of the necessity of sheds and paulings to protect the Government stores.

Respectfully,

CHAUNCEY McKEEVER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
November 8, 1862.

General H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th of November, covering General Orders, No. 182, upon the receipt of which I called upon General McClellan, who received from General Buckingham a copy of the order, and at once turned over the command of the Army of the Potomac to me. General McClellan had already given directions covering some two or three days, and during that time I will try to acquaint myself with the condition of his several staff departments, after which I will, as you request, give you a full statement of my plans.*

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully,

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Warrenton Junction, November 8, 1862—4.30 p. m.

General S. WILLIAMS,
Headquarters Army of the Potomac, Warrenton:

GENERAL: General Bayard occupies Rappahannock Station. I leave Colonel Blaisdell, Eleventh Massachusetts, in command of this post. He will have charge of the road and bridge from Warrenton Junction to Dr. Osman's house. The force here will include the Sixteenth Massachusetts and Third Excelsior Regiments, with Clark's battery. Colonel Lloyd's Sixth Ohio Cavalry has been ordered to report to General Sigel. I respectfully suggest that cavalry is indispensable to these posts and to patrol the road in the vicinity of the railroad. There is no obstacle to the use of the railroad to Warrenton, except the unfinished state of the bridge across Broad Run, which is not more than half finished. A negro teamster, with a pass from Lieut. H. T. Douglas, Confederate engineers, dated Camp Pontoon Bridge, South Anna River, November 6, 1862, reports as follows:

A large force of the enemy at the camp he left, between Fredericksburg and Richmond; small force in and about Fredericksburg.

His pass was to Weaversville, to return in ten days. He confirms the report of the other teamster about the force of the enemy at Culpeper.

Very respectfully,

D. E. SICKLES,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

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*See Burnside to Cullum, November 7, p. 552.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
Gaskins' Mill, Va., November 8, 1862.

General J. G. PARKE, *Chief of Staff, &c.:*

GENERAL: Ferrero's brigade started across Millen's Ford at 1.40; took with him Dickenson's battery. Two regiments were ordered to Amissville, and then to Jefferson[ton]. His men are crossing on a foot bridge, and the road is said to be good.

Stoneman has just reported to me for orders. He has commenced building a bridge for teams at Waterloo, which I have directed him to complete; it will be done in five hours. He says he is short of provisions, but expects a supply to-night or to-morrow morning. Should it be desirable for the command to cross the river, we can go by both Waterloo and Millen's Fords.

I have also directed General Whipple to make an examination of the Hinson Ford route. Part of my supply train reported at Salem this morning, but Captain Coale says he can get nothing but salt pork at that point. I have directed him to report to you for instructions where to get his supplies, and how to bring them to me. Will you please give him the necessary orders, so that there will be no mistake in my supplies? Please also direct Colonel Goodrich with regard to cattle. I find some hay for forage a little way off. Hall's hay wagons would be useful. I have got two days' corn in the neighborhood.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
O. B. WILLCOX,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Corps.

P. S.—Pleasonton expects to be at Newby's Cross-Roads to-night.

LEESBURG, VA., *November* 8, 1862.

Brigadier-General WADSWORTH:

I have information that the secessionists hold Snicker's Gap with three regiments of cavalry, and that they were at Aldie this morning. They have cavalry in the neighborhood of this place, reported to be from 500 to 1,000 strong. I have 125 men. Can hold it against 400 or 500. There are 500 of our men in hospital here, and a considerable amount of property. Can you send me some men, cavalry or infantry, immediately? I expect an attack to-night or to-morrow.

W. B. REYBURN,
Captain, Provost-Marshal, Commanding Post.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, November 8, 1862.

Maj. Gen. HORATIO G. WRIGHT,
Cincinnati, Ohio:

If the enemy has been effectually driven out of Western Virginia, I think there will be very little danger of their returning during the winter. It is represented that Gauley Bridge, with a depot at Loop Shoals, is the best point for the defense of the valley. The enemy should, if the season be not too far advanced, be driven beyond Sewell Mountain; but it probably will not be necessary to establish posts east of the Gauley Bridge, on account of the difficulty of supplies. It is thought that

one-half of the forces now in Western Virginia will be sufficient for holding the valley, and that the remainder can be safely withdrawn. The Tennessee regiments can be sent to General Rosecrans, and the remainder to Memphis. I cannot believe that under existing circumstances so large a force is required in Kentucky, and it is hoped that you will send at least a part of them to Memphis.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, November 8, 1862.

Maj. Gen. JACOB D. COX, *Charleston, W. Va.:*

Approving your views as to the extent to which the campaign in Western Virginia is practicable, I shall order the command of General Morgan here. The division should move with the least practicable delay, and, to hasten it as much as possible, a copy of the order will be telegraphed to General Spears, at Gallipolis. Should you need the services of the portion with you, you will retain it, of course.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, [*November* 8, 1862.]

Maj. Gen. JACOB D. COX,
Commanding District of Western Virginia:

Order General Morgan, with his division, to Cincinnati. The Quartermaster's Department will provide transportation.

By order of Major-General Wright:

N. H. McLEAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Warrenton, Va., November 9, 1862.

In accordance with General Orders, No. 182, issued by the President of the United States, I hereby assume command of the Army of the Potomac.

Patriotism and the exercise of my every energy in the direction of this army, aided by the full and hearty co-operation of its officers and men, will, I hope, under the blessing of God, insure its success.

Having been a sharer of the privations and a witness of the bravery of the old Army of the Potomac in the Maryland campaign, and fully identified with them in their feeling of respect and esteem for General McClellan, entertained through a long and most friendly association with him, I feel that it is not as a stranger that I assume their command.

To the Ninth Corps, so long and intimately associated with me, I need say nothing; our histories are identical.

With diffidence for myself, but with a proud confidence in the unswerving loyalty and determination of the gallant army now intrusted to my care, I accept its control, with the steadfast assurance that the just cause must prevail.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Warrenton, November 9, 1862—4 p. m.

General G. W. CULLUM, *Chief of Staff:*

McAlester is not here. Comstock is very necessary to us, but will send him if you wish. The movements of troops ordered for to-day have taken place without resistance.

Will send a detailed dispatch in cipher to the General-in-Chief as soon as it is prepared.

It is very desirable to have subsistence and forage sent to Warrenton Junction and this place, direct, as soon as the Broad Run Bridge is repaired.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
November 9, 1862—6 p. m.

General G. W. CULLUM, *Chief of Staff:*

The dispatch which I proposed to send you in cipher, explaining my plan of operations, will be sent you by special messenger.*

A. E. BURNSIDE.

WARRENTON, *November* 9, 1862—8.15.

General FRANZ SIGEL, *Gainesville:*

Major-General Burnside having, by order of the President, relieved Major-General McClellan in the command of the Army of the Potomac, directs that any of the troops of your command that may be on the line between this point and Gainesville be turned out to-morrow, in compliment to General McClellan, as he passes. General McClellan expects to leave this place at about 8 a. m. for Gainesville. Please acknowledge.

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ALEXANDRIA DEPOT,
November 9, 1862—12.20 p. m.

Colonel HAUPT, 20 *K Street:*

I beg your immediate attention to the accompanying, from Manassas. We are, by this obstinate conduct, thrown into fresh delay, disorder, and troubles. That cars must be unloaded where they stand is something that nearly every officer won't understand, and until they do the army suffers and we are blamed.

J. H. D.

[Inclosure.]

MANASSAS—11.50 a. m.

J. H. D.:

Capt. J. F. Rusling refuses to unload cars (forage) as they now stand on our tracks. We are so blockaded that trains have been delayed three hours this morning, and he insists on having these forage cars placed at a particular point.

C. B. STOWE.

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* See dispatch of November 7, p. 552.

MANASSAS, *November* 9, 1862—12.30 p. m.

Colonel HAUPT, *Chief of Transportation:*

A man named Stowe here refuses to move the trains, according to my orders. The road is blockaded, and unless the trains are moved, as I direct, it is impossible to unload them.

By command of General Sickles:

JAS. F. RUSLING,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

NOVEMBER 9, 1862—1.40 p. m.

Capt. JAMES F. RUSLING, *Manassas:*

The capacity of the road, under ordinary management, is not half equal to the requirements of transportation for the army. Without the immediate unloading and return of trains, whenever they arrive and wherever they may stand, the supply of the army will be impossible. Time cannot be lost in moving cars backward and forward to particular points to be unloaded. I had interview with Colonels Clarke and Ingalls and General McClellan, and orders were given such as I have here indicated to be necessary. Our men are disposed to be, and must be, accommodating, but when trains arrive there must be not a moment's delay in the unloading. The force must be sufficient to unload all the cars at once, and wagons must be employed to move stores to warehouses, or other more convenient points, after the train leaves. This is absolutely and indispensably necessary, or the army must suffer.

Show this to General Sickles.

H. HAUPT,
Brigadier-General, in Charge of U. S. Military Railroads.

(Repeated to J. H. Devereaux, and copy to Halleck.)

WASHINGTON, *November* 9, 1862—4.40 p. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE:

Arrangements in regard to transportation were fully discussed, explanations made, and a programme determined upon between General McClellan, his chief quartermaster and commissary, and myself, previous to his removal. As you are now in chief command, I think it proper to report to you, and ask instructions in regard to certain points.

The road by which your army is to be supplied is a single track, without sidings sufficient for long trains, without wood, and with insufficient supplies of water; a road which has heretofore failed to supply an army of one-fourth the size of that which you command; a road the ordinary working capacity of which is not equal to the half of your requirements, but which, by a combination of good management and good fortune, may be able to furnish your supplies. To do this, it is absolutely necessary that at each and every depot a force should be in readiness to unload a train as soon as it arrives. The contents of cars must be unloaded on the ground, and afterward moved, if necessary, to more convenient points. The force should be sufficient to unload all the cars of a train at once. Railway employés are required to be civil and accommodating, and if they are not, they will be promptly dismissed; but the convenience of

local quartermasters and commissaries must give way before the requirements of a service far more imperative than it has ever been before. Trains have frequently been detained for hours to move supplies for very short distances, to save hauling. I desire, respectfully, but most urgently, to impress upon you the importance of making your orders so peremptory that they dare not be disobeyed, and that cars shall, on their arrival at each and every depot, be immediately unloaded and returned. I say, again, that without this, the supply of your army is impossible. No man living can accomplish it.

A second point to which I wish to direct your attention is the importance of establishing a depot of reserve supplies at Manassas, to draw upon in case of any break in the road between Manassas and Alexandria; and, as the army advances, depots at intervals of 30 or 40 miles should be made, to guard against the consequences of breaks in the connection. If you advance far, the operation of the road will present greater difficulties; its protection against raids will be almost impossible, and the breaks of connection will become frequent, from various causes not dependent on the movements of the enemy.

The difficulty of operating a long line of railroad with an exposed flank satisfies me that the reconstruction of the Fredericksburg Railroad, so uselessly destroyed, is a military necessity. If this is your opinion, please advise me of the fact, that no time may be lost in preparation. The last time I spoke to General Halleck on this subject, he said that the question of reconstructing this road was not settled; when it was, he would advise me. Since then I have not heard from him, but I am sure that when you advance the Orange and Alexandria Railroad alone will be a very insecure reliance.

The subject of guarding the railroad is a very important one, but no detention of trains by guards on any pretext should be permitted. The proper protection of the road between Alexandria and Manassas requires that the line of the Occoquan should be well watched.

As other duties will prevent me from seeing you for some days, I hope you will not consider these suggestions and statements as out of place.

H. HAUPT,
Brigadier-General, in Charge of Construction and Operation of U. S. Military Railroads.

ALEXANDRIA DEPOT, *November* 9, 1862—6 p. m.

HERMAN HAUPT,
Brigadier-General, 20 K Street:

Broad Run Bridge will be finished to-night. We are now loading iron ties here to send beyond Bristoe, to relay 1 mile of track, destroyed when trains were burned. Expect to get ready by noon to-morrow to run trains to Warrenton. It is hopeless to expect to supply demands with our main passing point at Manassas blocked, and our arrangements interfered with, as they have been every day, by the delay in unloading. After blocking the line all the forenoon, at 2.47 Stowe telegraphed, "Captain Rusling is issuing hay from the cars, and making no effort whatever to have them unloaded, but insists upon having them placed to suit his convenience." If possible, I beg to suggest that General Halleck be advised, and an order issued by him to insure prompt and immediate unloading.

J. H. D.

ALEXANDRIA DEPOT,
November 9, 1862—1.10 p. m.

HERMAN HAUPT, *No.* 20 *K Street:*

All regularity in trains has been lost to-day, and nearly the entire forenoon thrown away by the refusal of Captain Rusling, at Manassas, to unload his cars, and failing to get empty cars returned. We cannot supply demand here. We have 59 loaded cars still in the yard, most of which ought, and could, have gone forward several days since. If we are to be hindered in this way daily, it is impossible to supply the army.

J. H. D.

MANASSAS, *November* 9, 1862—7.30 p. m.

Brig. Gen. HERMAN HAUPT:

GENERAL: The trouble here to-day is with Mr. Stowe, the man in charge of transportation. He is neither accommodating nor efficient. Captain Norton, of General Heintzelman's staff, I suppose, has seen you before this and explained everything. He left for Washington at 1 p. m., and intended to report to you immediately the miserable imbecility of the railroad management here. He has trains here now in the wrong place, when the right place is vacant, and he refuses to move them on the plea that the locomotives may be ordered elsewhere. To unload cars anywhere and everywhere only produces infinite confusion. I am trying to enforce organization and system. If trains are placed properly I have ample force to unload them at once. We have no wagons here and no warehouses, nothing but our heads and hands, as yet, but if the railroad men are active and efficient we can soon make matters work well. I would respectfully suggest that you send here immediately a locomotive, to remain here permanently, in order to move trains and clear the tracks. It will be difficult to conduct this post properly without it.

Very respectfully,

JAS. F. RUSLING,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

HEADQUARTERS TWELFTH CORPS,
Harper's Ferry, November 9, 1862—3 p. m.

General R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff, Army of the Potomac:

General Geary sends the following from Rippon, 6 miles from Berryville:

My researches show that both the Hills and Jackson have crossed the mountains at Front Royal, leaving on this side five regiments of cavalry and eight or ten pieces of artillery, part of which I have had to contend with to-day. Considerable infantry is said to be beyond Berryville.

Geary is returning.

H. W. SLOCUM,
Major-General Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS TWELFTH CORPS,
Harper's Ferry, November 9, 1862—9 a. m.

General R. B. MARCY, *Chief of Staff:*

General Geary has just returned. He thinks there is but a small force of the enemy in Winchester Valley, consisting of about three regiments of cavalry and about eight pieces of artillery. He was informed that Jackson's command marched from Bunker Hill to Berryville on Friday, the 31st; from Berryville to Millwood on Saturday; that Jackson and both the Hills passed through Front Royal on the 3d or 4th instant. Jackson's force was stated to be about 25,000. General Geary deems this information reliable.

H. W. SLOCUM,
Major-General.

HDQRS. SICKLES' DIVISION, THIRD ARMY CORPS,
Camp at Manassas Junction, November 9, 1862.

Lieut. Col. CHAUNCEY MCKEEVER,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Defenses of Washington:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that General Patterson's movement to the rear, from Catlett's to Bristoe, on Friday, was without orders, inconsistent with his instructions, and, so far as I can learn, without sufficient reason.

A drummer boy and two soldiers of the Third Brigade, left behind near Cedar Run Bridge, who remained in this neighborhood all day, told Colonel Lloyd, Sixth Ohio Cavalry, that they had seen nothing of the enemy.

Colonel Lloyd reports that when he went to Warrenton Junction, yesterday morning, he found the snow on the railroad track, indicating that no train had moved toward Gordonsville since the snow fell. The bridge at Cedar Run was uninjured.

The people about Warrenton Junction said, yesterday, that the enemy left the place on Thursday.

The following is a copy of General Patterson's communication, informing me of his movement, and the reasons for it:

Capt. O. H. HART:

I have received your communication. At 4.30 a. m. no troops had arrived here to support me. My position is untenable. The whistles of cars are going freely, indicating the arrival of troops. I am returning to my old camp.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. E. PATTERSON,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers.

I reported to you on Friday the substance of the rumors in relation to the force of the enemy at Warrenton Junction, as reported to me by General Patterson, and, although I did not credit them, yet, in deference to General Patterson's judgment, I reported them to you, and ordered forward the Sixteenth Massachusetts and 500 of the One hundred and twentieth New York, with a section of rifled guns, as a re-enforcement. This support was moving to the front beyond Bristoe when General Patterson retreated.

At this moment General Patterson is quite ill, and Colonel Revere, Seventh New Jersey, an accomplished and energetic officer, has assumed command. I have forborne to place General Patterson in arrest, lest I might do injustice, and feeling distrustful of my own judgment

in so delicate a matter; although, if I had been longer in the service, and more accustomed to decide such questions, I should not hesitate, with the opinions I now entertain of the transaction.

I respectfully suggest that General Patterson be relieved from the command of the Third Brigade, and that an inquiry be ordered into his conduct.

Inclosed herewith please find copy of my order directing the forward movement, and copy of my communication to General Patterson late Thursday night, and to which he refers in his note. This was sent on my return from Catlett's, and contained the substance of information just then received through Lieut. H. E. Tremain, aide-de-camp, from Headquarters Army of the Potomac.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. E. SICKLES,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Indorsements.]

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF WASHINGTON,
November 11, 1862.

I recommend that this matter be investigated.
Respectfully forwarded.

S. P. HEINTZELMAN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp near Falmouth, Va., November 24, 1862.

Respectfully forwarded to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General, Commanding,
By LEWIS RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GAINESVILLE, [VA.,] *November* 9, 1862.
(Received November 9, 1862, 11.55 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. S. P. HEINTZELMAN:

Scouts from Chester and Manassas Gaps report no enemy at either of the gaps. The last rebels were seen there on Wednesday. A contraband reported General Hill's forces to-day at Front Royal, moving toward Culpeper. A portion of E. V. White's cavalry entered Aldie this morning, and took a Union lady prisoner, but the whole party has been captured by our cavalry. Scouts from Ashby's and Snicker's Gaps have not returned. Will report when they arrive. The reconnoitering party to Fredericksburg and Aquia Creek has also not returned. My troops have to-day taken the positions as telegraphed last night.

F. SIGEL,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
November 9, 1862.

General HERMAN HAUPT:

General Burnside is very anxious that your trains shall come here at the earliest moment. Will you please inform me when the cars will

arrive? I have sent Colonel Myers over the road to observe the condition of the depots, and to report simply what the road actually does transport daily.

RUFUS INGALLS,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Aide-de-Camp, and Chief Quartermaster.

(Repeated by Haupt to Devereaux.)

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, November 9, 1862.

Maj. Gen. JACOB D. COX, *Charleston, Va.:*

Send Cranor to Louisa, to operate from there against the bands said to be devastating that part of Kentucky, extending his operations as far up as Piketon. If possible, add one or two squadrons to his cavalry, if you can spare them. X I O T [Cipher.] Fine weather.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, *November* 10, 1862—8.30 p. m.

General SICKLES:

As soon as it is possible to see you or communicate with you, I will explain fully. Until then, please permit no interference with the railroad agents, but compel your men to unload and return cars without a moment's delay. The mischief of delay at this time is incalculable. The very existence of the army depends upon unceasing movement of the trains day and night. The road must be worked to double its estimated capacity, or the progress of the army is impossible. The delays already caused by your agent at Manassas are most serious. Convenience cannot now be consulted. Unload anywhere. If you do not, extreme suffering to the army and delay of movement must be the consequence.

H. HAUPT.

(Repeated to Burnside, 9.15 p. m.)

NOVEMBER 10, 1862.

Capt. JAMES F. RUSLING,
Assistant Quartermaster, Manassas:

In consequence of my absence, your telegram was not received until to-day, and press of business prevented an immediate reply. Have patience with Stowe. We cannot dismiss him just now, even if he has been unaccommodating. We have no one capable of performing his duty; besides, he enjoys the confidence of the superintendent. I will come to Manassas and investigate matters as soon as I can. In the mean time remember that the immediate unloading and return of cars is the only salvation of the army. Retreat or starvation is the penalty of delay. I am receiving constant telegrams for supplies at Gainesville, which cannot be forwarded in consequence of the delay that you have caused by not unloading the cars. Not a moment's delay can be permitted. I will explain hereafter, but cannot do it now. Lose not a moment in sending back the cars.

H. HAUPT.

(Repeated to J. H. Devereaux.)

WASHINGTON, *November* 10, 1862—4.10 p. m.

Maj. Gen. AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE:

Send a list of the brigadier-generals and colonels you want promoted in order of merit; also send the names of any officers you want removed from your command.

Transfer officers or troops from one army corps to another, as you may deem best for effecting a proper reorganization.

Commanders of army corps can be changed only by the President.

Keep such of General McClellan's staff officers as you may want.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November* 10, 1862.

Major-General BURNSIDE, *Warrenton, Va.:*

Have notified proper departments of your want of subsistence and forage. Hereafter send telegrams for those departments direct to them. Have ordered Houston to report to Major-General Banks immediately.

G. W. CULLUM,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

WARRENTON, VA., *November* 10—8 a. m.

General HAUPT:

Your dispatch received and suggestions approved, for which I am much obliged. I send to General Halleck special messenger to-day, with plan of operations. Please get from General Cullum a copy of my suggestions as to the Aquia Creek road, sent some days ago from Pleasant Valley, and get ready for the work on that road. Don't fail to send me at any time your views.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General, Commanding.

NOVEMBER 10, 1862—8.30 p. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE:

Telegram received. Will do all in my power to carry out your wishes, and keep things moving. Movement in everything and everywhere is essential. Trains must not stand still, except when loading and unloading, and the time for this should be measured by minutes, not by hours. General Halleck has just issued a very stringent order, which will no doubt help us. If the trains can be kept constantly moving, your army can be supplied; if they stand still, it cannot. General Halleck awaits your report of reconnaissance before giving orders about Aquia. I am preparing. We have great difficulty in procuring wood and water for engines; not a stick on road at advanced stations, and, when transported, soldiers burn it and waste water. Superintendent reports destruction of switches and switch-stands by soldiers. All such injury to railroad property at this time should be severely punished.

H. HAUPT.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington City, November 10, 1862.

Major-General BURNSIDE,
Commanding, Headquarters Warrenton, Va.:

General McClellan directed that horses should be issued to his army only on his order; therefore, Colonel Rucker, quartermaster of this depot, was instructed to conform to his wishes. The great demands and the complaints from the Army of the Upper Potomac have interfered with all other issues. Unsatisfied requisitions have accumulated here, all the horses lately being sent up the Potomac.

Your dispatch to General Heintzelman of 7.15 p. m., 9th of November, consents to his drawing cavalry horses from this depot. I have so informed and instructed Colonel Rucker.

Some 15,000 horses have been issued to the army in Virginia and Maryland since the 1st of September. A disease is now reported as prevailing, which will make it very difficult to keep up so large a force of cavalry and transportation.

You should give some directions as to the issue of horses, through the chief quartermaster of the army under your command, or you will find your troops in front suffering.

General Heintzelman's quartermaster wants 1,000 horses at once. Such large drafts it will not always be possible to honor quickly.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General.

ALEXANDRIA DEPOT, *November* 10, [1862.]

HERMAN HAUPT:

Your presence is much needed here. Stowe telegraphs that, through Captain Rusling's influence, General Sickles has taken the movement of trains out of his hands, and orders that cars shall be unloaded at a certain point, and to be moved by the engine bringing the trains there. Stowe requested the order in writing, but he refused to give it. Thus another day has been partly lost, and when, too, Colonel Ingalls telegraphed last night that the officer causing the delay of trains should be arrested.

J. H. DEVEREAUX.

ALEXANDRIA, *November* 10, 1862—11.20 p. m.

HERMAN HAUPT:

Have moved 182 cars to-day here. Sent south 43 cars commissary stores, 8 cars quartermaster's stores, 12 cars forage, 2 cars ordnance stores, 3 of lumber. Moved from Washington 23 cars oats, 26 cars horses, 1 car lumber; and at this hour received 64 empty cars, with 5 more trains coming in this side of Manassas, with 78 cars loaded and empty from Manassas. Stowe to-day has sent forward 98 loaded cars. We are straining every nerve, and will have 3 engines working all night in the yard drilling trains, in order to pick out, from half-mile strings of loaded cars, the morning trains. All the shops are working to-night nearly full-handed, to repair engines which have given out to-day.

J. H. DEVEREAUX.

HDQRS. SICKLES' DIVISION, THIRD ARMY CORPS,
Camp Manassas, November 10, [1862.]

Brig. Gen. HERMAN HAUPT:

GENERAL: Your dispatch has been received. Nothing has been or shall be wanting on the part of my command to facilitate the operations of your department in forwarding supplies to the army. The suggestions which have been made about the proper place for unloading trains had only for their object the expeditious and systematic dispatch of business. There is no desire among my officers to interfere with the railroad agents. You have been entirely misled if you believe that my officers at Manassas have caused the delay which you so justly deplore.

I investigated the matter to-day at the depot, and am satisfied that the interests of the service require the immediate removal of your agent at this post. He refused to-day to use engines, which were here idle, for uses to move trains where they could be conveniently unloaded.

I have neither wagons nor soldiers to employ in conveying freight to depot, when there are engines here which can be used for the purpose. I am sure you will not expect anything so unreasonable to be done, and I hope you will not permit your agent to demand it, where the consequences are so injurious to the public service.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

D. E. SICKLES,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

GAINESVILLE, *November* 10, 1862.

Major-General BURNSIDE:

Scouts from Ashby's and Snicker's Gaps report the pickets of the enemy at either of the gaps. A Union lady, who was sent under flag of truce, reports Hill's forces day before yesterday behind Snicker's Gap. The reconnoitering party sent to the Aquia Creek and Fredericksburg Railroad has been captured when making an attack on Fredericksburg. No information in regard to the bridges over the Potomac and Accokeek Creeks has been received. I have no cavalry to send out again.

F. SIGEL,
Major-General.

GAINESVILLE, *November* 10, [1862.]

Major-General HEINTZELMAN:

The reconnoitering party from Fredericksburg has just returned. Captain Dahlgren, of my staff, attacked the town with a detachment of my body guard of 60 men, and routed the rebels and drove them 3 miles. He found five companies of the Fifteenth Virginia Cavalry and three companies of the Ninth Virginia Cavalry. Captured 39 prisoners and two wagon-loads of clothing, destined for the Southern army. Our loss is 1 killed and 3 wounded or missing. He reports the bridges on the Potomac Creek and Accokeek Creek (of the Aquia Creek and Fredericksburg Railroad) destroyed. My body guard, under Captain Sharra and Lieutenants Carr and Miller, behaved splendidly. Great credit is also due to one of my scouts, by the name of R. P. Brown.

F. SIGEL,
Major-General.

NOVEMBER 10, 1862.

Major-General BURNSIDE:

A sergeant, who escaped from Fredericksburg, reports the bridges over the Rappahannock gone. Have not heard about the bridges over Potomac and Accokeek Creeks. The information given by the Union lady, that General Hill's forces were near Snicker's Gap day before yesterday, agrees with the information brought by my scouts, that Hill's forces were yesterday at Front Royal, moving toward Culpeper.

F. SIGEL,
Major-General.

OFFICE OF PROVOST-MARSHAL,
Leesburg, Va., November 10, 1862.

Maj. H. W. BREVOORT,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Stoneman's Division:

I have the honor to report that I have information, through Means' cavalry and other sources, that General Hill is at Philomont, 9 miles from here, with a division of infantry. I have sent scouts out on the Winchester pike and in other directions, but they failed so far to find any large body. There is a body of guerrillas near here, of 100; some three or four were within 2 miles of this place yesterday.

In case of an advance on this town of a large force of the enemy, I will destroy the property in my charge and retreat across the river. I have no doubt but the enemy is in force this side of Snicker's Gap.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

WM. B. REYBURN,
Captain and Provost-Marshal.

U. S. ARMY GENERAL HOSPITAL,
Frederick, Md., November 10, 1862.

Brig. Gen. LORENZO THOMAS,
Adjutant-General, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have the honor to forward herewith a list of the names of the sick and wounded captured by the enemy at this place, and paroled by them September 5, 1862, and the accompanying statement:

Having been apprised, by telegraph from Colonel Miles at Harper's Ferry, on the 4th instant, that the enemy would soon be in possession of Frederick, and advising removal of patients and stores, or, if removal of the latter should be impracticable, to destroy them, I was able, by pressing wagons, &c., to send off a large amount of medical stores and 398 sick to the general hospital at York, Pa. A large quantity of hospital stores and clothing, too bulky to be readily removed, and which would have been of value to the enemy, were destroyed by fire, under the able supervision of Hospital Steward Fitzgerald, U. S. Army. Asst. Surg. P. Heaney, of Pennsylvania Volunteers, and Acting Assistant Surgeons Goldsborough, Bartholf, and Adams, my assistants, remained with me. The loss in hospital stores in my charge, by fire and by capture, is estimated at from $4,000 to $5,000.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. F. WEIR,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. Army, in Charge of Hospital.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 337. } WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJT. GEN.'S OFFICE, *Washington, November* 10, 1862.

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VII. By direction of the President, Maj. Gen. J. Hooker, U. S. Volunteers, is assigned to the command of the Fifth Army Corps, in place of Maj. Gen. Fitz John Porter, U. S. Volunteers, who will immediately report in person to the Adjutant-General of the Army, in this city.

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By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 338. } HDQRS. OF THE ARMY, ADJT. GEN.'S OFFICE, *Washington, November* 10, 1862.

I. All officers, of whatever grade, belonging to the Army of the Potomac, will proceed to join their respective commands within twenty-four hours. The penalty of disobedience of this order will be dismissal from the service.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Halleck:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 315. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *Camp near Warrenton, Va., November* 10, 1862.

In pursuance of instructions from the General-in-Chief, Brig. Gens. C. C. Augur and C. Grover are relieved from further service with this army, and will forthwith repair to Washington and report for duty to Major-General Banks.

By command of Major-General Burnside:

LEWIS RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Abstract from tri-monthly return of the Army of the Potomac, Maj. Gen. A. E. Burnside commanding, for November 10, 1862, *headquarters near Warrenton, Va.*

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.		Aggregate present and absent last return.
	Officers.	Men.			Heavy.	Field.	
Headquarters, staff, escorts, &c	219	2,024	2,499	3,315	.....	.....	3,348
First Corps, Brig. Gen. John F. Reynolds	977	16,843	20,518	35,389	.....	54	34,774
Second Corps, Maj. Gen. D. N. Couch	885	14,854	18,170	30,305	.....	48	30,784
Fifth Corps, Maj. Gen. F. J. Porter	916	18,157	21,481	31,202	.....	77	30,192
Sixth Corps, Maj. Gen. W. B. Franklin	1,248	24,731	28,803	38,520	.....	52	38,985
Ninth Corps, Brig. Gen. O. B. Willcox	682	13,541	16,195	24,687	.....	36	25,203
Twelfth Corps, Brig. Gen. H. W. Slocum	573	10,757	14,864	21,257	.....	51	21,317
Division, Brig. Gen. A. W. Whipple	224	3,885	4,670	6,121	.....	18	6,146
Division, Brig. Gen. George Stoneman	530	8,746	10,615	15,646	.....	16	16,052
Cavalry and Horse Artillery, Brig. Gen. John Buford.	277	6,035	7,181	11,143	.....	22	9,295
Defenses Upper Potomac, Major-General Morell.	224	4,220	5,445	7,370	8	.....	7,370
Total army in the field	6,755	123,793	150,441	224,955	8	374	223,556
Total Defenses of Washington	3,431	77,558	98,738	114,972	526	.....	114,585
Grand total	10,186	201,351	249,179	339,927	534	374	338,141

Abstract from tri-monthly return of the Middle Department (Eighth Army Corps), Maj. Gen. John E. Wool commanding, for November 10, 1862, headquarters Baltimore, Md.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.
	Officers.	Men.		
Department staff	30	.....	30	39
Baltimore and vicinity	233	5,076	5,860	6,742
Philadelphia	3	.....	3	3
Attached	4	134	175	394
Annapolis	51	1,365	1,553	1,827
Relay House	31	832	982	1,000
Fort Delaware	19	500	621	660
Eastern Shore	63	1,157	1,309	1,407
Miscellaneous garrisons	164	3,937	4,547	4,600
Total	598	13,001	15,080	16,663
Paroled prisoners*	127	5,076	5,281	7,069

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
November 11, 1862.

General M. C. MEIGS, *Washington:*

Your dispatch received. I will communicate with General Ingalls, and reply in full after I have received an answer to my dispatch sent to General Halleck yesterday, which you have probably seen.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Warrenton, November 11, 1862.

General G. W. CULLUM, *Chief of Staff:*

I respectfully request an answer, as early as possible, to my dispatch forwarded yesterday by Captain Neill.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, *November* 11, 1862—12 m.

Maj. Gen. AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE:

Your dispatch was received at 9 p. m. It is now in the hands of the President. I hope to be able to answer it soon. Where can I best meet you to-morrow on the railroad?

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

BARBEE'S CROSS-ROADS,
November 11, 1862—9.30 a. m.

GENERAL: I communicated, according to your request, with Generals Whipple and Piatt. While there, your dispatch came, stating that the

* Added in total on return, but deducted on abstract

enemy were in front of Sturgis, and, being solicitous about his right flank from Chester Gap, I concluded to deviate from my orders, by watching it through the night.

I arrived here after dark; found a squadron of Sixth Regiment Cavalry, who picket a mile out on each road. I sent out a party to scout the Chester road, and another the road to Markham Station and Upperville, for 4 miles out. They returned at daylight, having seen and heard nothing. I then sent a party with orders to reach Sandy Hook, if possible. They got within half a mile of the place, and succeeded in passing themselves as rebels from Amissville. Six hundred rebel cavalry arrived at Sandy Hook yesterday from up the valley. The Seventh Virginia Regiment is within 2 miles of Markham, and it is thought that Jackson will march down to the Grade road, on the ridge, to-day. They saw two rebel pickets, who fled, when they thought it prudent to return, as they only numbered seven in the party. I also sent another (Company A) party, under command of Captain Crocker (brother of Capt. N. W.), with instructions to go to Markham, if possible, thence to Piedmont, Rectortown, and Salem, and to send a detachment to Upperville, if prudent. I inclose his dispatch, just received.

I would extend my reconnaissance farther, but was unable to have my men supplied with rations before we started; besides, General Burnside ordered me to return to-day.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. C. DEVIN,
Colonel Sixth New York Cavalry.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS,
November 11, 1862—8.20 a. m.

Col. T. C. DEVIN, *Barbee's Cross-Roads:*

COLONEL: Pursuant to your order, this command arrived at Markham about 7 this a. m. Found there Dr. Crawford, Eighth Illinois Cavalry, and 20 enlisted men of Fifth United States and Sixth United States, paroled yesterday by officer in command of two squadrons Second Virginia Cavalry (rebels). The headquarters of the regiment are within a mile or two northwest of Markham. Have 1 prisoner of Seventh Virginia, captured while riding through Markham, visiting.

Lieutenant Easton does not go to Upperville. There is no infantry (rebels) about here, but every hill, and there are many, is infested with guerrillas, so says Dr. Crawford. Will go on to Salem and meet your command there. Expect to fall in with some rebel pickets on this road.

G. A. CROCKER,
Captain Sixth New York Cavalry.

WASHINGTON, *November* 11, 1862.

Major-General BURNSIDE:

The delays of yesterday in forwarding supplies were caused by a refusal to unload cars at Manassas. Complaints were made against the train dispatcher for not being accommodating, which I will investigate; but nothing must be allowed to prevent the prompt return of cars. The importance of this will be better appreciated when the order of General Halleck, now in press, shall have been distributed.

I have read your suggestions in the letter to General Cullum, and, in general, concur. I think, however, it would be necessary to repair a part

of the old wharf, to enable cars and locomotives to be unloaded, and the railroad to be quickly used.

The floating wharf which you propose could be used very well for wagons until a new track could be graded and laid and a permanent wharf erected. I am preparing to commence work as soon as orders are received.

H. HAUPT,
In Charge of U. S. Military Railroads.

HAGERSTOWN, MD.,
November 11, 1862—11 p. m.

General BURNSIDE:

Following dispatch just received:

NEW CREEK, 10*th*.

Major-General MORELL:

Following dispatch received from Colonel Campbell this evening from Sir John's Run to General Kelley:

"Lieutenant-Colonel Moss, just returned from Bloomery road, reports that Jackson, with 40,000 men, re-entered Winchester, and is advancing northward, by way of Romney and Cumberland. Also that 135 cavalry passed through Bloomery Gap this evening."

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

GEO. W. MORELL,
Brigadier-General.

WARRENTON, [VA.,]
November 12, 1862—7.10 p. m.

Brigadier-General WOODBURY,
Engineer Brigade, Nineteenth and F Streets, Washington, D. C.:

Call upon the chief quartermaster, Colonel Rucker, to transport all your pontoons and bridge materials to Aquia Creek. Colonel Belger has been ordered to charter and send one hundred barges to Alexandria.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 25. } HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
Camp near Warrenton, Va., November 12, 1862.

By direction of the President of the United States, Major-General Hooker has been assigned to the command of this corps.

It has been my privilege to lead the little band of regulars, the permanent army of the United States, inheriting the names, the records, and the traditions of regiments that have borne the banner of our country through all its wars. It has been my privilege to lead noble regiments of volunteers, coming from different States, but becoming equally national through having the same purpose, the same dangers, and the same sufferings. Having shared their perils and privations in the camp, in the bivouac, on the march, and in half a score of bloody fields, to the officers and men of both classes I address myself.

The confidence which, if I may judge by your acts, you have reposed in me, it has been my earnest effort to meet and requite. The personal regard, which I am proud to feel that you bear toward me, is reciprocated by an ardent affection and a deep respect which time cannot efface. The

personal good fortune of each of you will be always a matter of heartfelt interest to me. The professional successes you will attain will be doubly grateful to me, inasmuch as they will be identified with the success of our cause.

Among the most gratifying of my thoughts of you will be the assurance that your subordination and loyalty will remain, in the future as in the past, firm and steadfast to our country and its authorities.

F. J. PORTER,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Cincinnati, Ohio, November 12, 1862—9 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

General Cox telegraphs that information has been received from General Kelley, dated yesterday, that Jackson, with 40,000 men, had returned to Winchester, and was moving northward, by way of Romney and Cumberland, and that 135 cavalry passed through Bloomery Gap the day before. This comes to General Kelley from Lieutenant-Colonel Moss. General Kelley has been directed by General Cox to verify this, if possible.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

(Copy to Burnside.)

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Charleston, November 12, 1862.

Maj. N. H. MCLEAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Cincinnati, Ohio:

Received last night the following dispatch from Brigadier-General Kelley:

MOOREFIELD, HARDY COUNTY, VA., *November* 10.

I left New Creek on Saturday morning, the 8th instant, and after a continuous march of twenty-four hours, a distance of about 60 miles, reached Imboden's camp, on the South Fork, 18 miles south of this place, at 6.30 a. m. yesterday morning. We attacked him at once, and routed him completely, killing and wounding many of the enemy, capturing his camp, 50 prisoners, a quantity of arms, 358 fat hogs, a large number of horses, cattle, wagons, &c. The infantry were routed and entirely dispersed, fleeing to the mountains. Their cavalry were, unfortunately, far away on an expedition, or our success would have been complete. We burned their camp, and returned to this place this evening. The infantry are carried in wagons.

J. D. COX,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Charleston, November 12, 1862.

Brig. Gen. B. F. KELLEY,
New Creek or Cumberland:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your report of your descent on Imboden's camp; also of the report of Jackson's being at Winchester. Use every effort to verify this last report. The general commanding the district thanks you for your watchfulness and activity.

By command of Major-General Cox:

G. M. BASCOM,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

TRENTON, N. J., *November* 12, 1862.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

I have the honor to report my arrival here with a portion of my staff at 4 o'clock this morning.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
November 13, 1862—4 p. m. (Received 4.20 p. m., 13th.)

Major-General BURNSIDE:

The following information just received through General Heintzelman's headquarters:

General Lee's headquarters at Orange Court-House; Longstreet at Culpeper; D. H. Hill is at Culpeper; A. P. Hill and Jackson in the Valley of the Shenandoah, part at Newtown, at Staunton, and at Thornton's Gap. A small force at Snickersville Gap and at Ashby's Gap. Conscripts and recovered sick and wounded have arrived, and about made up the loss at Antietam.

Was at Culpeper Friday. No forces at Richmond; army in good condition; use carpets for blankets; have bread and meat enough for the present.

CHARLES WHITLOCK,
Secret Agent.

J. C. KELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
November 13, 1862—6.50 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

If possible, can you send me to-night a definite answer as to my plan of operations?

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

HDQRS. ELEVENTH CORPS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Gainesville, Va., November 13, 1862.

Major-General BURNSIDE,
Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: I am exceedingly sorry not to have been able to call on you personally, on account of ill-health. For this reason I take the liberty to make a few remarks in regard to the country before us, and the pending campaign in general.

I hope, general, that you will not take this letter as an assumption on my part, but as a mark of esteem to you, and as emanating from my sense of duty.

To be as short as possible, I will condense my statements in a few points:

1st. There are no bridges across the Rappahannock, the Potomac and Accokeek Creeks, as stated in a former report, all these bridges having been destroyed.

2d. The direct road from Sperryville to Madison Court-House is hardly

passable for artillery and trains in good seasons, much less during bad weather. The road from Sperryville to Luray is excellent, and so it is from Luray, by Craigsville, to Madison Court-House. This road is not laid down on Floyd's map. The road from Sperryville to Culpeper Court-House is very good.

3d. There is a pretty good road from Culpeper to Madison Court-House, passing James City.

4th. The road from Madison Court-House to Stanardsville is pretty good. There is an excellent pike from Craigsville, by Madison Court-House, to Orange Court-House. There is another good road from Madison Court-House to Orange Court-House, crossing the Rapidan near White's Ford, by a large covered bridge.

5th. The road from Culpeper, by Slaughter Mountain, Crooked and Robertson Rivers, to Burnett's Ford, is not a good road, and the passages over Crooked and Robertson Rivers are very difficult. They can be defended very easily on the south side of these rivers.

6th. Aestham River has steep banks. The bridge across the river on the Sulphur Springs-Culpeper road was burned by our troops on their retreat from Culpeper, and has probably been rebuilt and destroyed again; but there is a ford 1 mile east of the place where the bridge was burned.

7th. All the fords on the Rappahannock, from Rappahannock Station to Waterloo Bridge, were impassable, after a violent storm, at the time when General Pope was operating on that river. Ordinarily, the river is low, and easily forded. At Sulphur Springs there is a good ford, near the bridge; the banks are higher on the south than on the north side. At Waterloo Bridge the banks are higher on this than on the other side. There is no ford at Waterloo Bridge, and the banks are steep; but there is a ford 3 miles above the bridge, and another 7 miles above, at Kid's Mill. Freeman's Ford is difficult to pass, if the enemy has possession of the south side.

8th. The ford at Rapidan Station and the Raccoon Ford on the Rapidan are easy to pass in good weather, but also easy to defend, on account of the high bluffs rising on the south side.

9th. When marching from Winchester, by Front Royal, to Luray, we built a bridge at Front Royal. This bridge, according to latest information, is now swept away. When at Luray and Sperryville, during the month of August, we found all bridges destroyed on the Shenandoah River between Front Royal and Port Republic. On an expedition from Luray into the Shenandoah Valley, our infantry crossed the Shenandoah River on a pretty good ford, and advanced toward New Market.

10th. In regard to the movements of the enemy, I do not venture to give any advice; but it strikes me that if it had been the plan of the enemy to concentrate his whole army south of the Rappahannock or the Rapidan, he would not leave his cavalry between Front Royal and Harper's Ferry. If there is any considerable force, even if not more than 15,000 or 20,000 men, behind the Shenandoah, in Clarke or Warren Counties, we should get rid of them. For this object, or to find out at least their strength and position, a reconnaissance of 15,000 to 20,000 men should be made to Front Royal, while a strong cavalry force should advance from there toward Strasburg and Winchester. It will be impossible for the enemy to stay with a large force north of Strasburg and Front Royal, for as soon as we are in possession of the latter point, and throw our cavalry on his line of communication between Strasburg and Woodstock, he has either to retreat or attack. As soon as it is

ascertained that the enemy has evacuated Winchester and the adjacent country, or has only small forces there, the troops at Harper's Ferry (with the exception of 2,000 or 3,000 men acting as a garrison) could take possession of Winchester and advance up the Shenandoah Valley to Mount Jackson, while our right wing would march from Front Royal to Luray, Craigsville, and Madison, and our main army to Culpeper. From Culpeper and Madison Court-House we would advance against Orange Court-House and Gordonsville or Charlottesville, and, if victorious, continue our advance to Columbia or Goochland Court-House, on James River. Our object would now be to throw forward strong parties to destroy the railroad lines south of James River, thereby really separating the Army of Richmond from the Army of the West. If, at the same time, a diversion could be made in North Carolina, to take possession of Raleigh and Weldon, and a demonstration from Fortress Monroe, on the James River, against City Point and Petersburg, the enemy would be forced out of Richmond, to give us battle or to look out for more southern quarters.

11th. It seems to me that the line of Culpeper-Gordonsville is the best line of operation under the present circumstances, although the line from Fredericksburg to Sexton's Junction and Richmond is naturally shortest, yet this is not really so, if we consider that our army would be detained before the intrenchments of Richmond, now probably strengthened by a second and more exterior line of defense. (Such, at least, is the report we receive by reliable persons.) Besides this, our army could not well advance from Fredericksburg to Richmond, leaving the enemy's main army at Gordonsville, and having a strongly intrenched city in front. It is also evident that a direct advance upon Richmond, by way of Fredericksburg, would leave the greatest part of Virginia under the control of the enemy, and would not separate his armies of the east and west, while an advance upon Gordonsville would force them to fight at that point, or to retreat either toward Richmond or Lynchburg. In case of a retreat to Richmond, he loses a most important communication with the west (Kentucky); in case of a retreat toward Lynchburg, he leaves a large space between his army and Richmond exposed to our attacks from Fredericksburg and the sea-coast.

12th. Once in possession of Gordonsville, and advancing a small corps from Fredericksburg toward Bowling Green, we would transport one portion of our supplies from Fredericksburg to Orange Court-House.

13th. Aquia Creek and the line of the Rappahannock, near Fredericksburg, could be occupied by new troops, who would protect our supplies and form a reserve force of the army.

With great respect, I am, your most obedient servant,

F. SIGEL,
Major-General.

[Signal dispatch. Received November 13, [1862]—4.45 p. m.]

General PARKE:

General Ferrero reports the enemy as driving in our pickets. Captain Rawolle, of General Sturgis' staff, reports, through an orderly, that a section of artillery and three squadrons of cavalry are advancing toward Warrenton Springs.

WILLCOX,
General.

[Received at signal station, November 13, 1862—11.30 p. m.]

General PARKE:

Upon the receipt of General Sturgis' first dispatch, I sent him the following instructions:

It is important to prevent the enemy from gaining command of the ford, even with their artillery, and I hope your disposition will be such as to prevent it; nor should the enemy's pickets be allowed to push up very close to the ford.

To which I have received the following reply:

The general's dispatches received. I would state, for his information, that I had already sent the cavalry at my disposal—a regiment of infantry—to clear the hill, and put out a picket in advance. This I did in writing my previous notes, in consideration of the fact that night was fast approaching, and it was necessary to secure our position before dark. I have now no fear of my position.

I only transmit reports from the line for the sake of information. Have been to Waterloo. General Whipple is in good position there. A report came in that some of our cavalry had been cut off; five of our infantry stragglers were captured and rescued. The reports from Waterloo and Sulphur Springs agree in the number of the enemy's cavalry squadrons.

WILLCOX,
General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 7. } HDQRS. DEFENSES OF WASHINGTON, *November* 13, 1862.

Col. James A. Tait, First District of Columbia Volunteers, is hereby appointed provost-marshal-general of the forces south of the Potomac, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly. He will report for instructions at Headquarters Defenses South of the Potomac.

By command of Major-General Heintzelman:

CHAUNCEY McKEEVER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CUMBERLAND, MD.,
November 13, 1862—11.30 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

I have reliable information that Jackson, with a large force, has left Winchester, and is moving this way, for the purpose, undoubtedly, of carrying out his favorite policy—to destroy the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and then recapture Northwestern Virginia. I have advised Generals Morell and Cox. I deem it my duty also to advise you. I have not sufficient force to repel him.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Railroad Division.

(The same to General Burnside.)

CUMBERLAND, MD.,
November 13, 1862—11.30 p. m.

General MILROY, *Beverly, Va.:*

We have reliable information that Jackson, with a large force, has left Winchester, coming this way. He is evidently going to attempt to carry

out his favorite policy; first, to destroy the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and then recapture Northwest Virginia. General Cox has directed me to call on you for re-enforcements. You will, therefore, send me all the force you can spare without delay. I would suggest they be ordered to strike the railroad at Webster. Transportation will be ready on the arrival of the troops.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

CUMBERLAND, MD.,
November 13, 1862—10 p. m.

Governor PEIRPOINT, *Wheeling, Va.:*

I have reliable information that Jackson is moving this way from Winchester. He has one brigade to-night at Pughtown and another on the Romney pike, near Cacapon Bridge. I fear he is about to attempt his favorite plan, to first destroy the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and then occupy Western Virginia. What is the condition of the First Virginia; how many men fit for duty?

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

CHARLESTON, VA., *November* 13, 1862.

Maj. N. H. MCLEAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

General Kelley telegraphs that Jackson's force is moving toward Romney, and fears a heavy movement into Western Virginia. If this was true, it would be giving Burnside a chance to whip Lee, in Jackson's absence, and I, therefore, do not think it probable. I have ordered Milroy, on call from Kelley, to send him everything, except small garrisons of observation, and to go himself with his force, if the call be urgent. Kelley asks if there is any force in Ohio that is available. Some new regiments might be well placed, say, at Marietta, where they would be available for that direction, or any other, if really needed. I will report immediately whatever Kelley may say further.

COX.

CHARLESTON, *November* 13, 1862.

Brigadier-General MILROY, *Buckhannon:*

General Kelley telegraphs that a heavy force, under Jackson, is moving from Winchester toward Romney, apparently with design to enter Western Virginia. If this report is verified, I have authorized him to call upon you for help, and if the need seems to him urgent, you will aid him with everything which can be spared, keeping simply small garrisons of observation at your present positions. Should it be thus necessary to take the bulk of your force to him for temporary aid, you will go with it and report to him, giving him every assistance possible. He will call on the Baltimore and Ohio road for transportation, and notify you. You will appreciate the necessity of promptness and speed in rendering it.

J. D. COX,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Charleston, November 13, 1862.

Colonel WILSON,
Commanding Post, Huttonsville:

You will at once send forward to General Milroy, by special messenger, or in the most speedy manner, the dispatch of the general commanding the district, which is addressed to General Milroy.

By command of Major-General Cox:

G. M. BASCOM,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAMP SUMMERVILLE, *November* 13, 1862.

Brigadier-General CROOK,
Commanding Kanawha Division:

I did not reach Covington, as General Jenkins' and Colonel Dunn's forces were both before me. Near Williamsburg I captured a train of 7 wagons, and arrived here on the 11th instant with 23 horses, 4 mules, and 9 prisoners. I destroyed the wagons, with a quantity of grain. I have sent to you a detailed account of the expedition.

G. W. GILMORE,
Captain, Commanding Cavalry.

NOVEMBER 13, 1862.

Major-General SLOCUM:

Reports from Fairview, Md., this p. m., confirm previous reports of Jackson being at Winchester.

Yours, &c.,

CHAS. H. LOUNSBERRY,
Operator.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November* 14, 1862.

Major-General BURNSIDE, *Warrenton, Va.:*

The President has just assented to your plan. He thinks that it will succeed, if you move very rapidly; otherwise not. See General Wright's telegram* in relation to the movement of Jackson on Romney and Cumberland.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

WASHINGTON, *November* 14, 1862—2 p. m.

Maj. Gen. AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE:

It is reported that Dahlgren is about going on another raid to Fredericksburg. You had better direct General Sigel to stop this, or it may interfere with your purposes. Look out for a cavalry raid to cut off your supplies.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

[Note inclosed in foregoing, in pencil.]

Sigel directed to postpone trip to Fredericksburg, and look out for raid.

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* Of November 12, 9 p. m., p. 573.

WASHINGTON, *November* 14, 1862.

Major-General HEINTZELMAN,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: The Engineer Brigade, under General Woodbury, will be detached for special duty. General Woodbury will report to headquarters for orders.

Very respectfully,

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

WARRENTON, *November* 14, [1862.]

Captain BOWERS,
Adjt. Gen. Engr. Brig., Washington, D. C.:

On November 6, Captain Spaulding was directed to move bridge material from Berlin to Washington, and mount at once one complete bridge train in Washington. Is that train ready to move, with horses and everything needed supplied; if not, how long before it will be ready?

C. B. COMSTOCK,
Lieutenant of Engineers.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
November 14, 1862—2.45 p. m.

Captain BOWERS,
Adjt. Gen. Engineer Brigade, near Navy-Yard, Washington:

In addition to the bridge train, which Captain Spaulding has been previously directed to fit out in Washington, General Burnside desires to have one more complete train mounted and horsed as soon as possible, and, with the other, sent with a company, at least, and Captain Spaulding in command, by land to Fredericksburg, Va., the eight tool wagons from draw-bridge to accompany the trains. Please advise me how long before they will be ready, and, on their starting, advise me of that.

C. B. COMSTOCK,
Lieutenant of Engineers.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November* 14, 1862.

Lieutenant COMSTOCK,
Headquarters of General Burnside:

I have received your two telegrams to-day. Captain Spaulding has arrived. Thirty-six pontoons have arrived. Forty more are expected in the morning. Captain Spaulding received Captain Duane's order of the 6th on the afternoon of the 12th. One pontoon train can be got ready to start Sunday morning or Monday morning, depending somewhat upon the Quartermaster's Department. General Halleck is not inclined to send another train by land, but will allow it, probably, if General Burnside insists. A second train can be sent by water to Aquia Creek, and from thence transported by the teams which carry the first.

D. P. WOODBURY,
Brigadier-General, Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTIETH NEW YORK ENGINEERS,
Washington, November 14, 1862.

Captain BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Engineer Brigade:

CAPTAIN: I did not receive the order of the 6th instant from general headquarters until 2 p. m. of the 12th, when I took immediate measures to carry it out. My orders from General Woodbury this morning were to carry out the orders received from Headquarters Army of the Potomac, except mounting the train on wheels; that was to be deferred.

The boats are here, and the train could be mounted ready to move on Sunday morning if we were furnished transportation. To move it I should require about 270 additional horses.

Yours, truly,

I. SPAULDING,
Captain.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, November 14, 1862.

Brigadier-General KELLEY, *Cumberland, Md.:*

General Morell will be directed to co-operate with you. Keep him advised of the enemy's movements.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, November 14, 1862.

General MORELL, *Frederick City, Md.:*

Assume command of the troops left by General McClellan on the Upper Potomac, and co-operate with General Kelley against Jackson. Be careful and not get your troops entrapped in Harper's Ferry. Maryland Heights is the true point of defense.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HAGERSTOWN, MD., *November* 14, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK:

Your telegram of this morning received. I cannot send troops from this point to assist General Kelley. The enemy were reported yesterday evening, one brigade between Winchester and Martinsburg, one at Pughtown, and one on the Romney road near Cacapon.

GEO. W. MORELL,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF THE UPPER POTOMAC,
Hagerstown, Md., November 14, 1862.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief, U. S. Army, Washington:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge, by telegraph, the receipt of your dispatch of this morning, directing me to assume command of the troops left by General McClellan on the Upper Potomac, and to co-operate with General Kelley against Jackson.

Special Orders, Nos. 305 and 306, current series, Headquarters Army of the Potomac, placed me in command from the mouth of the Antietam to Cumberland, including the brigades of Generals Kenly and Kelley. Your order enlarges that command to an extent which will, I presume, be specified in writing.

From the mouth of the Antietam to Cherry Run the Potomac is watched by two brigades, Generals Gordon's and Kenly's, headquarters of the former at Sharpsburg, of the latter at Williamsport, with the Twelfth Illinois and a detachment of the First Maryland Cavalry. From Cherry Run to Cumberland the distance is covered by the First New York and Twelfth Pennsylvania Cavalry and part of General Kelley's brigade, which extends westward to Parkersburg.

General Gordon's last report shows an aggregate present of 2,668, and General Kenly's of 2,350; total, 5,018, barely sufficient for observation, with indispensable reserves at certain points. The enemy are reported as, yesterday, the main body at Winchester, with a force toward Martinsburg, at Pughtown, and on the Romney road, near Cacapon Bridge, a position indicating a movement into Western Virginia, which General Kelley apprehends, and says he has not force sufficient to repel it. I ought not to take a man from this part of the line, and to send him a force capable of rendering any service would so weaken it as to invite aggression.

Troops are now being organized in this State and Pennsylvania. Why cannot some of them be ordered here, to Chambersburg, and to Cumberland? The safety of this place consists chiefly in the absence of inducement to attack it, rather than its means of defense.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. MORELL,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF WASHINGTON,
November 14, 1862—2 p. m.

General SICKLES,
Commanding, &c., Manassas Junction:

There is immediate danger of a cavalry raid upon the rear of our army from Berryville in great force. You will please give orders to your troops to be on the alert. You will also construct infantry blockhouses to protect the railroad bridge. If you cannot get an engineer officer from the Headquarters Army of the Potomac, I will try and find one here. At present I have no one. You must afford every aid in your power to facilitate the running of the trains, as, with every aid, the road is taxed to its utmost capacity.

S. P. HEINTZELMAN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SICKLES' DIVISION,
Manassas, November 14, 1862.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

GENERAL: I am directed by the major-general commanding Defenses of Washington, to request that an engineer officer be directed to report to me, temporarily, for duty on works necessary for the defenses of the depots and bridges on this line. I am also directed to report my repre-

sentations as to the necessity of cavalry on this line. The major-general commanding informs me in a dispatch, signed by himself, that there is immediate danger of a cavalry raid in great force upon the rear of this army.

Respectfully,

D. E. SICKLES,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 346. } HDQRS. OF THE ARMY, ADJT. GEN.'S OFFICE, *Washington, November* 14, 1862.

* * * * * * *

IV. Brig. Gen. E. H. Stoughton, U. S. Volunteers, after complying with the orders under which he is now acting, will report to Major-General Heintzelman, commanding Defenses of Washington.

By command of Major-General Halleck:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 184. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *Near Warrenton, Va., November* 14, 1862.

I. The organization of a portion of this army in three grand divisions is hereby announced.

These grand divisions will be formed and commanded as follows:

The Second and Ninth Corps will form the right grand division, and will be commanded by Maj. Gen. E. V. Sumner.

The First and Sixth Corps will form the left grand division, and will be commanded by Maj. Gen. W. B. Franklin.

The Third and Fifth Corps will form the center grand division, and will be commanded by Maj. Gen. Joseph Hooker.

The Eleventh Corps, with such other troops as may hereafter be assigned to it, will constitute a reserve force, under the command of Maj. Gen. F. Sigel.

Assignments of cavalry and further details will be announced in future orders.

II. In accordance with instructions from the War Department, the commanders of these grand divisions will have power to decide such questions relating to the interior management of their commands as are now forwarded to these headquarters for final action.

Major-General Sigel will exercise all the powers in respect to his command above assigned as the commanders of grand divisions.

Those cases which can only be decided by the Departments at Washington they will forward directly to those Departments, without reference to these headquarters. All matters relating to movements of troops, together with returns, reports, &c., will be forwarded to these headquarters as usual.

III. The commanders of these grand divisions will retain with them their respective staffs.

IV. The senior officers of the Second, Third, Fifth, and Sixth Corps will take the command of those corps, and will forward to these headquarters a list of recommendations of officers to fill their staffs.

V. Brig. Gen. S. Williams, assistant adjutant-general, is appointed inspector-general of the adjutant-general's department in this army.

Lieut. Col. James A. Hardie, aide-de-camp, acting assistant adjutant-general, will act as assistant inspector-general in the same department.

VI. The heads of the various staff departments at these headquarters, other than the adjutant-general's department, will remain as heretofore until further orders.

VII. Lieut. Col. Lewis Richmond, assistant adjutant-general, is announced as assistant adjutant-general at these headquarters.

VIII. All orders conflicting with this are hereby rescinded.

By command of Major-General Burnside:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1. } HDQRS. RIGHT WING, ARMY OF POTOMAC, *Warrenton, Va., November* 14, 1862.

I. In compliance with the order of the major-general commanding this army, I hereby assume command of the right wing, consisting of the Second and Ninth *Corps d'Armée.*

II. The following staff officers are announced, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly: Lieut. Col. J. H. Taylor, chief of staff, assistant adjutant-general; Lieut. Col. Paul J. Revere, inspector-general; Lieut. Col. C. G. Sawtelle, chief quartermaster; Lieut. Col. W. W. Teal, chief of commissary; First Lieut. A. H. Cushing, topographical engineer; Maj. L. Kip, Capts. J. C. Audenried and S. S. Sumner, and First Lieut. W. G. Jones, aides-de-camp.

E. V. SUMNER.

CAMDEN STATION,
Baltimore, November 14, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I find the statements from the Valley of Virginia are hourly becoming more definite and serious. It is now believed that Jackson and Hill have returned through Winchester, and their force is generally estimated by refugees at 40,000 men. On Monday night last a very large force is stated to have reached Pughtown, 6 miles northwest of Winchester, on the road to Romney, which is but 26 miles from that point, by an excellent road, from Romney. The bridges over South Branch, North Branch, Patterson's Creek, New Creek, and Potomac River on line of road can be readily reached in brief time. The important towns of Cumberland and Piedmont, with large quantities of machinery, &c., are also easily accessible; therefore, I feel it a duty also to advise that the forces at Harper's Ferry are reported to be generally not well disciplined and effective, and that the enemy are believed to be moving in that vicinity also for another attack on that point. I beg to suggest that you have the fortifications and forces at Harper's Ferry promptly examined. The best troops and increased numbers may soon be necessary there to maintain a successful defense. I trust your superior facilities may enable you to obtain full and reliable information regarding these important subjects, and that you may be able, if necessary, to take such prompt and vigorous action from the west and east as will prevent renewed and most grave disasters.

J. W. GARRETT,
President.

NOVEMBER 14, 1862—12.10 p. m.

COMMANDING OFFICER GROVER'S BRIGADE,
Near Muddy Creek:

The following, just received, is furnished for your information:

HEADQUARTERS HARPER'S FERRY.

General AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE:

A boy, about twelve years of age, who was captured four months ago with some of the Fifth New York Cavalry, and has since been living near Berryville, has just come into our camp. He left Berryville last night. Says Stuart's and Munford's cavalry were there, and were cooking three days' rations. He heard an officer say they were going into Loudoun Valley, to make a raid in rear of McClellan's army, and that an infantry and artillery force was to move against this place, to hold it in check. He reports that Jackson was at Winchester, and a portion of Hill's command at Berryville. This report is corroborated by two negroes, who came in to-day. I have no cavalry here.

H. W. SLOCUM.

The major-general commanding directs that you keep your command on the alert, to prevent surprise.

Respectfully,

CHAUNCEY McKEEVER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CUMBERLAND, *November* 14, 1862.
(Received Charleston, November 14, 1862.)

Major-General COX:

The enemy have not advanced to-day. They are reported to occupy all the roads leading west and north from Winchester as far as Big Cacapon Bridge and Pughtown. Milroy reports he is on the way to me. If he gets here in time, we will take care of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and Jackson too.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, [*November* 14,] 1862—12.30 a. m.
(Received Charleston, November 14, 1862.)

Major-General COX:

Your dispatch received. I cannot believe that Kelley is correct in his conjectures as to Jackson's movements; still, it would be proper to prepare against them. I think there are no regiments in Ohio ready for the field, and I will, therefore, stop Morgan's movements, if not already too late. I do not think he has yet left Gallipolis. Inform me of any information you may get regarding Jackson's further movements; that already furnished has been sent to Halleck.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

CINCINNATI, OHIO,
November 14, 1862—1.50 a. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

General Cox says General Kelley telegraphs that Jackson's force is moving toward Romney, and he (Kelley) fears a heavy movement into

Western Virginia. General Cox has made the best disposition of his available force to meet such a contingency, and I have instructed General Morgan to await further orders at Gallipolis.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

[NOVEMBER 14, 1862.—For Lincoln to Johnson, in reference to movements of troops from Western Virginia to Tennessee, see Series I, Vol. XX, Part II.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, November 15, 1862.

Major-General MORELL, *Hagerstown, Md.:*

You must co-operate with General Kelley and assist him in the defense of the railroad. This necessity is imperative.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

CAMDEN STATION,
Baltimore, November 15, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

I have just received the following telegram from our agent at Wheeling, Mr. Ford:

Jackson's forces occupy all the roads west and north from Winchester, as far as Big Cacapon Bridge, on Northwest pike, and Pughtown to Bath and Hancock. They did not move yesterday; may be waiting transportation. It is very important that General Morell co-operate with General Kelley, by moving at least part of his force to Hancock. We sent last night and this morning all the empty cars on hand for troop movement.

The above is official and reliable. I deem it best to furnish copy of this dispatch, that its information may be compared with such as you have received. Our master of transportation left by early train this a. m. for Cumberland, via Frederick. I have directed a general movement of machinery from Back Creek, &c., to points west of the threatened district, and have instructed Mr. Smith to proceed as rapidly as possible from Frederick to Cumberland, to supervise and aid any military movement that may be resolved upon. Jackson's designs may embrace the destruction of the Pennsylvania, as well as the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The reported extent of his force would indicate serious work.

J. W. GARRETT,
President.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, November 15, 1862.

Major-General WRIGHT, *Cincinnati, Ohio:*

General Cox should be directed to leave sufficient troops to hold the access to the Kanawha Valley, and move immediately with the remainder of his command to the defense of the railroad at Grafton, and farther east, now threatened. The movement should be made as rapidly as possible. The Tennessee troops should be sent to General Rosecrans.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

CINCINNATI, OHIO,
November 15, 1862—11.45 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

Your instructions have been given to General Cox. The order to General Morgan to remain at Point Pleasant did not reach him in time to stop but one brigade, and that had already started when your dispatch was received, and is now on the way to this place. The Tennessee regiments are ordered to General Rosecrans, and the rest of the command goes to Memphis, and a part has already passed this point.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, November 15, 1862.

Maj. Gen. J. G. PARKE,
Chief of Staff, General Burnside's Headquarters:

Please send forward to Belle Plain and Aquia Creek, as soon as possible, small detachments of cavalry, that the parties who go to those places may know it is safe to land stores.

H. F. CLARKE,
Colonel and Aide-de-Camp.

HDQRS. SIXTH NEW YORK VOLUNTEER CAVALRY,
Warrenton, November 15, 1862.

Major-General PARKE, *Chief of Staff:*

GENERAL: In accordance with instructions, I left this place at 2 p. m. yesterday, 15th instant, with four troops of my regiment, and proceeded to Salem, where I arrived at nightfall, and established my headquarters. I picketed the roads leading to Barbee's Cross-Roads, to Piedmont, to Rectortown, and to White Plains. I then ordered Captain Van Buren, with Troop M, to proceed to White Plains, and send detachments to communicate with the pickets of General Sigel, at Thoroughfare Gap, Hopewell, and Aldie. This duty was correctly executed, except that the party sent to Aldie lost the road, and went to Middleburg. Captain Van Buren reports General Steinwehr at the gap, and one Ohio regiment at Hopewell. No force at White Plains, Middleburg, or Aldie.

Before daybreak I sent detachments to scout to Piedmont and Rectortown, who report no force there, except straggling guerrillas. I also sent Captain Sheldon, with Troop G, to the left, to communicate with the force at Barbee's Cross-Roads (General Pleasonton's and General Willcox's). He reports the squadron at Barbee's has left; also that Generals Pleasonton and Willcox had left; he could not ascertain where to. He found one squadron (Eighth Pennsylvania) at Orleans. Sixteen of White's rebel cavalry entered Salem day before yesterday, and captured some of our stragglers. They said they were going to Paris.

You will observe that I succeeded in establishing communication between our forces on the extreme right and General Sigel's lines, thus covering the whole rear. Was unable to hear of any force of the enemy, except that there was a strong force at Front Royal.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. C. DEVIN,
Colonel, Commanding Sixth New York Volunteer Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS,
Washington, November 15, 1862—7.50 p. m.

Major HUNT,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

Direct Colonel Price to send out all his available cavalry to drive back a force of rebel cavalry, said to be 500 strong, that drove in our pickets near Leesburg this morning. Let me know how many men he can send. Did he get all the horses he wants?

S. P. HEINTZELMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

CONFEDERATE CORRESPONDENCE, ETC.

HEADQUARTERS,
Ox Hill, Little River Turnpike, Va., September 2, 1862.
(Received September 6, 1862.)

Hon. GEORGE W. RANDOLPH,
Secretary of War, Richmond, Va.:

SIR: The commanding general having received an injury, by accident, which disables temporarily both hands, requests me to write, asking your attention to the condition of the Rapidan Bridge, with the request that you will urge forward its rapid completion, to relieve the heavy stress upon the commissary department in its efforts to supply this army with subsistence. The reports thus far received are not encouraging, and it is feared that the railroad agents are not working with the energy required by the occasion.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. H. CHILTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
September 2, 1862.

Maj. Gen. D. H. HILL, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: Move in the morning up Pleasant Valley, provided there is a practicable road, in the direction of Dranesville, so as to strike the turnpike between that place or at the latter place and Leesburg. Should you ascertain that there is no road by which you can follow this route, retrace your steps to the Gum Spring road, and proceed thence toward Leesburg. General McLaws' division will take the Gum Spring road to Leesburg. Your subsistence train should follow, so as to overtake you as soon as possible, to be immediately unloaded and returned under directions from Lieutenant-Colonel Cole. Arrange to prevent all straggling from your own, and pick up all stragglers from other commands, to be retained until meeting their respective commands.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. H. CHILTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS CONFEDERATE STATES FORCES,
Chattanooga, Tenn., September 2, 1862.

General BRAXTON BRAGG,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: I have just received the following dispatch from General Cooper:

RICHMOND, VA., *September 2, 1862.*

General JONES:

Communicate the following dispatch to Generals Bragg and Kirby Smith, just received from commanding general (Lee):

"The enemy attacked my left, under Jackson, on Thursday, [August 28,] and was repulsed. He attacked my right, under Longstreet, on Friday, [29th,] and was repulsed; and on Saturday I attacked him with my combined armies, and utterly routed the combined armies of Pope and McClellan on the plains of Manassas.

"R. E. LEE."

General Lee is pursuing the enemy.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant-General.

As I do not know where Major-General Smith is at this time, and perhaps you do, you can communicate the above more readily than I can. Will you please forward it to him? I have announced the news to the troops under my command in a general order, several copies of which I send you. I communicate this to you with the utmost pleasure, and trust that, with the blessing of God, the army under your command will soon gain as signal a victory as has been awarded to the army in Virginia.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 187. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA, *September 2, 1862.*

* * * * * * *

II. Maj. Gen. J. E. B. Stuart will cause those men of his command whose horses may be unserviceable, from want of shoes or overwork, to return to the late battle-fields, there to collect all the arms, equipments, &c., abandoned by the enemy or belonging to our killed, at convenient points on the turnpike, from whence they can be forwarded to Richmond by returning train, under charge of Capt. William Allen, First Virginia Regiment. He will select the most reliable and active officers to command this party, sending a forge with material to shoe the horses, and directing special attention to be given to the recruiting of their strength while men are employed in the collection of arms.

* * * * * * *

By command of General Lee:

[A. P. MASON,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Near Chantilly, Va., September 3, 1862.
(Received September 8, 1862.)

Hon. GEORGE W. RANDOLPH,
Secretary of War, Richmond, Va.:

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that there are many conscripts in the counties recently vacated by the enemy that can now be had.

In Fauquier I am informed that intelligent militia officers estimate the number as exceeding 400, who can all readily be obtained now. I respectfully suggest that measures be taken at once to get these conscripts and those in the adjoining counties, as also in the valley, and would advise that they be taken to Richmond for future distribution, under the law. There are also in all these counties men who have left the service and gone home within the late lines of the enemy. These also, I respectfully suggest, should be apprehended as soon as possible. It can now readily be done by obtaining the assistance of the State authorities.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

[Indorsements.]

Above complied with, September 9.

Inclosed copies of this letter to Lieut. Col. J. C. Shields and Governor Letcher. Inform Colonel Shields that I will have immediate and active exertions made to get the conscripts and deserters out of the counties evacuated by the enemy. Request Governor Letcher to call on the State officers to give us all the assistance in their power. A proclamation to that effect would produce a good effect.

G. W. RANDOLPH,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS ALEXANDRIA AND LEESBURG ROAD,
Near Dranesville, September 3, 1862.

His Excellency President DAVIS,
Richmond, Va.:

Mr. PRESIDENT: The present seems to be the most propitious time since the commencement of the war for the Confederate Army to enter Maryland. The two grand armies of the United States that have been operating in Virginia, though now united, are much weakened and demoralized. Their new levies, of which I understand 60,000 men have already been posted in Washington, are not yet organized, and will take some time to prepare for the field. If it is ever desired to give material aid to Maryland and afford her an opportunity of throwing off the oppression to which she is now subject, this would seem the most favorable.

After the enemy had disappeared from the vicinity of Fairfax Court-House, and taken the road to Alexandria and Washington, I did not think it would be advantageous to follow him farther. I had no intention of attacking him in his fortifications, and am not prepared to invest them. If I possessed the necessary munitions, I should be unable to supply provisions for the troops. I therefore determined, while threatening the approaches to Washington, to draw the troops into Loudoun, where forage and some provisions can be obtained, menace their possession of the Shenandoah Valley, and, if found practicable, to cross into Maryland. The purpose, if discovered, will have the effect of carrying the enemy north of the Potomac, and, if prevented, will not result in much evil.

The army is not properly equipped for an invasion of an enemy's territory. It lacks much of the material of war, is feeble in transportation, the animals being much reduced, and the men are poorly provided with clothes, and in thousands of instances are destitute of shoes. Still, we

cannot afford to be idle, and though weaker than our opponents in men and military equipments, must endeavor to harass if we cannot destroy them. I am aware that the movement is attended with much risk, yet I do not consider success impossible, and shall endeavor to guard it from loss. As long as the army of the enemy are employed on this frontier I have no fears for the safety of Richmond, yet I earnestly recommend that advantage be taken of this period of comparative safety to place its defense, both by land and water, in the most perfect condition. A respectable force can be collected to defend its approaches by land, and the steamer Richmond, I hope, is now ready to clear the river of hostile vessels.

Should General Bragg find it impracticable to operate to advantage on his present frontier, his army, after leaving sufficient garrisons, could be advantageously employed in opposing the overwhelming numbers which it seems to be the intention of the enemy now to concentrate in Virginia.

I have already been told by prisoners that some of Buell's cavalry have been joined to General Pope's army, and have reason to believe that the whole of McClellan's, the larger portion of Burnside's and Cox's, and a portion of Hunter's, are united to it.

What occasions me most concern is the fear of getting out of ammunition. I beg you will instruct the Ordnance Department to spare no pains in manufacturing a sufficient amount of the best kind, and to be particular, in preparing that for the artillery, to provide three times as much of the long-range ammunition as of that for smooth-bore or short-range guns. The points to which I desire the ammunition to be forwarded will be made known to the Department in time. If the Quartermaster's Department can furnish any shoes, it would be the greatest relief. We have entered upon September, and the nights are becoming cool.

I have the honor to be, with high respect, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Leesburg, Va., September 4, 1862.

His Excellency President DAVIS,
Richmond, Va.:

Mr. PRESIDENT: I am extremely indebted to Your Excellency for your letter* of the 30th ultimo, and the letter from Washington, which you inclosed to me. You will already have learned all that I have ascertained subsequently of the movements of McClellan's army, a large part, if not the whole, of which participated in the battle of Saturday last, as I have good reason to believe.

Since my last communication to you, with reference to the movements which I propose to make with this army, I am more fully persuaded of the benefit that will result from an expedition into Maryland, and I shall proceed to make the movement at once, unless you should signify your disapprobation. The only two subjects that give me any uneasiness are my supplies of ammunition and subsistence. Of the former, I have enough for present use, and must await results before deciding to what point I will have additional supplies forwarded. Of subsistence, I am taking measures to obtain all that this region will afford;

* Not found.

but to be able to obtain supplies to advantage in Maryland, I think it important to have the services of some one known to, and acquainted with, the resources of the country. I wish, therefore, that if ex-Governor Lowe can make it convenient, he will come to me at once, as I have already requested by telegram. As I contemplate entering a part of of the State with which Governor Lowe is well acquainted, I think he could be of much service to me in many ways. Should the results of the expedition justify it, I propose to enter Pennsylvania, unless you should deem it unadvisable upon political or other grounds.

As to the movements of the enemy, my latest intelligence shows that the army of Pope is concentrating around Washington and Alexandria in their fortifications. Citizens of this county report that Winchester has been evacuated, which is confirmed by the Baltimore Sun of this morning, containing extracts from the Washington Star of yesterday. This will still further relieve our country, and, I think, leaves the valley entirely free. They will concentrate behind the Potomac.

I have the honor to be, with high respect, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 102. } HDQRS. ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA, *Leesburg, Va., September* 4, 1862. (Received at Richmond, Va., Sept. 17, 1862.)

I. It is ordered and earnestly enjoined upon all commanders to reduce their transportation to a mere sufficiency to transport cooking utensils and the absolute necessaries of a regiment. All animals not actually employed for artillery, cavalry, or draught purposes will be left in charge of Lieutenant-Colonel Corley, chief quartermaster Army of Northern Virginia, to be recruited, the use of public animals, captured or otherwise, except for this service, being positively prohibited. Division, brigade, and regimental commanders, and officers in charge of artillery battalions, will give special attention to this matter. Batteries will select the best horses for use, turning over all others. Those batteries with horses too much reduced for service will be, men and horses, temporarily transferred by General Pendleton to other batteries, the guns and unserviceable horses being sent to the rear, the ammunition being turned in to reserve ordnance train. All cannoneers are positively prohibited from riding on the ammunition chests or guns.

II. This army is about to engage in most important operations, where any excesses committed will exasperate the people, lead to disastrous results, and enlist the populace on the side of the Federal forces in hostility to our own. Quartermasters and commissaries will make all arrangements for purchase of supplies needed by our army, to be issued to the respective commands upon proper requisitions, thereby removing all excuse for depredations.

III. A provost guard, under direction of Brig. Gen. L. A. Armistead, will follow in rear of the army, arrest stragglers, and punish summarily all depredators, and keep the men with their commands. Commanders of brigades will cause rear guards to be placed under charge of efficient officers in rear of their brigades, to prevent the men from leaving the ranks, right, left, front, or rear, this officer being held by brigade commanders to a strict accountability for proper performance of this duty.

IV. Stragglers are usually those who desert their comrades in peril. Such characters are better absent from the army on such momentous occasions as those about to be entered upon. They will, as bringing

discredit upon our cause, as useless members of the service and as especially deserving odium, come under the special attention of the provost-marshal, and be considered as unworthy members of an army which has immortalized itself in the recent glorious and successful engagements against the enemy, and will be brought before a military commission to receive the punishment due to their misconduct. The gallant soldiers who have so nobly sustained our cause by heroism in battle will assist the commanding general in securing success by aiding their officers in checking the desire for straggling among their comrades.

By order of General R. E. Lee:

R. H. CHILTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SEPTEMBER 5, 1862—1.55 p. m.

Maj. Gen. D. H. HILL:

GENERAL: Your dispatch of this date* has been received. I have probably a division on the Maryland side by this time. My desire is, if practicable, to reach the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad bridge over the Monocacy this evening. Can you at once move forward to the bridge, so that we may effect a junction during the evening or night at furthest? General Lee has authorized your moving forward. I deem it important that we effect the junction, as we may meet with opposition before we can destroy the bridge.

Respectfully,

T. J. JACKSON,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
Leesburg, Va., September 5, 1862.

His Excellency President DAVIS, *Richmond, Va.:*

Mr. PRESIDENT: As I have already had the honor to inform you, this army is about entering Maryland, with a view of affording the people of that State an opportunity of liberating themselves. Whatever success may attend that effort, I hope, at any rate, to annoy and harass the enemy. The army being transferred to this section, the road to Richmond, through Warrenton, has been abandoned as far back as Culpeper Court-House, and all trains are directed to proceed by way of Luray and Front Royal from Culpeper Court-House to Winchester. I desire that everything coming from Richmond may take that route, or any nearer one turning off before reaching Culpeper Court-House. Notwithstanding the abandonment of the line, as above mentioned, I deem it important that as soon as the bridge over the Rapidan shall be completed, that over the Rappahannock should be constructed as soon as possible, and I have requested the president of the road to have timber prepared for that purpose. My reason for desiring that this bridge shall be repaired is, that in the event of falling back it is my intention to take a position about Warrenton, where, should the enemy attempt an advance on Richmond, I should be on his flank; or, should he attack me, I should have a favorable country to operate in, and, bridges being repaired, should be in full communication with Richmond.

I have had all the arms taken in the late battles collected as far as possible, and am informed that about 10,000 are now at Gainesville.

*Not found.

All empty trains returning to Rapidan are ordered to take in arms at Gainesville to transport to Rapidan. They should be sent at once to Richmond to be put in order, as arms may be needed in Maryland. I desire that Colonel Gorgas will send some one to take charge of these arms at once, as the cavalry regiments now on duty in the vicinity of Gainesville will have to be withdrawn.

We shall supply ourselves with provisions and forage in the country in which we operate, but ammunition must be sent from Richmond. I hope that the Secretary of War will see that the Ordnance Department provides ample supplies of all kinds. In forwarding the ammunition it can be sent in the way above designated for the other trains, or it can be sent to Staunton, and thence by the Valley road to Winchester, which will be my depot. It is not yet certain that the enemy have evacuated the valley, but there are reports to that effect, and I have no doubt that they will leave that section as soon as they learn of the movement across the Potomac. Any officer, however, proceeding toward Winchester with a train will, of course, not move without first ascertaining that the way is clear. I am now more desirous that my suggestion as to General Loring's movements shall be carried into effect as soon as possible, so that with the least delay he may move to the lower end of the valley, about Martinsburg, and guard the approach in that direction. He should first drive the enemy from the Kanawha Valley, if he can, and afterward, or if he finds he cannot accomplish that result, I wish him to move by way of Romney toward Martinsburg and take position in that vicinity.

I have the honor to be, with high respect, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

SEPTEMBER 5, 1862—3 p. m.

General BRANCH:

Should the enemy advance on you, throw forward infantry and artillery to a strong position for repelling his attack. The position should, if practicable, be more than a mile from the road on which we are moving, or sufficiently far to prevent the enemy's artillery from annoying our trains.

Respectfully,

T. J. JACKSON,
Major-General.

STAUNTON, VA., *September* 5, 1862.

General COOPER, *Adjutant and Inspector General:*

The following dispatch has just been received from Lieutenant-Colonel Funk:

I am in possession of Winchester, capturing some 90 prisoners, large amount of quartermaster's and commissary stores, ammunition, &c. They blew up a large magazine and two blocks of houses, retreating to Martinsburg. Inquire of Confederate States marshal what I shall do in regard to the stock of goods the merchants have on hand. Please advise and answer immediately by telegraph, via Harrisonburg.

J. H. S. FUNK,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

I have sent A. Lynn to take charge of the goods. Please telegraph immediately what I shall do with them.

Very respectfully,

M. G. HARMAN,
Colonel Fifty-second Regiment Virginia Volunteers.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 188. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA, *September* 5, 1862.

I. Brig. Gen. R. B. Garnett is released from arrest, and will report to Maj. Gen. J. Longstreet for assignment to command.

II. Brig. Gen. Beverly [H.] Robertson is relieved from duty with the cavalry of this army, and will report to Brig. Gen. S. [G.] French, Department of North Carolina, where his services are indispensably necessary for the organization and instruction of cavalry troops of North Carolina. He is authorized to take with him his assistant adjutant-general, Capt. W. K. Martin, and aide; the other officers will remain on duty with the brigade.

III. Brigade commanders will arrest all stragglers, without regard to their commands, who may fall back from preceding commands, retaining them until arrival in camp, where they may be restored to their respective commands.

IV. The necessity for its service in the field requires the company of Cobb's Legion now serving with Maj. Gen. A. P. Hill to report for duty to Maj. Gen. J. E. B. Stuart, who will cause it to be replaced by a company of the Twelfth Virginia Cavalry. Same causes require that the squadron of cavalry serving with Maj. Gen. D. H. Hill shall also rejoin its regiment, which it will accordingly do, reporting to Maj. Gen. J. E. B. Stuart upon his taking the advance.

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By command of General Lee:

[A. P. MASON,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ORDER No. —. } HEADQUARTERS ARTILLERY CORPS, *Leesburg, September* 5, 1862.

I. The portion of the Reserve Artillery remaining near here in camp will be ready to march at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

II. Major Richardson, being assigned to other important duty, the companies recently composing his battalion will, for the present, report to Major Nelson, or such portions as remain; others being on advance duty will so report. If among horses turned in to be under Major Richardson there be better than the most indifferent in the reserve batteries, these better ones must be assigned said batteries, and the more indifferent turned in in their places.

III. Assistant Surgeon Semple will report for duty [to] Major Jones, commanding the artillery attending General Ripley's command. His best ambulance will be given in charge to Dr. Page.

W. N. PENDLETON,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Artillery.

HEADQUARTERS VALLEY DISTRICT,
September 6, 1862.

General BRANCH:

Major-General Jackson directs that you secure the camp by throwing out pickets and posting sentinels.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. L. JACKSON,
Aide-de-Camp.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 103. } HDQRS. ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA, *September* 6, 1862.

I. Brig. Gen. L. A. Armistead is appointed provost-marshal, and will be obeyed accordingly, having authority to call for guards, take all proper measures to correct irregularities against good order and military discipline, and prevent depredations upon the community.

II. The general commanding takes pleasure in announcing to the brave soldiers of the Army of Northern Virginia the signal success of their comrades in arms in the West. The Confederate forces, under the command of Maj. Gen. E. Kirby Smith, defeated on August 30 the Federal forces commanded by General Nelson, capturing General Nelson and his staff, 3,000 prisoners, and all his artillery, small-arms, wagons, &c. This great victory is simultaneous with your own at Manassas. Soldiers, press onward! Let each man feel the responsibility now resting on him to pursue vigorously the success vouchsafed to us by Heaven. Let the armies of the East and the West vie with each other in discipline, bravery, and activity, and our brethren of our sister States will soon be released from tyranny, and our independence be established upon a sure and abiding basis.

By command of General R. E. Lee:

R. H. CHILTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Two Miles from Fredericktown, Md., September 7, 1862.

His Excellency President DAVIS,
Richmond, Va.:

Mr. PRESIDENT: I have the honor to inform you that all the divisions of the army have crossed the Potomac, unless it may be General Walker's, from whom I have had no report since his arrival at Leesburg, on the evening of the 5th instant. They occupy the line of the Monocacy.

I find there is plenty of provisions and forage in this country, and the community have received us with kindness. There may be some embarrassment in paying for necessaries for the army, as it is probable that many individuals will hesitate to receive Confederate currency. I shall endeavor in all cases to purchase what is wanted, and, if unable to pay upon the spot, will give certificates of indebtedness of the Confederate States for future adjustment. It is very desirable that the chief quartermaster and commissary should be provided with funds, and that some general arrangement should be made for liquidating the debts that may be incurred to the satisfaction of the people of Maryland, in order that they may willingly furnish us what is wanted. I shall endeavor to purchase horses, clothing, shoes, and medical stores for our present use, and you will see the facility that would arise from being provided with the means of paying for them. I hope it may be convenient for ex-Governor Lowe, or some prominent citizen of Maryland, to join me, with a view of expediting these and other arrangements necessary to the success of our army in this State. Notwithstanding individual expressions of kindness that have been given, and the general sympathy in the success of the Confederate States, situated as Maryland is, I do not anticipate any general rising of the people in our behalf. Some additions to our ranks will no doubt be received, and I hope to procure subsistence for our troops.

As yet we have had no encounter with the enemy on this side of the river, except a detachment of cavalry at Poolesville, which resulted in slight loss on both sides, 31 of the enemy being captured. As far as I can learn, the enemy are in their intrenchments around Washington. General Banks, with his division, has advanced to Darnestown. The Shenandoah Valley has been evacuated, and their stores, &c., at Winchester are stated to have been destroyed.

By the inclosed unfinished note* from an officer of the Federal Army, dated at Poolesville, you will perceive that the enemy are withdrawing troops from Hilton Head.

I have the honor to be, with high respect, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Two Miles from Fredericktown, Md., September 7, 1862.

His Excellency President DAVIS,
Richmond, Va.:

Mr. PRESIDENT: I find that the discipline of the army, which, from the manner of its organization, the necessity of bringing it into immediate service, its constant occupation and hard duty, was naturally defective, has not been improved by the forced marches and hard service it has lately undergone. I need not say to you that the material of which it is composed is the best in the world, and, if properly disciplined and instructed, would be able successfully to resist any force that could be brought against it. Nothing can surpass the gallantry and intelligence of the main body, but there are individuals who, from their backwardness in duty, tardiness of movement, and neglect of orders, do it no credit. These, if possible, should be removed from its rolls if they cannot be improved by correction.

Owing to the constitution of our courts-martial, great delay and difficulty occur in correcting daily evils. We require more promptness and certainty of punishment. One of the greatest evils, from which many minor ones proceed, is the habit of straggling from the ranks. The higher officers feel as I do, and I believe have done all in their power to stop it. It has become a habit difficult to correct. With some, the sick and feeble, it results from necessity, but with the greater number from design. These latter do not wish to be with their regiments, nor to share in their hardships and glories. They are the cowards of the army, desert their comrades in times of danger, and fill the houses of the charitable and hospitable in the march. I know of no better way of correcting this great evil than by the appointment of a military commission of men known to the country, and having its confidence and support, to accompany the army constantly, with a provost-marshal and guard to execute promptly its decisions.

If, in addition, a proper inspector-general, with sufficient rank and standing, with assistants, could be appointed to see to the execution of orders, and to fix the responsibility of acts, great benefits and saving to the service would be secured. I know there is no law for carrying out these suggestions, but beg to call your attention to the subject, and ask, if this plan does not meet with your approval, that, in your better judgment, you will devise some other, for I assure you some remedy is neces-

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*Not found.

sary, especially now, when the army is in a State whose citizens it is our purpose to conciliate and bring with us. Every outrage upon their feelings and property should be checked.

I am, with high respect, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

RICHMOND, VA., *September* 7 [?], 1862.

General R. E. LEE, *Commanding, &c.:*

SIR: It is deemed proper that you should, in accordance with established usage, announce, by proclamation to the people of Maryland, the motives and purposes of your presence among them at the head of an invading army, and you are instructed in such proclamation to make known—

1st. That the Confederate Government is waging this war solely for self-defense; that it has no design of conquest, or any other purpose than to secure peace and the abandonment by the United States of their pretensions to govern a people who have never been their subjects, and who prefer self-government to a union with them.

2d. That this Government, at the very moment of its inauguration, sent commissioners to Washington to treat for a peaceful adjustment of all differences, but that these commissioners were not received, nor even allowed to communicate the object of their mission; and that, on a subsequent occasion, a communication from the President of the Confederacy to President Lincoln remained without answer, although a reply was promised by General Scott, into whose hands the communication was delivered.

3d. That among the pretexts urged for continuance of the war, is the assertion that the Confederate Government desires to deprive the United States of the free navigation of the Western rivers, although the truth is that the Confederate Congress, by public act, prior to the commencement of the war, enacted that "the peaceful navigation of the Mississippi River is hereby declared free to the citizens of any of the States upon its boundaries, or upon the borders of its navigable tributaries," a declaration to which this Government has always been, and is still, ready to adhere.

4th. That now, at a juncture when our arms have been successful, we restrict ourselves to the same just and moderate demand that we made at the darkest period of our reverses, the simple demand that the people of the United States should cease to war upon us, and permit us to pursue our own path to happiness, while they in peace pursue theirs.

5th. That we are debarred from the renewal of formal proposals for peace by having no reason to expect that they would be received with the respect mutually due by nations in their intercourse, whether in peace or in war.

6th. That, under these circumstances, we are driven to protect our own country by transferring the seat of war to that of an enemy, who pursues us with a relentless and, apparently, aimless hostility; that our fields have been laid waste, our people killed, many homes made desolate, and that rapine and murder have ravaged our frontiers; that the sacred right of self-defense demands that, if such a war is to continue, its consequences shall fall on those who persist in their refusal to make peace.

7th. That the Confederate army, therefore, comes to occupy the territory of their enemies, and to make it the theater of hostilities; that

with the people themselves rests the power to put an end to this invasion of their homes, for, if unable to prevail on the Government of the United States to conclude a general peace, their own State government, in the exercise of its sovereignty, can secure immunity from the desolating effects of warfare on the soil of the State by a separate treaty of peace, which this Government will ever be ready to conclude on the most just and liberal basis.

8th. That the responsibility thus rests on the people of ——— of continuing an unjust and oppressive warfare upon the Confederate States—a warfare which can never end in any other manner than that now proposed. With them is the option of preserving the blessings of peace by the simple abandonment of the design of subjugating a people over whom no right of dominion has ever been conferred, either by God or man.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

HEADQUARTERS,
Two Miles from Fredericktown, Md., September 7, 1862.

General GUSTAVUS W. SMITH,
Commanding, &c., Richmond, Va.:

GENERAL: I have received your letter of the 1st instant, reporting the condition of affairs at Suffolk, New Kent, Fredericksburg, &c. I do not think the enemy will be able to maintain a large force south of James River, and unless prevented by the enemy's gunboats you will be able to retake Norfolk. I feel convinced that their land force at that point will be small. I have thought of suggesting to you the advantages of strengthening and reoccupying old Fort Powhatan, as opportunity may offer. It will extend your command of James River, and stop the ascent of the enemy's boats and depredations upon the river banks, &c. It could be held by the Navy, and as soon as the Richmond is completed will enable her to clear out the river. Every effort should now be made to complete the Richmond immediately, and heavy guns could now be prepared for Powhatan at the Tredegar Works. We must leave no stone unturned to expel the enemy from our borders. I have seen official accounts of the complete evacuation of Fredericksburg, and official reports from the valley state that Winchester was abandoned on the night of September 2. General White, commanding at that place, is stated to have retired into Pennsylvania. I think the enemy will concentrate about Washington. I hope you will make every effort to collect available troops on the James River and Rappahannock, so as to protect Richmond and cover the country. You must expect to be annoyed by the fleet of the enemy.

I am, with high respect, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

CAMP NEAR GENERAL HILL'S HEADQUARTERS,
Montgomery's House, September 8, 1862.

General PENDLETON,
Chief of Artillery:

GENERAL: I send you a note from Colonel Chilton, assistant adjutant-general, directing the guns now with me to remain here with General Hill. This was done at the request of General Hill, as we have here a fine position for them.

I would respectfully request that my battalion be all sent up here, and the detachments of the other commands be returned to your headquarters. I have been to see General Hill on this point, and it will be satisfactory to him, as it will only deprive me of three long-range guns, as I have seven here and two at camp. It is indispensable that I should have a quartermaster and commissary.

A. S. CUTTS,
Commanding Battalion.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
September 8, 1862.

Brigadier-General PENDLETON, *Commanding:*

GENERAL: The artillery of long range placed by Major-General Hill was designed to command the Washington road. The commanding general desires that it shall remain there.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. H. CHILTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

P. S.—Colonel Cutts will remain with them.

HEADQUARTERS,
Near Fredericktown, Md., September 8, 1862.

His Excellency JEFFERSON DAVIS,
President of the Confederate States, Richmond, Va.:

Mr. PRESIDENT: The present position of affairs, in my opinion, places it in the power of the Government of the Confederate States to propose with propriety to that of the United States the recognition of our independence. For more than a year both sections of the country have been devastated by hostilities which have brought sorrow and suffering upon thousands of homes, without advancing the objects which our enemies proposed to themselves in beginning the contest. Such a proposition, coming from us at this time, could in no way be regarded as suing for peace; but, being made when it is in our power to inflict injury upon our adversary, would show conclusively to the world that our sole object is the establishment of our independence and the attainment of an honorable peace. The rejection of this offer would prove to the country that the responsibility of the continuance of the war does not rest upon us, but that the party in power in the United States elect to prosecute it for purposes of their own. The proposal of peace would enable the people of the United States to determine at their coming elections whether they will support those who favor a prolongation of the war, or those who wish to bring it to a termination, which can but be productive of good to both parties without affecting the honor of either.

I have the honor to be, with high respect, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Near Fredericktown, Md., September 8, 1862.

His Excellency President DAVIS, *Richmond, Va.:*

Mr. PRESIDENT: Since my letter to you of the 7th instant, nothing of interest, in a military point of view, has transpired. As far as I can

learn, the enemy are not moving in this direction, but continue to concentrate about Washington. I am endeavoring to break up the line of communication as far back as Culpeper Court-House, and turn everything into the Valley of Virginia, in accordance with the plan which I have heretofore made known to you.

I fear that the arms captured on the plains of Manassas, of which some 10,000 or 12,000 were collected at Gainesville, will all be lost, for want of transportation to remove them. I made the best arrangements in my power, being compelled to move the army away, and the wagons that had been ordered to go by Gainesville to take arms back were taken to transport sick and wounded back to Warrenton. I can get no satisfactory account of these arms. The last I heard of them they were still at Gainesville.

So far we have had no difficulty in procuring provisions in the country, though we have not relied exclusively upon them for our subsistence.

I have the honor to be, with high respect, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
September 8, 1862.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General:

GENERAL: Many convalescents, anxious to rejoin their commands, are scattered between this and Culpeper Court-House, subject to capture by passing scouts of Federal cavalry. General Lee requests that all recruits, convalescents, &c., destined for this army, may be retained in Richmond, employed as guards or at the school of instruction, until in sufficient force to be sent forward as an organized detachment, under command of officers, to Culpeper Court-House, and thence, after drawing rations sufficient for the march, to Winchester, by the way of Luray and Front Royal. Under the present system they are scattered from Rapidan, unprovided for and uncontrolled, straggling on the road and depredating upon the community, and in some instances have been captured by the enemy.

I am, general, respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. H. CHILTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
Near Fredericktown, Md., September 8, 1862.

To the People of Maryland:

It is right that you should know the purpose that brought the army under my command within the limits of your State, so far as that purpose concerns yourselves. The people of the Confederate States have long watched with the deepest sympathy the wrongs and outrages that have been inflicted upon the citizens of a commonwealth allied to the States of the South by the strongest social, political, and commercial ties. They have seen with profound indignation their sister State deprived of every right and reduced to the condition of a conquered province. Under the pretense of supporting the Constitution, but in violation of its most valuable provisions, your citizens have been arrested

and imprisoned upon no charge and contrary to all forms of law. The faithful and manly protest against this outrage made by the venerable and illustrious Marylander, to whom in better days no citizen appealed for right in vain, was treated with scorn and contempt; the government of your chief city has been usurped by armed strangers; your legislature has been dissolved by the unlawful arrest of its members; freedom of the press and of speech has been suppressed; words have been declared offenses by an arbitrary decree of the Federal Executive, and citizens ordered to be tried by a military commission for what they may dare to speak. Believing that the people of Maryland possessed a spirit too lofty to submit to such a government, the people of the South have long wished to aid you in throwing off this foreign yoke, to enable you again to enjoy the inalienable rights of freemen, and restore independence and sovereignty to your State. In obedience to this wish, our army has come among you, and is prepared to assist you with the power of its arms in regaining the rights of which you have been despoiled.

This, citizens of Maryland, is our mission, so far as you are concerned. No constraint upon your free will is intended; no intimidation will be allowed within the limits of this army, at least. Marylanders shall once more enjoy their ancient freedom of thought and speech. We know no enemies among you, and will protect all, of every opinion. It is for you to decide your destiny freely and without constraint. This army will respect your choice, whatever it may be; and while the Southern people will rejoice to welcome you to your natural position among them, they will only welcome you when you come of your own free will.

R. E. LEE,
General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Near Fredericktown, Md., September 9, 1862.

His Excellency President DAVIS, *Richmond, Va.:*

Mr. PRESIDENT: Nothing of interest, in a military point of view, has transpired since my last communication. We are able to obtain forage for our animals and some provisions, but there is more difficulty about the latter. Many of the farmers have not yet gotten out their wheat, and there is a reluctance on the part of millers and others to commit themselves in our favor. I shall now open our communication with the valley, so that we can obtain more supplies. Some cattle, but not in any great numbers, are obtained in this country. The inhabitants are said to have driven many off to Pennsylvania.

From reports that have reached me, I believe that the enemy are pushing a strong column up the Potomac River by Rockville and Darnestown, and by Poolesville toward Seneca Mills. I hear that the commands of Sumner, Sigel, Burnside, and Hooker are advancing in the direction above mentioned.

I have the honor to be, with high respect, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Near Fredericktown, Md., September 9, 1862.

His Excellency President DAVIS:

Mr. PRESIDENT: I have just received your letter of the 7th instant, from Rapidan, informing me of your intention to come on to Leesburg.

While I should feel the greatest satisfaction in having an interview with you, and consulting upon all subjects of interest, I cannot but feel great uneasiness for your safety should you undertake to reach me. You will not only encounter the hardships and fatigues of a very disagreeable journey, but also run the risk of capture by the enemy. I send my aide-de-camp, Major [W. H.] Taylor, back to explain to you the difficulties and dangers of the journey, which I cannot recommend you to undertake.

I am endeavoring to break up the line through Leesburg, which is no longer safe, and turn everything off from Culpeper Court-House toward Winchester. I shall move in the direction I originally intended, toward Hagerstown and Chambersburg, for the purpose of opening our line of communication through the valley, in order to procure sufficient supplies of flour. I shall not move until to-morrow, or, perhaps, next day, but when I do move the line of communication in this direction will be entirely broken up. I must, therefore, advise that you do not make an attempt that I cannot but regard as hazardous.

I have the honor to be, with high respect, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 191. } HDQRS. ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA, *September* 9, 1862.

I. The citizens of Fredericktown being unwilling, while overrun by members of this army, to open their stores, in order to give them confidence, and to secure to officers and men purchasing supplies for benefit of this command, all officers and men of this army are strictly prohibited from visiting Fredericktown except on business, in which case they will bear evidence of this in writing from division commanders. The provost-marshal in Fredericktown will see that his guard rigidly enforces this order.

II. Major Taylor will proceed to Leesburg, Va., and arrange for transportation of the sick and those unable to walk to Winchester, securing the transportation of the country for this purpose. The route between this and Culpeper Court-House east of the mountains being unsafe will no longer be traveled. Those on the way to this army already across the river will move up promptly; all others will proceed to Winchester collectively and under command of officers, at which point, being the general depot of this army, its movements will be known and instructions given by commanding officer regulating further movements.

III. The army will resume its march to-morrow, taking the Hagerstown road. General Jackson's command will form the advance, and, after passing Middletown, with such portion as he may select, take the route toward Sharpsburg, cross the Potomac at the most convenient point, and by Friday morning take possession of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, capture such of them as may be at Martinsburg, and intercept such as may attempt to escape from Harper's Ferry.

IV. General Longstreet's command will pursue the main road as far as Boonsborough, where it will halt, with reserve, supply, and baggage trains of the army.

V. General McLaws, with his own division and that of General R. H. Anderson, will follow General Longstreet. On reaching Middletown will take the route to Harper's Ferry, and by Friday morning possess himself of the Maryland Heights and endeavor to capture the enemy at Harper's Ferry and vicinity.

VI. General Walker, with his division, after accomplishing the object in which he is now engaged, will cross the Potomac at Cheek's Ford, ascend its right bank to Lovettsville, take possession of Loudoun Heights, if practicable, by Friday morning, Keys' Ford on his left, and the road between the end of the mountain and the Potomac on his right. He will, as far as practicable, co-operate with Generals McLaws and Jackson, and intercept retreat of the enemy.

VII. General D. H. Hill's division will form the rear guard of the army, pursuing the road taken by the main body. The reserve artillery, ordnance, and supply trains, &c., will precede General Hill.

VIII. General Stuart will detach a squadron of cavalry to accompany the commands of Generals Longstreet, Jackson, and McLaws, and, with the main body of the cavalry, will cover the route of the army, bringing up all stragglers that may have been left behind.

IX. The commands of Generals Jackson, McLaws, and Walker, after accomplishing the objects for which they have been detached, will join the main body of the army at Boonsborough or Hagerstown.

X. Each regiment on the march will habitually carry its axes in the regimental ordnance wagons, for use of the men at their encampments, to procure wood, &c.

By command of General R. E. Lee:

R. H. CHILTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS VALLEY DISTRICT,
September 10, 1862.

Brigadier-General BRANCH,
Commanding Division:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs me to say that, instead of moving at dawn, as hitherto ordered, you will follow General Lawton when he comes up, he being ordered to move at dawn.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. F. PAXTON,
Acting Assistant-Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS VALLEY DISTRICT,
September 11, 1862.

General BRANCH:

The major-general commanding directs me to say that Major-General Hill, having been released from arrest, will assume command of his division, and you will turn over to him all instructions received relative to it.

Respectfully,

E. F. PAXTON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
Hagerstown, Md., September 12, 1862.

His Excellency President DAVIS:

Mr. PRESIDENT: Before crossing the Potomac I considered the advantages of entering Maryland east or west of the Blue Ridge. In either

case it was my intention to march upon this town. By crossing east of the Blue Ridge, both Washington and Baltimore would be threatened, which I believed would insure the withdrawal of the mass of the enemy's troops north of the Potomac. I think this has been accomplished. I had also supposed that as soon as it was known that the army had reached Fredericktown, the enemy's forces in the Valley of Virginia, which had retired to Harper's Ferry and Martinsburg, would retreat altogether from the State. In this I was disappointed, and you will perceive from the accompanying order* of the 9th instant that Generals Jackson and McLaws have been detached with a view of capturing their forces at each place should they not have retired.

The army has been received in this region with sympathy and kindness. We have found in this city about 1,500 barrels of flour, and I am led to hope that a supply can be gathered from the mills in the country, though I fear we shall have to haul from the Valley of Virginia. The supply of beef has been very small, and we have been able to procure no bacon. A thousand pairs of shoes and some clothing were obtained in Fredericktown, 250 pairs in Williamsport, and about 400 pairs in this city. They will not be sufficient to cover the bare feet of the army.

Our advance pickets are at Middleburg, on the Pennsylvania line. I await here the result of the movements upon Harper's Ferry and Martinsburg.

I have the honor to inclose to you a copy of a proclamation† which I issued to the people of Maryland. I waited on entering the State for the arrival of ex-Governor Lowe; but finding that he did not come up, and that the citizens were embarrassed as to the intentions of the army, I determined to delay no longer in making known our purpose.

I have the honor to be, with high respect, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
Hagerstown, Md., September 13, 1862.

His Excellency President DAVIS, *Richmond, Va.:*

Mr. PRESIDENT: I regret that you should have exposed yourself, while indisposed, to the fatigue of travel, though I should have been highly gratified at an opportunity of conferring with you on many points. You will perceive by the printed address† to the people of Maryland, which has been sent you, that I have not gone contrary to the views expressed by you on the subject. Should there be anything in it to correct, please let me know.

I have received as yet no official list of the casualties in the late battles, and, from the number of absentees from the army and the vice of straggling, a correct list cannot now be obtained. The army has been so constantly in motion, its attention has been so unremittingly devoted to what was necessary, that little opportunity has been afforded for attention to this subject. I wish your views of its operations could be realized, but so much depends upon circumstances beyond its control and the aid that we may receive, that it is difficult for me to conjecture the result. To look to the safety of our own frontier and to operate untrammeled in an enemy's territory, you need not be told is very diffi-

* See Special Orders, No. 191, p. 603.
† Dated September 8, 1862, p. 601.

cult. Every effort, however, will be made to acquire every advantage which our position and means may warrant. One great embarrassment is the reduction of our ranks by straggling, which it seems impossible to prevent with our present regimental officers. Our ranks are very much diminished—I fear from a third to one-half of the original numbers—though I have reason to hope that our casualties in battles will not exceed 5,000 men.

I am glad to hear that the railroad bridge over the Rapidan is in a fair way to completion. I fear all the locomotives and cars captured at Bristoe and Manassas have been destroyed either by the enemy or ourselves. As I before stated, having only Jackson's and Longstreet's corps in the battle of Manassas, I was unable to spare men to save property, though I knew and felt its value.

I fear there was much suffering among the wounded, but it was impossible to prevent it. Dr. Guild, the medical director, with detachments from each brigade, was left upon the field and all the wounded committed to his care. All the means of transportation at our command were given to him, including the wagons, with directions that the wounded must receive the first attention and be sent to Warrenton. They were ordered to be forwarded thence to Gordonsville as fast as possible, and as they were able to bear the transportation.

Only one regiment of cavalry is in front of Warrenton, and that I fear my necessities will oblige me to withdraw. Unless General Smith can organize a force, and advance it, of sufficient strength to cover that section of country, it will be liable to raids from Washington and Alexandria by the enemy's cavalry. It is a risk we must necessarily run to use the troops elsewhere.

With sincere wishes for your health and prosperity, I am, most respectfully and truly, yours,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
Hagerstown, Md., September 13, 1862.

Major-General MCLAWS, *Commanding Division, &c.:*

GENERAL: General Lee desires me to say that he has not heard from you since you left the main body of the army. He hopes that you have been able to reach your destined position. He is anxious that the object of your expedition be speedily accomplished. The enemy have doubtless occupied Frederick since our troops have abandoned it, and are following our rear. The enemy have abandoned Martinsburg and retreated to Harper's Ferry, about 2,500 or 3,000 strong. General Jackson will be at Harper's Ferry by noon to-day to co-operate with you. General Stuart, with his cavalry, occupies the Middletown Valley. General D. H. Hill is a mile or two west of Boonsborough, at the junction of the Sharpsburg and Hagerstown roads, and General Longstreet is at Hagerstown. You are particularly desired to watch well the main road from Frederick to Harper's Ferry, so as to prevent the enemy from turning your position. The commanding general hopes that the enemy about Harper's Ferry will be speedily disposed of, and the various detachments returned to the main body of the army. You are also desired to communicate as frequently as you can with headquarters.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. L. LONG,
Colonel and Military Secretary.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
September 13, 1862—10 p. m.

General LAFAYETTE MCLAWS,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: General Lee directs me to say that, from reports reaching him, he believes the enemy is moving toward Harper's Ferry to relieve the force they have there. You will see, therefore, the necessity of expediting your operations as much as possible. As soon as they are completed, he desires you, unless you receive orders from General Jackson, to move your force as rapidly as possible to Sharpsburg. General Longstreet will move down to-morrow and take a position on Beaver Creek, this side of Boonsborough. General Stuart has been requested to keep you informed of the movements of the enemy.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. M. R. TALCOTT,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

NEAR HARPER'S FERRY,
September 14, 1862—7.20 a. m.

Major-General MCLAWS:

GENERAL: Your dispatch of yesterday has been received. The Loudoun Heights are in possession of Walker. I desire you to move forward until you get complete possession of the Maryland Heights. I am gratified to learn that you have the main heights. The enemy yesterday had a battery on your side of the Potomac, above the Ferry a short distance. I have sent officers on to the Loudoun Heights for the purpose of establishing batteries there to sweep the ground occupied by the enemy's camps, and to the east, &c. I hope that you will establish batteries wherever you can to advantage, for the purpose of firing upon the enemy's camps, and at such other points as you may be able to damage him. There is a fortification extending from Barbour's house, in the direction of the Potomac. You may be able to take this work in reverse. So soon as you get your batteries all planted, let me know, as I desire, after yourself, Walker, and myself have our batteries ready to open, to send in a flag of truce, for the purpose of getting out the non-combatants, should the commanding officer refuse to surrender. Should we have to attack, let the work be done thoroughly; fire on the houses when necessary. The citizens can keep out of harm's way from your artillery. Demolish the place if it is occupied by the enemy, and does not surrender. I hope that Walker will be able to get a plunging fire into a work which is immediately in my front, on the turnpike, and also on a battery which is upon an island of the Shenandoah, about a mile above the mouth of the river. The position in front of me is a strong one, and I desire to remain quiet, and let you and Walker draw attention from Furnace Hill, so that I may have an opportunity of getting possession of the hill without much loss.

Respectfully,

T. J. JACKSON,
Major-General.

P. S.—My signal station is on the first hill south of Halltown. Impress guides. You can explain positions, &c. I have given directions to communicate with your signal party.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
Hagerstown, September 14, 1862.

Maj. Gen. LAFAYETTE MCLAWS,
Commanding Division:

GENERAL: General Longstreet moves down this morning to occupy the Boonsborough Valley, so as to protect your flank from attacks from forces coming from Frederick, until the operations at Harper's Ferry are finished. I desire your operations there to be pushed on as rapidly as possible, and, if the point is not ultimately taken, so arrange it that your forces may be brought up the Boonsborough Valley. General Stuart, with a portion of General D. H. Hill's forces, holds the gap between Boonsborough and Middletown, and Hampton's and Munford's brigades of cavalry occupy Burkittsville and the pass through the mountains there. If Harper's Ferry should be taken, the road will be open to you to Sharpsburg. Around the mountains from Sharpsburg the road communicates with Boonsborough and Hagerstown.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
September 14, 1862—11.15 p. m.

Major-General MCLAWS,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: In addition to what has already been stated in reference to your abandonment of Weverton, and routes you can take, I will mention you might cross the Potomac, below Weverton, into Virginia. I believe there is a ford at the Point of Rocks, and at Berlin below, but do not know whether either is accessible to you. The enemy from Jefferson seem to have forced a passage at Crampton's Gap, which may leave all on the river clear. This portion of the army will take position at Centreville, commonly called Keedysville, 2½ miles from Boonsborough, on the Sharpsburg road, with a view of preventing the enemy that may enter the gap at Boonsborough turnpike from cutting you off, and enabling you to make a junction with it. If you can pass to-night on the river road, by Harper's Ferry, or cross the mountain below Crampton's Gap toward Sharpsburg, let me know. I will be found at or near Centreville, or Keedysville, as it is called.

By order of General Lee:

R. H. CHILTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
September 14, 1862—2 p. m.

General MCLAWS:

GENERAL: At 9 o'clock the road was opened to the top of Kershaw's Height. The road over the last mountain was found to be heavily blockaded, but the position being an admirable one, commanding the position of the enemy, I persevered, and will have the way opened by 3 o'clock this evening.

Respectfully,

A. H. MCLAWS,
Major.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
September 14, 1862—10.15 p. m.

Colonel MUNFORD, *Rohrersville:*

COLONEL: Hold your position at Rohrersville, if possible, and if you can discover or hear of a practicable road below Crampton's Gap by which McLaws, at Weverton at present, can pass over the mountains to Sharpsburg, send him a messenger to guide him over immediately.

By order of General Lee:

R. H. CHILTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 193. HDQRS. ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
September 14, 1862.

I. Brigadier-General Hood's arrest is temporarily suspended, and he will resume his command, Whiting's division.

II. Lieutenant Garland, aide-de-camp to the lamented General Garland, will proceed with his remains to his home in Lynchburg, Va., and arrange with the brigade quartermaster for transportation to Rapidan, and thence by railroad to Lynchburg.

* * * * * * *

By order of General R. E. Lee:

A. P. MASON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
Hagerstown, Md., September 15, 1862.

Maj. Gen. GUSTAVUS W. SMITH,
Commanding, &c., Richmond, Va.:

GENERAL: Your letter of the 4th instant* has just been received. I am glad to learn that you have organized a force for the Rappahannock, which I hope will be sufficient for present purposes; but I beg you will spare no effort to increase it, and, if it acquires sufficient strength, that you will advance it beyond the Rappahannock, to cover that country from the raids of the enemy's cavalry as far as possible. The wounded at Warrenton must be brought back to a place of greater security whenever opportunity affords, and as soon as they can bear the transportation. They were only sent there temporarily.

I am glad you have given directions for the gathering up and forwarding to their regiments of the stragglers through the country, and hope you will speedily obtain enough labor to complete the works around Richmond.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Centreville, [Keedysville,] Md., September 15, 1862.

General McLAWS,
Commanding Division, &c.:

GENERAL: General Lee desires me to say that he sent several dispatches to you last night; he is in doubt that they have been received.

* Not found.

We have fallen back to this place to enable you more readily to join us. You are desired to withdraw immediately from your position on Maryland Heights, and join us here. If you can't get off any other way, you must cross the mountain. The utmost dispatch is required. Should you be able to cross over to Harper's Ferry, do so and report immediately.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. L. LONG,
Colonel and Military Secretary.

SHARPSBURG,
September 17, 1862—4.30 a. m.

Brigadier-General PENDLETON,
Commanding Artillery:

GENERAL: I desire you to keep some artillery guarding each of the fords at Williamsport, Falling Waters, and Shepherdstown, and have some infantry with it, if possible.

Very respectfully, yours,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
September 17, 1862.

Brigadier-General PENDLETON,
Shepherdstown:

GENERAL: If you have fifteen or twenty guns, suitable for our purpose, which you can spare, the general desires you to send them, with a sufficiency of ammunition. You must not take them from the fords if essential to their safety. Send up the stragglers. Take any cavalry about there and send up at the point of the sword. We want ammunition, guns, and provisions.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. H. CHILTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

P. S.—If you have not as many guns as wanted, to spare, send those of long range.

MARTINSBURG, *September* 17, 1862.

Brig. Gen. W. N. PENDLETON,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: I find, on reaching here, that there are only about 30 cavalry and 800 infantry, 400 of whom, I suppose, could be relied on. I have heard nothing of Colonel Harman, although Captain Colston tells me that he has received information that he would be here. A scouting party, sent by General Stuart, reported this evening that there was no enemy between this and Williamsport. I shall go down in the morning with a few infantry and two or three batteries.

I am informed by Captain Colston that he was directed by General Jackson to drive off some of the enemy who were at a bridge across Back Creek. He went with one piece of artillery and the infantry, but found the number of the enemy about 2,000 and returned. They have

a train, with the engine always fired up. If I can get a regiment of cavalry, supported by 600 or 800 infantry, I would be very glad to attempt to destroy the bridge, and might capture some of the enemy. I write to inquire whether I shall attempt it if, upon reconnaissance, I think it practicable. My orders do not cover this point. Should it be deemed proper for me to make this attack, I would like to have authority, in General Lee's name, to get such troops as I can find about here. Please send me written orders.

I am, very respectfully,

J. THOMPSON BROWN,
Colonel, &c.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Charleston, W. Va., September 18, 1862.
(Received September 29, 1862.)

Hon. GEORGE W. RANDOLPH,
Secretary of War, Richmond, Va.:

SIR: The owners of the Kanawha salt works report that many of their furnaces are idle, owing to the fact that they have no coal with which to run their furnaces. To obtain coal they require some blasting powder, which it is not in my power to furnish. I, therefore, request that the Chief of Ordnance be directed to send 100 kegs to this place, to be issued by Major Marye, chief of ordnance, in such quantities as the works may require. If the Ordnance Department have not the quantity to spare on the receipt of this, it would be well to forward as much as can be furnished as rapidly as possible.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. W. LORING,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Indorsements.]

Referred to Chief of Ordnance. Can blasting powder be supplied?
G. W. RANDOLPH.

The Niter and Mining Bureau has already been directed to send 750 pounds of blasting powder to General Loring for blasting purposes. It is all that can be spared.

J. GORGAS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Charleston, W. Va., September 19, 1862.

Hon. GEORGE W. RANDOLPH,
Secretary of War:

SIR: If I can carry out the instructions previously given to me, to march toward the Valley of Virginia, my only direction lies close to the Northwestern Railroad, frequently within one day's march of it, by which the enemy could mass their troops and destroy my army. Escaping this, my only access into the valley is by Beverly, now strongly fortified and held by General Kelley. Though the country to be traversed is rich in places, yet, in a rapid march through it, I must carry my subsistence and other stores in my trains. The roads are difficult, the distance very great, and the exposure of my troops, tired and straggling, to fresh troops of the enemy, massed by the railroad, renders the march hazard-

ous. This valley, on the other hand, it strikes me, can be retained, at least until the coming on of high waters late in the fall, and, if our successes in the East and West continue, perhaps permanently. It is thought that its retention will draw to us from 3,000 to 5,000 recruits for the army, and at the same time the troops of Ohio, to a much larger number than my own, will be detained in my front and prevented from joining the armies of the enemy in the East or the West. In this valley there are large amounts of salt, corn, and coal-oil, which should be either consumed by our armies or carried into the Confederacy. From this base, too, with my cavalry under the efficient leadership of General Jenkins, I think I can reclaim all the western part of the State during the autumn; but if I leave this section and take up my march eastward, the Wheeling government and Northern occupation will at once settle down as I withdraw.

I have telegraphed you this day to send me 5,000 stand of arms, which, I think, will be at once needed to put into the hands of recruits from this section. Be good enough to inform me at once of the policy which I shall be expected to pursue, and keep me frequently advised of the movements of our troops on my eastern and western flanks, on which my movements, in my judgment, should be made to depend.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. W. LORING,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
September 19, 1862.

Brigadier-General PENDLETON,
Shepherdstown, Va.:

GENERAL: The commanding general says that if the enemy is in force in your front you must retire to-night. If not in force, being merely an artillery force, withdraw the infantry forces, directing them to join their respective divisions on the march to-morrow, a few guns and a small cavalry force being sufficient to guard the fords.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. H. CHILTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMISTEAD'S BRIGADE,
September 19, 1862.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL, PENDLETON'S CORPS:

I have the honor to report that the enemy are moving their forces down the river. They have opened another battery on us, and are bringing up one more. This is reported by Captain Poindexter, picketing immediately in front of my position. The enemy have thrown out skirmishers. I can see their signal flags on the mountains on our right.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. GREGORY HODGES,
Colonel, Commanding Armistead's Brigade.

P. S.—I have sent the Ninth Virginia Regiment, at the request of Colonel Munford, to a ford below. The regiment does not number more than 50 or 60.

HEADQUARTERS ARMISTEAD'S BRIGADE,
September 19, 1862.

General PENDLETON, *Commanding:*

GENERAL: In obedience to your request that I would keep you posted, I have the honor to state that Colonel Edmonds, Thirty-eighth Virginia, reports that we have not a piece of artillery in position, firing, and the enemy have, as far as he could ascertain, twenty-odd. There is nothing to prevent the enemy from crossing except the line of sharp-shooters on the river.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. GREGORY HODGES,
Colonel, Commanding Armistead's Brigade.

SEPTEMBER 20, 1862.

General PENDLETON,
Chief of Artillery, Army of Northern Virginia:

SIR: I respectfully ask permission of you for Capt. R. C. M. Page, of the Morris Artillery, to refit his battery from the captured ordnance stores at Harper's Ferry. I would also most earnestly request that he be allowed to exchange the guns he has for such improved guns as may be there. Captain Page's battery is almost entirely disabled from the prolonged and unequal contest it sustained against the batteries of the enemy, superior in number and kind of guns. Captain Page's service in the action of yesterday entitles him to the best guns and the best equipments.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. P. JONES,
Major, Commanding Battalion Reserve Artillery.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
September 21, 1862.

Maj. B. G. BALDWIN,
In Charge of Ordnance Department, Winchester, Va.:

MAJOR: The commanding general desires me to write advising you of his anxiety that you should adopt the most energetic measures to put your department at Winchester into a state of the greatest efficiency as speedily as possible, and some solicitude is felt about this matter of ammunition. He is particularly anxious that four 24-pounder Parrott guns captured at Harper's Ferry may be sent forward if ammunition of a suitable character can be obtained, as the enemy have been pushed back wherever our guns have reached them, and they rely greatly upon their long-range artillery, in which they have greatly the advantage over us. It is hoped that this may be found among that taken at Harper's Ferry, probably overlooked; otherwise, if to be procured from Richmond, he wishes it brought up immediately. He has also advised Department at Richmond that he wishes two-thirds of the ammunition forwarded to be long-range or for the rifled pieces.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. H. CHILTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
Near Martinsburg, W. Va., September 21, 1862.

Col. A. C. MYERS, *Quartermaster-General, Richmond, Va.:*

COLONEL: I desire to call your attention to the great deficiency of clothing in this army (particularly under-clothing and shoes), for the want of which there is much suffering. When in Maryland, I am informed by Colonel Corley, there were purchased, through individuals privately, by the Quartermaster's Department, for distribution, some 4,000 or 5,000 pairs of shoes. This was by no means sufficient to supply the men without them, there being at this time at Winchester a camp of 900 men who are not effective because barefooted, and a great many more likewise with the army. The near approach of cold weather renders it all the more necessary that clothes, and especially undercloth-ing, should be supplied, and I request that you will forward to Winchester, at as early a day as practicable, such a supply of clothing and shoes as it is in the power of the Department under your control to furnish.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
Camp on the Opequon, near Smoketown, September 21, 1862.

Hon. GEORGE W. RANDOLPH,
Secretary of War, Richmond, Va.:

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that Mr. Shriver, purchasing agent of the medical department, reported to me this morning, in pursuance of orders. Although there is not much for him to do at this time, I have thought best to keep him with the medical purveyor of this army for the present. I desire to call your attention to a fact reported to me by Mr. Shriver, which cannot but be injurious to the service. He states that as soon as any place is opened by the retreat of the enemy, before the agents of the Government can purchase such medical stores as it requires, numbers of speculators from Richmond and other places buy up everything, to be resold at much higher prices. Mr. Shriver states that at Fredericksburg he had knowledge of the arrival of at least 60 of this class of persons as soon as the enemy left, and that the same thing is taking place at various places on this frontier, to the injury of the army. I have directed that medical stores found in the possession of such persons within the lines of this army shall be seized and paid for at their cost price. I am informed that these speculators have carried stores, purchased under the circumstances I have stated, to Richmond. I have no doubt that a like system of speculation upon the wants of our soldiers is carried on in other necessary articles, and respectfully suggest that measures be taken to put a stop to it, and prevent persons from coming into places vacated by the enemy with such intentions.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 196. } HDQRS. ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
September 21, 1862.

* * * * * * *

II. Brig. Gen. George H. Steuart, having reported for duty, will proceed to Winchester without delay, and there assume command and

systematize operations at that point. He will establish a provost guard sufficiently strong to keep perfect order and quiet throughout the neighborhood; organize the commissariat and quartermaster's department, so that all supplies required for the soldiery, and relieving citizens from their importunities, may be issued. All well soldiers and officers who have straggled to the rear, and all recruits, new organizations, and convalescents will be sent forward to this army immediately. As far as practicable, those belonging to the same companies, battalions, or regiments will be kept together; the whole to be sent forward properly rationed for the march under their officers. Rolls of men and officers thus sent forward will accompany each detachment, for the information of these headquarters, and to secure their proper distribution. Hospitals for the sick and wounded will also be provided by securing neighboring barns or buildings sufficiently commodious, and surgeons placed on duty with them. Surgeon Guild, medical director, will, so soon as through with duties connected with removing the sick and wounded to the rear, proceed to Winchester and organize this department for efficient action.

The foregoing requirements will be rigidly enforced, and extreme measures must be adopted to check straggling, as disastrous results will arise from it if not checked.

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By command of General R. E. Lee:

A. P. MASON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Charleston, W. Va., September 21, 1862.
(Received September 29, 1862.)

Hon. GEORGE W. RANDOLPH,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I had the honor to write to you on the 19th instant, requesting that I might be furnished with 5,000 stand of arms, and stating that the progress of enlistment was so encouraging I felt confidence in a corresponding increase of my army. I now take the liberty of repeating the request, as I am still more assured of success in recruiting, and as many of the soldiers at present in service are very poorly armed.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. W. LORING,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Charleston, W. Va., September 22, 1862.
(Received September 29, 1862.)

Hon. GEORGE W. RANDOLPH,
Secretary of War:

SIR: The bearer of this communication, Capt. John D. Myrick, of my staff, has been sent to Richmond by me for the purpose of personally urging my request for 5,000 arms for this department, and also to procure funds for the quartermaster's and commissary departments, of which they are in need. Captain Myrick is thoroughly acquainted with the position of our forces and with my intended plans of defense in this

valley. He will, therefore, answer any inquiry you may desire to make, and render you what information you may desire in reference to this army.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. W. LORING,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Charleston, W. Va., September 22, 1862.

Hon. GEORGE W. RANDOLPH,
Secretary of War, Richmond, Va.:

SIR: I observe in the late message of the Governor of the State certain wanton and unfounded charges, that, exceeding my authority as a Confederate officer, I had improperly and mischievously interfered with the non-conscripts in Southwest Virginia and demoralized the militia. Deprecating a controversy with the Governor, and disclaiming accountability to him for my official acts, I deem it proper to lay my action on the subject before you. In accordance with your telegram of August 15, stating that "persons in the employment of the Government are not regarded as liable to militia duty," and directing me to retain them and remit the question of liability to be determined in a conference between the Secretary of War and the Governor, I issued the following General Orders of August 17:

In accordance with instructions from the Secretary of War, persons in the employment of the Government are regarded as not liable to militia duty, and will be retained in their present occupations and employments until it is otherwise ordered and determined.

And in accordance with your telegram of August 18, stating, "The militia may volunteer before enrolling; if they volunteer for three years or the war, they are entitled to bounty;" and your letter of August 21, stating, "Until mustered into the State service, the militia can volunteer, and will receive bounty, if they enlist for three years or the war," I issued another General Order, which follows:

The general commanding announces, upon the authority of the Secretary of War, to the militia in this department between thirty-five and forty-five years of age, and not yet enrolled, that they may volunteer in the service of the Confederate States for three years or the war, and by so doing will receive a bounty of $50.

These orders contain my action on the subject referred to, and in them there is certainly nothing to warrant the misstatement of the Governor that I "issued orders to stop the enrollment in Monroe, Giles, and perhaps other counties." These orders offered to the citizens suddenly called into the public service the choice between the easier and briefer duties of the militia and the more permanent and immediate duty in the regularly constituted volunteer army then in the field and in the face of the enemy. The Governor seems to desire less that a public duty be done in an efficient way than that it shall be done in his own way, and he outrages the people whom he calls to arms when he denies to them the proud privilege of becoming volunteers, and seeks to detain them forcibly in a corps [which], though of the utmost dignity, yet whose service is temporary, local, and obliged by the laws.

I have been seriously interfered with in collecting conscripts for the army by the officers of the State Line, who have, by the written testimony of my recruiting officers, heretofore sent to you, openly received these persons into their ranks, and from it up to this time I have received no aid in expelling the enemy from this section; but I have forborne to

fill the public ear with clamors on the subject, trusting that very soon harmony of interest and patriotism would produce between that force and my own concert and usefulness of action; and I deeply regret that the libel of the Governor on my conduct and motives constrains me now to depart from the preferable policy of silence, and to beg you, if in your judgment it is consistent with the public interests, to suffer this letter to be published in the papers, or presented to the State legislature for my justification.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. W. LORING,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Indorsements.]

Respectfully submitted to the President. I think it improper for the Department to authorize the publication of the letter as it stands, and do not feel authorized to expurgate it.

G. W. RANDOLPH,
Secretary of War.

Returned to Secretary of War for such conference with General Loring as may be deemed advisable. Officers have a right to claim the protection of the War Department, so far as their conduct justifies it, but none to involve it in useless controversy or extraneous issues.

J. D.

Send a copy to General Loring, and suggest that the words "wanton and unfounded," first paragraph, be omitted; that the word "statement" be submitted for "misstatements," second paragraph, third line from the bottom; that all of the last paragraph, except the first sentence ending with the word "enemy," be omitted, and the letter published.

G. W. R.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT,
September 22, 1862. (Received September 29, 1862.)

Hon. GEORGE W. RANDOLPH,
Secretary of War, Richmond, Va.:

SIR: I am to-day moving a part of my army toward the mouth of the Kanawha. A reconnaissance of my cavalry reports the enemy in position and strength at Point Pleasant. I have been active in restoring the laws over the region, and recruiting for the army and scouting the country toward the northwest and the Baltimore railroad.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. W. LORING,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
Camp on the Opequon, near Smoketown, September 22, 1862.

His Excellency President DAVIS,
Richmond, Va.:

MR. PRESIDENT: In connection with the subject of straggling, about which I had the honor to write to you again yesterday,* the destruction of private property by the army has occupied much of my attention. A great deal of damage to citizens is done by stragglers, who consume

*See Part I, p. 142.

all they can get from the charitable and all they can take from the defenseless, in many cases wantonly destroying stock and other property. The presence of a large army in any country cannot but entail loss upon the inhabitants; it is necessary at times to remove fences, pass through fields on the march, and occupy them for encampments. In battles the destruction of property is also unavoidable and often very great; but, in addition to losses to individuals inseparable from a state of war, I regret to say that much unnecessary damage is done by the troops both while marching and in camp. It is impossible as the army is now organized to prevent these acts by orders. When such orders are published they are either imperfectly executed or wholly disregarded. I have the honor to inclose to you a copy of a letter written on the 7th instant, which may not have reached you, containing some suggestions as to the means of preventing these and punishing the perpetrators. I again respectfully invite your attention to what I have said in that letter. Some effectual means of repressing these outrages should be promptly adopted, as they are disgraceful to the army and injurious to our cause. If the suggestions of that letter cannot be carried into effect, or you do not advise some other course to be pursued, a slight mitigation of the evil might be secured by sending to me Lieutenant-Colonel Harvie to act as inspector-general of the army, in which capacity he was acting while the army was near Richmond, where he was left because his services were much needed. With him I should like to have Captain Latham as assistant. I do not expect, with the assistance of these officers, to accomplish much, as I am satisfied that the situation of affairs requires an officer of rank, standing, and reputation to act as inspector-general, with sufficient assistants, and some tribunal to accompany the army, with power to inflict prompt and adequate punishment.

I am, with the highest respect, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
September 22, 1862.

Generals LONGSTREET and JACKSON:

The depredations committed by this army, its daily diminution by straggling, and the loss of arms thrown aside as too burdensome by stragglers, makes it necessary for preservation itself, aside from considerations of disgrace and injury to our cause arising from such outrages committed upon our citizens, that greater efforts be made by our officers to correct this growing evil. It is feared that roll-calls are neglected, and officers of companies and regiments are ignorant of the true condition of their commands, and are unable to account properly for absentees. To correct this, the general commanding wishes the prescribed roll-calls to be made at *reveille*, each man appearing under arms, in order that the company commander may know that they have not been thrown aside, and wherever a man is found without his arms and equipments that he be refurnished; those lost to be immediately charged against him on the muster-rolls. As half a quire of foolscap paper will last one year for a morning report, containing, as it does, thirty-two lines, and it is the labor of half an hour to rule the columns of a morning report for one month, the morning report will be made every morning to the regimental or battalion commander and sent through brigade to division commanders. Inspections of arms and equipments will be made at least weekly, and company officers will see that the arms are properly cleaned and in serviceable condition, and learn daily that cartridge-boxes

are properly filled. A brigade guard will march in rear of each brigade to keep up the ranks, drive up all stragglers, irrespective of commands, and all leaving the ranks. Commanding officers of regiments will frequently during the march pass along the lines of the regiment to see that the ranks are closed up, and that company officers are present with and attending to the proper order of their companies, arresting all neglecting their duty or absent without authority, detailing a field officer, or officer next in rank to himself, to follow in rear to see these orders executed. Upon arriving in camp, the brigade guard will immediately take measures to protect houses in the vicinity, sentinels being placed to prevent those of the command from overrunning the houses or depredations being committed upon their grounds. Where forage, wood, or other necessaries are required, they must be obtained through the proper staff officers, who will purchase for the use of the command. Officers have been allowed as inspectors to division commanders, and these inspectors will examine the company and regimental papers, and see that a proper system of accountability prevails; that company officers make proper returns and have given proper receipts for all arms in their possession, and that all property issued to soldiers has been duly charged where lost, and measures taken to indemnify the Government for losses sustained through carelessness or neglect. Quartermasters and commissaries will be compelled to remain with their trains, their accounts will be examined, property on hand inspected, and where disobedience of orders or misappropriation of property appears, report facts to commanding general for correction. The destruction of private property is attributed in a great measure to teamsters and quartermaster's attachés, who tear down fences whenever halting temporarily to cook or park their trains, without regard to damage to private property. Inspectors should, therefore, be actively and constantly employed in seeing that orders issued have been received, and if not, advising the ignorant, and, where known, seeing that they are properly executed, as, upon their activity and energetic performance of duty, commanders will be advised of the condition of their commands and be enabled to adopt necessary means to secure their efficiency. A permanent provost guard, under an efficient, energetic, and firm officer, will be established in each army corps, to which all prisoners will be turned over, either those captured or those under general charges, who, in addition to their duties as guard, will perform provost duty in correcting and punishing violations of orders coming under their observation. Commanding officers of regiments having instructed officers of their commands to look to their good order on the march and elsewhere, will arrest all neglecting this duty; this system will be carried up through the different grades.

The commanding general is satisfied that you feel the same solicitude with himself for the advancement of our cause, and earnestly appeals to you to impress your general and other officers, by personal explanations, and calls upon their sense of duty and interest in that success which alone can preserve to them everything they hold dear in this life, to infuse a different spirit among our officers, and to inspire them in making every necessary effort to bring about a better state of discipline, and to impress men and officers with the importance of a change necessary to the preservation of this army and its successful accomplishment of its mission, as its better discipline, greater mobility, and higher inspirations must counterbalance the many advantages over us, both in numbers and material, which the enemy possess.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. H CHILTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MAJOR-GENERAL MCLAWS' DIVISION,
Near Martinsburg, September 22, 1862.

Brigadier-General PENDLETON,
Chief of Artillery:

GENERAL: I have the honor of inclosing an application from Captain Read for a new battery. I cordially indorse the application, and hope some of the guns taken at Harper's Ferry may be turned over to him. This battery is most efficient, has seen much service, and has suffered severely in the late engagement at Sharpsburg. The officers are distinguished for gallantry, efficiency, and courage. The new guns are required in this division, and I think the service will be promoted by granting the application. I respectfully ask that Captain Read's application be granted.

Very respectfully,

H. C. CABELL,
Colonel and Chief of Artillery, Major-General McLaws' Division.

[Indorsement.]

SEPTEMBER 23, 1862.

Captain Read's battery was very much cut up in the engagement of the 17th instant, losing 20 horses, killed and wounded, and two guns disabled. He had also 1 officer and 14 men killed and wounded. The conduct of himself, officers, and men was distinguished for daring and coolness, and I hope he will be partially rewarded for his services by having his request granted at the earliest moment. He has a decided claim to a battery from the guns taken at Harper's Ferry, as it was his battery which, from Maryland Heights, the key of the position, fired in reverse upon the enemy posted on Bolivar Heights.

Very respectfully,

L. McLAWS,
Major-General.

[Inclosure.]

CAMP NEAR MARTINSBURG, VA.,
September 22, 1862.

Col. H. C. CABELL,
Chief of Artillery:

COLONEL: I am desirous of placing my battery in complete condition, and therefore request that you will give me a new battery. I have had two guns much damaged by recent engagements in the battle of the 17th. I now have but one rifled gun and one howitzer, with harness in bad order. Can you not procure for me a battery of the guns taken at Harper's Ferry? By doing so you will, in my opinion, be doing a service to our country.

Respectfully,

J. P. W. READ,
Captain, Commanding Battery.

[Indorsement.]

I most earnestly recommend the within application, and trust it may be granted.

J. B. KERSHAW,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Abstract from field returns of the Army of Northern Virginia, commanded by General R. E. Lee, for September 22, [1862.]

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
Longstreet's corps:			
General staff	11	.....	11
McLaws' division	269	3,659	4,018
Jones' division	350	3,460	4,403
Anderson's division	389	4,935	6,298
Walker's division	221	3,207	3,871
Hood's division	255	2,592	2,847
Evans' brigade	40	516	556
Lee's and Walton's battalions of artillery	39	632	677
Total	1,574	19,001	22,681
Jackson's corps:			
D. H. Hill's division	332	4,739	5,821
A. P. Hill's division	342	4,435	5,468
Ewell's division	298	3,144	4,066
Jackson's own division	186	2,367	3,484
Total	1,158	14,685	18,839
Grand total	2,732	33,686	41,520

NOTE ON ORIGINAL RETURN.—This return is very imperfect, the cavalry and reserve artillery not being reported.

Abstract from tri-monthly report of Ewell's division, for September 22, 1862, camp near Martinsburg, Va.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Aggregate present and absent last return.	Remarks.
	Officers.	Men.				
*Early's brigade, Brig. Gen. J. A. Early commanding.	124	905	1,221	4,035	4,062	Rolls of several companies of Seventh Virginia Regiment lost.
Fourth (Lawton's) Brigade, Col. John H. Lamar commanding.	45	682	804	.....	.....	"Absent" not given by reason of absence of company officers.
Seventh (Trimble's) Brigade, Col. James A. Walker commanding.	60	781	941	2,759	2,950	
First Louisiana (Hays') Brigade, Brig. Gen. H. T. Hays commanding.	59	634	936	.....	4,127	"Absent" in Seventh Louisiana Regiment not reported.
Total	288	3,002	3,902	.....	.....	

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
September 23, 1862.

General S. COOPER,
Adjt. and Insp. Gen. C. S. Army, Richmond, Va.:

GENERAL: Herewith please find list† of paroled prisoners taken by the Yankees, being stragglers and some few captured in battle. The

* Under head of artillery, 5 officers and 155 men reported but not accounted for in "present for duty," or in any of the aggregates. Seven guns also reported.
† Not found.

services of every man being greatly needed, General Lee is most anxious that all prisoners should be relieved by exchange as soon as possible, in order that our ranks may be increased. These prisoners have been sent back to Winchester, with orders there to await exchange.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

[R. H. CHILTON,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Near Martinsburg, W. Va., September 23, 1862.
(Received September 29, 1862.)

Hon. GEORGE W. RANDOLPH, *Secretary of War:*

SIR: It occurs to me that a good effect would be produced upon the regimental and company officers if a law was passed giving the Department or President authority to degrade them from their positions upon clear proof of bad conduct in the presence of the enemy, leaving their posts in time of battle, and deserting their command or the army in the march or in camp, and providing between the ages of eighteen and forty-five to immediately enroll them and place them in the ranks. There is great dereliction of duty among the regimental and company officers, particularly the latter, and unless something is done the army will melt away. You will see by the field return this day sent to General Cooper the woeful diminution of the present for duty of this army. The absent are scattered broadcast over the land.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
Camp on the Opequon, near Smoketown, September 23, 1862.

His Excellency President DAVIS, *Richmond, Va.:*

Mr. PRESIDENT: My desire for the welfare of the army and the success of the war induces me to trouble you very often. In addition to the matters to which I have recently called your attention, there is another of vital importance to the service. A great number of officers and men borne on the rolls of the army I fear are permanently incapacitated for duty. These should be discharged and their places filled with effective men. Justice would seem to require that some provision should be made for their support, but whether this had better be done now or left to the close of the war you and Congress must determine. Companies whose rolls show a maximum of men cannot be filled by accepting new members when they offer, unless the inefficient men be removed, nor can the places of officers unfit for duty be filled until the present incumbents are retired. The subject of recruiting this army is also one of paramount importance. The usual casualties of battle have diminished its ranks, but its numbers have been greatly decreased by desertion and straggling. This was the main cause of its retiring from Maryland, as it was unable to cope with advantage with the numerous host of the enemy. His ranks are daily increasing, and it is just reported, on what I consider reliable authority, that 40,000 joined the army of General McClellan on the day after the battle of Sharpsburg. We have now abundance of arms, and if the unarmed regiments in Texas and Arkansas could be brought forward, as well as the conscripts from the

different States, they would add greatly to our strength. Our stragglers are being daily collected, and that is one of the reasons of my being now stationary. How long they will remain with us, or when they will again disappear, it is impossible for me to say.

The enemy, since he was repulsed in his attempt on the morning of the 20th to cross the Potomac below Shepherdstown, has been quiet. General Fitz John Porter's corps, I understand, is stationed on the Maryland side of that ford, but the great bulk of his army is within our observation at Williamsport. Two regiments of infantry, I learn from Colonel Munford, who is observing the fords near Harper's Ferry, have crossed the river at that point; their object is not yet known. I am endeavoring to have the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad destroyed as far as it is within our reach. We have plenty of beef and flour for our troops, hay for our horses, and some grain. I hope every effort is being made by the War Department to collect conscripts from those counties in Virginia now within our control. No time should be lost in effecting this purpose.

It is also important that such stores as may be needed for future use should be collected by the Commissary Department. If a supply of hard bread could be sent in such manner as to reach us in good condition, it would be of great service; but its transportation in such barrels as are now used from Culpeper Court-House to the army would be hazardous. I observe that the enemy pack their hard bread in small, light boxes, by means of which more can be carried in a wagon than in barrels. I recommend that similar boxes be used for the transportation of our bread.

I am, with the highest respect, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
Camp on the Opequon, September 23, 1862.

Brigadier-General PENDLETON, *Reserve Artillery:*

GENERAL: I am directed by General Lee to say that Maj. Gen. A. P. Hill has reported that the batteries of Captains Pegram and Fleet were broken up after the recent battle at Sharpsburg, and the men and horses distributed amongst other batteries. General Hill reports most favorably on these two officers and their companies, and wishes to have the batteries refitted and ordered to report to him. General Lee suggests that it might be done better to break up some other companies and complete these than to interfere with their organization. General Hill also desires that the Maryland battery of Captain Dement be ordered to report to him, and the commanding general refers the matter for your report.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. TAYLOR,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
Near Martinsburg, September 23, 1862.

Brig. Gen. W. N. PENDLETON,
Commanding Reserve Artillery:

GENERAL: Please make inquiries at once into the position and capacity of the woolen manufactories in the counties mentioned. I have heard of but one, which I have directed to be taken care of. I will speak to

Colonel Corley on the subject of the artillery horses. As to the stragglers, you cannot do better than to carry out your proposition, sending out armed detachments to rid the country of this annoyance of stragglers, using the most stringent measures, punishing them as severely as you choose, handing them over to your men, to do your pleasure on them. I would prefer the four Parrott guns which you have here, provided with horses and ammunition, before sending for any more.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Charleston, W. Va., September 24, 1862.

Hon. GEORGE W. RANDOLPH,
Secretary of War, Richmond, Va.:

SIR: I had the honor to write you a letter on the 22d instant, in relation to the remarks of the Governor of Virginia in his message in regard to my course toward the militia, which explained my whole action on that subject, and I trust is a complete answer to yours of the 17th instant, received to-day, and inclosing a letter of A. F. Robertson, inspector-general of Virginia State Line, to you, dated Wytheville, September 3. Having never departed from the action published in my two orders, copied in mine to you of the 22d, you will observe that the letter of Mr. Robertson is a tissue of misstatements throughout, and that my action has been based upon your authority.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. W. LORING,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
Camp on the Opequon, near Smoketown, September 24, 1862.

Maj. Gen. GUSTAVUS W. SMITH,
Commanding, &c., Richmond, Va.:

GENERAL: I have received your letter of the 19th instant,* and am much gratified with the arrangements you have instituted in and around Richmond. I hope there is an error in the report you received as to the number of arms and the other property scattered on the battle-field of Manassas. Detachments were set to work the day after the battle to collect and transport them to the rear, and a regiment of cavalry, under Colonel Flournoy, was left on the ground to guard and aid in the operations. He only joined his brigade yesterday near Charlestown. I have had no report from him, but, unless driven back, I hardly think he would have left his work undone; but if he has, I trust the arrangement you have made and the orders given to Colonel Chambliss will accomplish it.

I hope Colonel Davidson will be able to return to us our stragglers that are wandering up the valley, and if Congress will take immediate measures by which they can be converted into soldiers our enemies may be kept at bay. I know that the President and Secretary of War will do all in their power to institute a better system, and I beg you to say to them there never was a more urgent necessity. I fear, for want of sufficient force to oppose the large army being collected by General McClellan, the benefits derived from the operations of the campaign will

*Not found.

be but temporary. If we cannot advance into Maryland, I hope to draw him into the valley, where I think we can operate to advantage, and at least have the benefit of the bountiful grain crops of this season. I hear of no conscripts coming on from the South to fill up our skeleton regiments, nor do I understand that you have been able to increase your force in front of Richmond. If I felt sure of its safety, I could operate more boldly and advantageously.

The enemy has suffered from straggling as well as ourselves (I believe to a greater extent), but his numbers are so great he can afford it; we cannot. He seems to be massing his troops on the left bank of the Potomac, and yesterday there were indications of his moving down toward Harper's Ferry. Two brigades were reported to have crossed over there yesterday, and should he cross in force to that point it may oblige me to take a position between Winchester and the Blue Ridge.

We have been able to gather some iron for the use of the army at Martinsburg, and if the rails could be removed from the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad through the valley and transported to Richmond it might be of benefit to the service, but I have no means of doing it. I am destroying the railroad bridges within my reach, but the system adopted by the enemy of repair and substitution of trestle-work for permanent bridges is so perfect that I fear it will only cause a delay of a few days in the operations of the road. The iron viaduct over the Monocacy was destroyed when the army was in Maryland, but that, I presume, will soon be replaced by a wooden trestle.

I feel fully assured that everything in your power will be done to improve and strengthen our rear, and in that way you will accomplish the greatest good to the army.

In the recent military operations in Maryland I see no mention of Heintzelman's corps. It is possible that he may have re-enforced the troops at Suffolk and Williamsburg, which you allude to.

I am, most respectfully, yours,

R. E. LEE,
General.

RICHMOND, VA., *September* 24, 1862.

Hon. GEORGE W. RANDOLPH, *Secretary of War:*

SIR: Having just returned from the county of Prince William, and having been in Fauquier and the contiguous counties, I will state, as the result of what I saw and of what I heard from intelligent citizens of those counties, that there are in them 20,000 tons of hay at least, sufficient for 20,000 horses for six months, and 250,000 bushels of wheat, 8,000,000 of rations at least, both disposable without injury to the citizens. It has been suggested to me that you ought to be made acquainted with these facts, and hence the liberty I take in addressing you on the subject.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. S. EWELL.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
Camp on the Opequon, near Smoketown, September 25, 1862.

General W. W. LORING,
Commanding Army of Kanawha Valley:

GENERAL: Allow me to congratulate you upon the success of your operations in Kanawha Valley, and to express my admiration of the

manner in which you have driven the enemy from a country they have so long occupied. I hope you will be able to revive the dormant loyalty of the inhabitants, and to swell your ranks to the maximum authorized by law. Conscripts might then be organized temporarily into new companies, officered and attached to your old regiments, or formed into new until they could be properly distributed among existing regiments from the State. I have heard with pleasure of your driving the enemy from Charleston, and that you had turned your steps toward Ravenswood. Unless you have some special object to accomplish on the Ohio, I fear that little good will result from your march to that river. Wheeling is the only point whose occupation would afford us advantage, and that, I fear, is beyond your reach. There clothing, shoes, &c., for your army could be obtained. Great benefit would be derived if you could permanently destroy the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, by taking down the Monongahela Valley from Weston, or any other point where it may be convenient to you to strike it, and destroy the bridges near Clarksburg and Fairmont, or, what would be better, blowing up the tunnels in their vicinity; both branches of the road would be disabled and the travel interrupted for the whole winter. You could then continue your course (if you thought proper) through Morgantown into Washington County, Pennsylvania, and supply your army with everything it wants. Should you be able to reach Pennsylvania, I hope you will collect all the horses within your reach, both for your army and the service generally. Some of the counties through which you will pass have been considered loyal to the Confederacy, and I will particularize Marion, in which Fairmont is situated. The destruction of the bridge over Cheat River and the trestle-work over that mountain would prevent the use of the road for a long time.

This army is encamped on the Opequon, below Martinsburg, having returned from its expedition into Maryland. McClellan's army is on the north bank of the Potomac, stretching from Hagerstown to Harper's Ferry. I hope to be able to retain them on the Potomac, or, if they cross, to draw them up the valley. It will depend upon circumstances whether we will be able to recross into Maryland, but, should you operate down the Potomac, endeavor to keep yourself advised of the movements of this army and notify me of your position. Probably a combined movement into Pennsylvania may be concerted. I hope your operations may be crowned with success until the close of the campaign.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
Camp on the Opequon, near Smoketown, September 25, 1862.

His Excellency President DAVIS, *Richmond, Va.:*

Mr. PRESIDENT: Since my letter of the 23d instant, the enemy has been quiet. He is in occupation of Harper's Ferry, and has troops posted both on the Maryland and Loudoun Heights. I presume he will reconstruct the railroad bridge over the Potomac, and I see it stated in the Baltimore papers that a new bridge over the Monocacy has been built. When the railroad is open to Harper's Ferry he may possibly advance up the valley, where I shall endeavor to occupy and detain him.

When I withdrew from Sharpsburg into Virginia, it was my intention to recross the Potomac at Williamsport, and move upon Hagerstown, but the condition of the army prevented; nor is it yet strong enough to

advance advantageously. Some of the stragglers have been gathered in, but many have wandered to a distance, feigning sickness, wounds, &c., deceiving the guards and evading the scouts. Many of them will not stop until they reach their distant homes.

In a military point of view, the best move, in my opinion, the army could make would be to advance upon Hagerstown and endeavor to defeat the enemy at that point. I would not hesitate to make it even with our diminished numbers, did the army exhibit its former temper and condition; but, as far as I am able to judge, the hazard would be great and a reverse disastrous. I am, therefore, led to pause.

I have written to General Loring suggesting the advantages, since the enemy has been driven from the Kanawha Valley, of proceeding down the Monongahela Valley, breaking up the railroad in the vicinity of Clarksburg, Fairmont, Cheat River, &c., and, should opportunity offer, of continuing his route into Pennsylvania and collecting horses and other necessaries for the army generally. I have told him to keep me advised of his movements should he undertake the expedition, that there may be co-operation, if practicable, between the two armies.

I am, with the highest respect, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
Camp on the Opequon, September 25, 1862.

Maj. Gen. GUSTAVUS W. SMITH,
Commanding, &c., Richmond, Va.:

GENERAL: I am directed by General Lee to say that it has been reported to him by Dr. Herndon, who is just from Warrenton, that the removal of the wounded and sick from that place had been stopped by order of Dr. Fisher on his arrival there. Only about 400 had been removed, and there are still remaining some 1,400. The commanding general desires that the work of removal shall proceed until all are carried to some place of security, inasmuch as Warrenton is not considered a safe place for them, and is liable to be visited at any time by the enemy's cavalry. There may be some whose condition will not permit their being moved; of this the surgeons will judge. The general instructs me to add that, as the route from Rapidan and Culpeper Court-House is not altogether secure from the raids of the enemy's cavalry, he deems it advisable to forsake that route of communication and adopt the one by Staunton, Harrisonburg, and down the valley. He wishes this route pursued hereafter, and, moreover, that all stores that may be at Culpeper Court-House be removed to Gordonsville or sent around to Staunton, to be drawn from for the use of this army.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. TAYLOR,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Charleston, W. Va., September 26, 1862.

Hon. GEORGE W. RANDOLPH,
Secretary of War, Richmond, Va.:

SIR: The inclosed letter again exhibits the habits of General Floyd's officers in taking troops from my army. The State Line is performing no service of which I am aware for the defense of the country, and are

very mischievous in their efforts to absorb the troops belonging to my army, every man of whom is now valuable beyond estimation in holding this frontier. It would be of great public utility if the State Line could be turned over to the Regular Army, or in some other way be made useful. The inclosed letter and others like it sent to you are striking commentaries on the grossly libelous message of the Governor. I think the officers of the State Line resort to the allurements of one year's service in contrast with the service of three years in our army to induce men belonging to us by law to join the former.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. W. LORING,
Major-General.

[Inclosure.]

PEYTONA, W. VA., *September* 19, 1862.

Colonel FITZHUGH:

DEAR SIR: I was sent out with a scouting party and went through my old county. I put up the proclamations of General Loring, and the citizens are coming in, giving up their guns, and say they are willing to take the oath to the Southern Confederacy. I had no authority to protect them. Some of Floyd's guerrilla bands are through the country, taking the citizens and stealing every horse they can lay their hands on. I would like very much to be appointed to raise some men here to fill up my company and try to get the people satisfied and get their allegiance. If you can have me appointed to raise men, I will be much obliged to you. Floyd's men are taking all the conscripts, and have 8 men who deserted from my company. Hoping that you may be able to get me appointed, and allow me the privilege of 1 lieutenant and 10 of my company to keep peace and get some men to join me, I believe I can get 150 men if I have the chance.

Respectfully, yours, truly,

JAMES W. McSHERRY,
Captain Company B, Thirty-sixth Virginia Regiment.

P. S.—Lieut. S. Thompson, of this county, belongs to my company, knows the people, and can do a good deal toward helping collect men, and also will get to see his relations.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Charleston, W. Va., September 19, 1862.

Respectfully referred to the Secretary of War. It will be observed that the people are disposed to come to the service under mild treatment. General Floyd's State Line troops, it seems, are oppressing the people of Boone County. The general should at once restrain these organizations or disband them.

Respectfully,

W. W. LORING,
Major-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 201. } HDQRS. ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
September 26, 1862.

* * * * * * *

II. The army will change its position to-morrow morning, commencing its march at daybreak. The right wing, under General Longstreet,

will pass beyond Mill Creek and encamp on the waters flowing into the Opequon, extending as high, if necessary, as Lick River or the Red Bud.

III. The left wing, under General Jackson, will halt on Mill Creek, or in that vicinity, closing upon General Longstreet as far as the nature of the ground will admit.

IV. Staff officers from each command will be sent forward at once to select encampments convenient to wood and water. The troops will be moved on parallel roads, as far as practicable, the column being kept well closed.

V. The cavalry will continue in observation on the river front as usual.

* * * * * * *

VII. The exigencies of the service require that the batteries of artillery commanded by Captains Carpenter and Cutshaw shall be temporarily united. Captain Carpenter will take command of the companies thus united. The batteries of Captains Wooding and Rice shall also be united, under the command of Captain Wooding. Lieutenants [B. F.] Brinker and [Jacob] Marks, of Captain Cutshaw's battery, and Lieutenants [J. R.] Dickenson and [J. Q.] Adams, of Captain Wooding's battery, will report for duty to Maj. Gen. T. J. Jackson. In case their services are not required by him, he will direct them to report to the Adjutant and Inspector General, C. S. Army, Richmond, Va. Four guns will be allowed each battery, and the others will be turned over to General Pendleton, who will make the proper disposition of them.

VIII. It does not appear to be generally understood by commanders of companies that they are responsible for the arms and accouterments issued to their men, and unless such as may be lost are charged to the men on their muster-rolls, the amounts will be deducted from their own pay. Commanders of regiments will notify their officers of their responsibility, and hold them accountable.

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By command of General R. E. Lee:

[R. H. CHILTON,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WINCHESTER, VA., *September* 27, 1862.

Major PAXTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: General Steuart has relieved my cavalry in Winchester, and I am operating now in the country in every direction. In a scout upon the Pughtown road yesterday I brought in 150 stragglers, found loafing at the various farm-houses. To-day I sent to Clarke County, to Pughtown, toward Romney, toward Front Royal, and expect to make a sweep, as the country is full of stragglers. I have sent back already 5,000 or 6,000. The provost guard was of no assistance, and little was doing. The labor has been constant, but I hope it has been repaid by a gratifying increase in the army. The number of officers back here was most astonishing. After due notice, I ordered the cavalry to arrest and bring to the rendezvous all officers, as well as men, found in the rear without proper leave. It created quite a stampede in the direction of the army. I hope to clear the rear sufficiently by Monday to enable me to return to my command. There are about 1,200 barefooted men here. I am

satisfied that a large number throw away their shoes in order to remain. If barefooted men are permitted to remain here, the number will continue to increase. This should, if possible, be remedied.

Very respectfully,

J. R. JONES,
Brigadier-General.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
September 29, 1862.

Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War, for his information.

R. E. LEE,
General.

CAMP LEE, HARDY COUNTY, W. VA.,
September 27, 1862. (Received October 2, 1862.)

Brig. Gen. THOMAS J. JACKSON:

GENERAL: I was much gratified at the receipt of yours of the 23d,* by Mr. Neall, as it once more brings me in direct communication with you. Your wishes as to Mr. Neall shall be fully carried out.

My last letter to you from Cheat Mountain advised you of my almost successful attempt to destroy the Cheat River Bridge, which was frustrated by a Union woman riding 25 miles through the woods to alarm the enemy, and give General Kelley time to throw a force of five times my own in my front at Cheat River Bridge. I also informed you of my co-operation with General Jenkins, enabling him to get in the rear of Kelley, and make his brilliant northwest dash without pursuit. I then came back from Randolph, through Pocahontas into Highland, where I was joined by several hundred recruits. I then set out with upward of 400 men to capture Romney. I crossed the Shenandoah Mountain at Brock's Gap, and came down Lost River very secretly, and made a night march on Romney, getting within 5 miles before midnight, when I ascertained the enemy had evacuated the place that evening. Unfortunately, 3 soldiers from Winchester, escorting some ladies under a flag of truce, got to Romney the day before. They were wild young fellows, and talked so confidently that Romney would be taken in a day or two, that the commanding officer took fright, telegraphed General Kelley for permission to fall back to the railroad, got it, and left about twelve hours too soon for me. I occupied the place two days, scouted toward the railroad, drew a party of the enemy to Romney by moving out with my whole command 2 miles, as if in retreat, in the night. I ambushed the road below town, and, as I expected, their cavalry came along. We unhorsed 15 of the rascals, wounding several, captured 2 unhurt, 8 good horses, saddles and bridles, and some pistols and carbines, wounded fatally several horses that we did not take away. The next day the commanding officer at Spring River sent a flag of truce to get his wounded and dead. As the skirmish occurred just at dark, and near the woods, they carried off their dead, if any were killed. They reported their lieutenant dead.

I have about 900 men; only about 600 are armed. As all my wagons and stores were in Highland, I sent for them and moved up the river last week to this point. I have kept Kelley running up and down the railroad with troops for ten days. He has about 2,500 men in all from

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*Not found.

New Creek to Green Spring. He can move the whole body by rail, and is at Cumberland one day and New Creek the next. He has his headquarters in a car. I have been able to get direct intelligence from him almost every day by means of citizen spies. My object, until all my men are armed, has been to keep the enemy out of this part of the country. I have thus far been successful. There has not been a raid of any kind since I came here. I have tried to restore confidence among our people.

We have sent off Captain Bond, the bandit leader of this county, and some four or five of his gang, to Staunton, having been fortunate enough to "bag" them. Most of these desperadoes will be captured, killed, or driven off by us. In Pendleton and the eastern part of Randolph I have restored order in the community; have broken up horse-thieving and plundering by arresting those engaged in it, and sending them to Staunton. One was killed who refused to surrender. He was a deserter from our army, had joined the Yankees, deserted them, and turned horse-thief and robber. His name was Mallow, a great scoundrel.

General, I will get down my wagons to-day from Highland. I will at once move down east of Romney and attempt the destruction of the bridge over Little Cacapon River early next week. I will send my cavalry to Romney to threaten the road higher up. If you could send a brigade to Romney, we could take New Creek and Cumberland, beyond a doubt, in a few days, and demolish all their works and the railroad. I am not strong enough to do so myself. The Secretary of War has limited me to ten companies. I have six infantry and four mounted companies, numbering in the aggregate over 900 men—first-rate men. I have had to reject two fine companies within a week because of this restriction. One of them has gone to Floyd, the other left to go to Winchester, and try to get in the cavalry there.

I am afraid my agreement last June with Dr. Miller, of Lexington, was unfortunate. I don't know of a single company yet raised by him. He is a stranger to the people of the west, and has not been as successful as he expected. This is to be regretted. If my powers had been sufficiently ample, I could probably have had 2,000 men by this time. I shall have to reject another company in a day or two, now on its way to join me, as I learned last night. A very handsome force, say, 3,000 or 4,000 men, can be raised in these mountain counties, if the Government will give the command to some one well known in the west. With my command as a nucleus, and authority to enlist everybody, conscripts, deserters, and all, three regiments can be raised before winter. If the Twenty-fifth and Thirty-first could be sent here I am perfectly certain their ranks can be filled before December 1—800 or 900 men each—provided they are to serve in the west. I wish the Government could be impressed with proper views in regard to the people and their circumstances out here. These mountains swarm with men, and good men, who will do good service if properly managed.

If possible, I will try and see you one night next week on this very important subject. The news of your glorious achievements has reanimated the whole country here.

Most truly, yours,

J. D. IMBODEN.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
September 29, 1862.

Respectfully forwarded to the honorable Secretary of War, for his

information. I have directed officers of the Twenty-fifth and Thirty-first Virginia Regiments to be sent up to that country, to fill up their regiments, and I shall make an effort to get at the conscripts.

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Lick River, W. Va., September 28, 1862.

Hon. GEORGE W. RANDOLPH,
Secretary of War:

GENERAL: The reduced condition of many of the batteries of light artillery of this army renders it necessary that two or more of them should be consolidated into one, in order to make an effective battery. Some of the batteries have been brought to this condition by losses of men and horses in battle; others by neglect and the inefficiency of the officers in charge of them. I have already ordered the following batteries to be united temporarily, as follows: The batteries of Captains Carpenter and Cutshaw to be consolidated into one battery, under Captain Carpenter, and the batteries of Captains Rice and Wooding to be united, under Captain Wooding. Captain Cutshaw has been badly wounded, and will probably never be fit for active service again, and Captain Rice has resigned. Lieutenants Brinker and Marks, of Cutshaw's battery, and Lieutenants Dickenson and Adams, of Wooding's battery, have been ordered to report to General Jackson, who has been directed to order them to report to the Adjutant and Inspector General of the Army at Richmond in case he does not require their services with his command. These officers have been recommended to be dropped from the rolls of the army as being inefficient. I particularly desire authority to reorganize and reconstruct all the unserviceable batteries of artillery of this army, and to dispose of the supernumerary officers according to their merits. I desire that you would give the necessary instructions for the accomplishment of this matter.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

[Indorsements.]

OCTOBER 2, 1862.

Respectfully submitted to the President. Authority has been asked of Congress to consolidate companies. It has not been granted. I have even been requested by a member to show my authority for disbanding them. I have no difficulty on that point, and conscripts may be transferred from the disbanded companies, but the officers of the company go out of commission, and the best officers of the two companies cannot be selected, as General Lee proposes. Shall I inform him of the difficulty before he proceeds further, or can anything be done to effect the object without a violation of law?

G. W. RANDOLPH,
Secretary of War.

Legislation is unnecessary. It would be well to communicate the facts to the committees on military affairs.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
Camp on Washington Run, Va., September 28, 1862.

His Excellency President DAVIS,
Richmond, Va.:

Mr. PRESIDENT: From information received, I believe General McClellan is concentrating his army in the direction of Harper's Ferry. The mass is on the Maryland shore, but a large body, variously estimated, and from the best intelligence believed to be 15,000 or more, is on this side of the river. In addition, the Maryland Heights, on the left bank of the Potomac, and the Loudoun Heights, on the right, are strongly occupied. Timber for the reconstruction of the bridges over the Potomac is being transported from Baltimore, and every preparation seems to be in progress for the permanent occupation of that point. Not deeming it prudent, as explained in my letter of the 25th instant, to re-enter Maryland, in order to be prepared for any flank movement the enemy might attempt, the army took a position higher up the Opequon, and now rests between the waters of Mill Creek and Lick River. I hope the returns to be made on the 30th instant will show an increase of its strength; still, there are many stragglers out, who persistently elude the search of the cavalry, and many have gone beyond our reach. We get plenty of flour from the mills in the vicinity, and have an abundance of beef. The supply of forage is not so plentiful, and our horses have been so reduced by labor and scant food that, unless their condition can be improved before winter, I fear many of them will die. Rest would be extremely advantageous to men and horses, and yet I see no way of affording it. History records but few examples of a greater amount of labor and fighting than has been done by this army during the present campaign. If arrangements could be made to pay the arrearages due the troops, and furnish them with clothes, shoes, and blankets, we could yet accomplish a great deal this fall. The number of barefooted men is daily increasing, and it pains me to see them limping over the rocky roads.

There is nothing of interest to report, but I desire to keep you always advised of the condition of the army, its proceedings, and prospects.

I am, with the highest respect, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

RICHMOND, *September* 28, 1862.

General R. E. LEE:

Soon after the receipt of yours of the 7th instant, I sent to the two houses of Congress a message, recommending the establishment of a commission to each army in the field, and that, in addition to the ordinary form of a court-martial, it should, as an inferior court, have jurisdiction of crimes not defined in the articles of war. Your letter has been read to many members of each house, who have called upon me for explanation or information, and there was reason to hope that a law would have passed before this time. There is, I learn, some opposition, but much confidence is felt in the passage of a bill substantially like the one recommended. Authority has been given to appoint commanders of *corps d'armée*, with the rank of lieutenant-general. You have two officers now commanding several divisions, and may require more. Please

send to me, as soon as possible, the names of such as you prefer for lieutenant-general; also those for major-general and brigadier-general to the extent required for the organization of your army. I have steadily urged the prompt enrollment of conscripts to fill up the thinned ranks of your regiments, and directed special attention to the counties of Western Virginia, in which but little had been done, because of the presence of the enemy. The report to me has been for the past week about 500 men, convalescents included, sent forward from this place. General Loring had not, when last heard from, left Charleston, on the Kanawha. His progress seems slow, but he may be, for good though unknown causes, detained in the valley.

My purpose was, after the expulsion of the enemy, to leave Brigadier-General Jenkins with the cavalry to protect the country, while General Loring advanced to join you, moving by way of Grafton, and destroying the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at the tunnels of the western slope, unless it should be found that his junction with you would be much delayed by taking that route, in which event the Secretary of War was instructed to direct him to return by way of Jackson River and go down the Valley of the Shenandoah. I hope the supply of shoes, which the Quartermaster-General was directed to send to Winchester, has reached you and relieved our barefooted soldiers. Attention has been called to your recommendations for the use of boxes, instead of barrels, for hard bread. General Smith keeps you advised of movements in this direction, and Colonel Chambliss has been instructed to communicate directly to you any information obtained of the enemy between the Rappahannock and the Potomac. The reports which reach us indicate a purpose either to renew the attempt to advance from Alexandria, aided by a movement from Suffolk, or by demonstration there to create a diversion in favor of McClellan's army. The feverish anxiety to invade the North has been relieved by the counter-irritant of apprehension for the safety of the capital in the absence of the army, so long criticised for a "want of dash," and the class who so vociferously urged a forward movement, in which they were not personally to be involved, would now be most pleased to welcome the return of that army. I hope their fears are as poor counselors as was their presumption, and believe the parties sent out from Alexandria and thereabouts are probably for reconnaissance and plunder, and that the collection of troops at Suffolk is mainly for instruction. It might, however, very well occur that if no check was found to larger and more advanced operations that they would be attempted. Colonel Lee has no doubt joined you, and communicated more fully in relation to our condition and my views than it is prudent to write. I am alike happy in the confidence felt in your ability, and your superiority to outside clamor, when the uninformed assume to direct the movements of armies in the field. The Congress has postponed its adjournment until the Monday of next week. The conscript bill has been amended so as to extend the age to forty-five. In Kentucky we are getting recruits rapidly; 2,300 had joined at last report. The prospect is improving in Maryland. General Taylor has obtained several thousand men in Louisiana, and was about to commence sending to you detachments of 500 at a time. In the name of the Confederacy, I thank you and the brave men of your army for the deeds which have covered our flag with imperishable fame.

Your friend,

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Charleston, W. Va., September 28, 1862.

Hon. GEORGE W. RANDOLPH,
Secretary of War, Richmond, Va.:

SIR: I deem it proper to inform you that, by my latest information, the enemy is about 10,000 strong, in front of and near Point Pleasant, and though General Kelley is reported to have gone from Beverly to Cumberland, yet a force of 2,500 is at the same time reported to be at Clarksburg, on the railroad. On account of leaving forces to guard Gauley Bridge, Fayette Court-House, and other prominent points in my rear, my available force here is now only a little more than 4,000. By glancing at the map you will see that I am 54 miles from Point Pleasant and 36 miles from Gauley, while the enemy at Clarksburg is 90 miles from the latter place. He may, therefore, come on me in front and rear at the same time, and, especially if the waters rise and give access to gunboats, I may be driven from the country.

Though the prospect of recruiting was flattering, yet the circulation of Cincinnati newspapers, and doubts which their falsehoods have inculcated of our continued success in Maryland and in front of Cincinnati, leading to conclusions that I cannot hold the country, together with the conduct of the State Line, have much delayed and restrained my efforts in this direction. Under these circumstances, I must urgently request that I be at once re-enforced with 5,000 infantry and a corresponding artillery force, by whose prompt arrival I may be enabled to retain the magnificent advantages to the public of the acquisition of this country. The most abundant supplies lie near the mouth of this river, and the re-enforcements asked for will enable me to drive the enemy away and get them.

Yesterday General Jenkins had an affair with the enemy 22 miles this side of Point Pleasant in making efforts to get these supplies, in which, I am glad to say, he was successful, and drove the enemy back.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. W. LORING,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
On Washington Run, Va., September 29, 1862.

Hon. GEORGE W. RANDOLPH,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I write to you in regard to a difficulty which occurred in the contested districts of Virginia with regard to Confederate money. Whatever is required for the use of the army (food, clothing, shoes, and forage), I cause to be purchased from the citizens, whether they are willing to sell or not, and for payment to be made in Confederate notes. Now, there are capitalists in the country, and persons, perhaps, inimical to us, who refuse to take from the planters and farmers who furnish our army with subsistence, Confederate notes in payment of their debts. Is there any mode of providing for this difficulty? Could we not, in these contested districts of the Confederacy, make Confederate money a legal tender in the payment of debts, and thus prevent the attempt to depreciate it on the part of men inimical to our cause?

I am, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

[Indorsements.]

Respectfully submitted to the President. We have no power to make Confederate money a legal tender, but the refusal to take it in the districts occupied by the army might be considered as evidence of hostility, and punished accordingly. Shall I so instruct General Lee?

G. W. RANDOLPH,
Secretary of War.

It would be well to make a distinction against persons discrediting the Government notes.

J. D.

Write to General Lee that the Executive has no power to make Confederate money a legal tender between individuals. Government supplies may be impressed and paid for in Confederate money, and if individuals in the theater of operation discredit the Government note, they may be considered as hostile to the Government, and may be arrested and removed from the vicinity of the army.

G. W. R.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
Near Winchester, Va., September 30, 1862.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE H. STEUART,
Winchester, Va.:

GENERAL: In connection with the duties to which you are now assigned, you will superintend the organization of such men and troops as may join us from Maryland. Their organization must conform in all respects to that of the Provisional Army of the Confederate States. The minimum prescribed by law for the different arms is 60 privates for cavalry, 64 for infantry, and 80 for artillery for each company, and ten companies for a regiment. If independent companies are organized into regiments, the field officers must be appointed by the President; but if regiments or battalions are raised under authority given to individuals, the field officers must be elected. The muster-rolls must in every case be forwarded as quickly as possible to the War Department, in order that commissions may be issued and staff officers appointed. The term of enlistment must be for three years or for the war, and the proportion of the different arms will be in accordance with that prescribed for the general service.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
Camp near Winchester, Va., September 30, 1862.

Hon. GEORGE W. RANDOLPH,
Secretary of War, Richmond, Va.:

SIR: Your letter* of the 10th instant was presented to me on yesterday by General George H. Steuart. I regret that the stay of the army

* Not found.

in Maryland was so short as to prevent our receiving the aid I had expected from that State. Some few recruits joined us, and others are finding their way across the river to our lines. In conformity to your letter, I have directed General Steuart, in addition to the duties to which he is now assigned, as commanding officer at Winchester, to superintend their organization, which will in all respects conform to that of the Confederate States. I have directed the chief quartermaster, Colonel Corley, to purchase all the cloth, leather, shoes, &c., that can be found in this country. Some little addition to our stock has thus been gained. There is said to be much flannel in this region, but Colonel Corley is under the impression that it is not required for the army. If it is, please let me know. I am daily expecting the arrival of some shoes, which will be a great relief, but not sufficient for the wants of the army.

I have the honor to be, with high respect, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

CULPEPER, VA., *September* 30, 1862.

General GEORGE W. RANDOLPH:

The bridge over Rappahannock River will be completed to-morrow, and I shall be ready to receive on the part of our company four of the captured engines brought from Manassas, which have been selected according to terms agreed with you on this subject some time since at an interview which General G. W. Smith attended in your office. Please send me authority to take charge of said engines and carry them to our shops at Lynchburg, where your agent can attend and fix prices.

J. S. BARBOUR,
President Orange and Alexandria Railroad Company.

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, Va., September 30, 1862.

Maj. Gen. W. W. LORING,
Commanding Army of Western Virginia:

GENERAL: I congratulate you on the success which has attended your operations so far, and beg you to assure the officers and men of your command that the important service rendered by them is fully appreciated by the President.

The first object of the campaign (the recovery of the Kanawha Valley) being now accomplished, you will adopt measures for its defense, and proceed with as little delay as possible to pursue the plan of operations already indicated. Your first object will be to injure and break up the insurrectionary government in Northwestern Virginia, and then to effect a junction with General Lee. You must necessarily be invested with a large discretion as to the means of effecting these objects, and the Department can do nothing more than indicate in a general way what appears to be the best route for you to take.

After remaining long enough to recruit your army, and to determine upon the best disposition to be made for the defense of the Kanawha Valley, you will leave a sufficient force for that purpose, with instructions for it to co-operate with General Floyd, and proceed with the rest

of your command, by the way of Clarksburg, Grafton, and Romney, to some point from which you can communicate with General Lee, and at which you can receive instructions from him. It is understood that General Floyd's force will remain in the valley of the Kanawha, and upon its strength will depend that of your detachment. The combined forces should be adequate to the defense of the valley, and no dispute about rank or jealousies between the State and Confederate officers must be allowed to impair the efficiency of the combined operations. The Army Regulations settle all questions that will probably occur, and, with the exercise of forbearance and good sense, no serious difficulties are to be apprehended.

Your departure should not be delayed longer than is absolutely necessary, as you have to march more than 200 miles and to accomplish a good deal, with not more than two months of good weather.

I suppose that the distance from Charleston to Clarksburg, by the nearest practical route, is over 100 miles; from Clarksburg to Grafton it is said to be 23 miles, and from Grafton to Romney 75 miles, making in all about 240 miles. From Clarksburg to Romney the road is said to be excellent, and that from Romney to Winchester is not bad; from Charleston to Clarksburg it is practicable, and probably not worse than the road followed by Rosecrans from Clarksburg to Carnifix Ferry. You will, therefore, require eighteen or twenty days for the march, exclusive of stoppages.

We are informed that the enemy have their principal magazines and shops at Clarksburg and Grafton. You will destroy these and injure the railroad to Wheeling and Parkersburg as much as possible. The highest estimate of the enemy's forces in Northwestern Virginia does not exceed 4,000, and we suppose they consist entirely of the Union men of the northwest. You will have no difficulty, therefore, in dispersing them should they oppose your march.

You will discriminate between friends and enemies in your treatment of the country people, making your impressments from the latter, and paying them in Confederate money; but your troops should be restrained from pillage. Capture such of the leading Union men as come within your reach, and send them to Richmond, or some safe place of confinement. Prisoners taken in battle or with arms in their hands, if attached to military organizations, will be treated as prisoners of war. Assure the people that the Government has no animosities to gratify, but that persistent traitors will be punished, and under no conceivable circumstances will a division of the State be acquiesced in.

Your speedy junction with General Lee is of the first importance. The enemy are massing their forces to crush him, and the fate of his army will decide that of the campaign. If he is successful, all the country taken from us reverts back to its rightful owners; if he fails, it will be impossible to defend points of minor importance. I cannot too strongly impress upon you, therefore, that your first duty is to effect a speedy co-operation with him.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. W. RANDOLPH,
Secretary of War.

Abstract from field return of the Army of Northern Virginia for September 30, [1862.]

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.		
Longstreet's corps:				
McLaws' division	401	5,094	6,389	12,113
Anderson's division	514	6,581	8,708	20,036
D. R. Jones' division	281	3,481	4,354	8,800
Walker's division	253	3,637	4,526	8,240
Pickett's division	272	2,729	3,669	9,640
Hood's division	182	2,402	3,161	7,534
Evans' brigade	78	1,049	1,605	3,629
Walton's battalion of artillery	16	253	281	355
Lee's battalion of artillery	21	363	433	561
Total	2,018	26,489	33,126	70,008
Jackson's corps:				
Jackson's division	330	3,563	4,708	12,776
Ewell's division	472	4,991	6,473	15,218
D. H. Hill's division	480	6,593	8,363	18,975
A. P. Hill's division	502	6,880	9,103	20,239
Total	1,784	21,728	28,738	67,208
Cavalry division (no report received)	.....	.....	.....	.....
Reserve Artillery	55	716	849	1,027
Grand total	3,857	48,933	62,713	139,143

NOTE ON ORIGINAL RETURN.—This return does not prove, the returns being incorrect; but desire to send this off at once prevented sending them back for correction until transferred. They will now be sent back and a more correct return sent.

Abstract from monthly report of Ewell's division, Brig. Gen. J. A. Early commanding, for September 30, 1862, *camp near Bunker Hill, Va.*

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Aggregate present and absent last report, July 31, 1862.	Remarks.
	Officers.	Men.				
General staff	6	.....	6	14	.....	
Lawton's brigade:						
Infantry	120	1,618	2,086	5,114	5,648	Col. C. A. Evans commanding.
Artillery	4	69	73	115		
Early's brigade:						
Infantry	150	1,220	1,552	4,148	4,503	Brig. Gen. J. A. Early commanding.
Artillery	6	147	164	233		
Trimble's brigade:						
Infantry	84	1,086	1,349	2,767	2,583	Col. J. A. Walker commanding.
Artillery	4	92	109	156		
Hays' brigade (infantry)	80	975	1,317	3,710	3,717	Brig. Gen. H. T. Hays commanding.
Total infantry	440	4,899	6,310	15,753	16,451	
Total artillery	14	308	346	504	.....	
Grand total	454	5,207	6,656	16,257	16,451	

*Alterations in Ewell's division from July 30 to September 30, 1862.**

Brigade.	Aggregate July 30.	Aggregate September 30.	Gain.				Loss.					
			Joined by enrollment.	Joined by transfer.	Joined from desertion.	Assigned to duty.	Resigned.	Killed and died.	Transferred.	Deserted.	Discharged.	Not accounted for.
Lawton's	5,648	5,229	22	.....	.....	.....	4	327	6	.....	23	21
Early's	4,501	4,381	43	942	8	.....	3	135	807	53	52	63
Trimble's	2,583	2,923	144	42	1	66	2	188	1	2	89	33
Hays'	3,717	3,710	1	59	24	.....	.....	52	1	17	42	.....
Total	16,449	16,243	210	1,043	33	66	9	702	815	72	206	177

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
Camp near Winchester, Va., October 1, 1862.

Maj. Gen. GUSTAVUS W. SMITH,
Commanding, &c., Richmond, Va.:

GENERAL: The main army of General McClellan for the present seems disposed to be inactive. It will require some time for it to recover from the battles of Boonsborough and Sharpsburg, in which they must have lost heavily. The main body of the army seems to be stationed at Sharpsburg and Hagerstown. General Sumner's corps is said to be at Harper's Ferry, and General Sigel's on the Potomac east of the Blue Ridge. They are reconstructing the bridges at Harper's Ferry, and are said to be building block-houses on Loudoun Heights. From their preparations, I should judge they intended to advance up the valley. When they will be ready I cannot say. The occasional movements they make from Harper's Ferry and Shepherdstown are intended, apparently, to gain information. Colonel Munford, who, with his cavalry, is in Leesburg, reported yesterday that nothing of importance was transpiring in that quarter. Whatever movement they do make into Virginia this fall, I think they will make a vigorous effort to destroy the Central Railroad, especially if they determine to advance up this valley, as they consider that this army is dependent on that road for its supplies. Colonel Chambliss reports from Warrenton Junction that about a brigade of infantry of the enemy, with artillery and cavalry, is now at Manassas. That force is no doubt intended to watch that region, but it may also make an attempt upon Gordonsville. Have you anything to resist it, or can you make arrangements to do so?

We are gathering in our stragglers slowly. If our ranks were full we should have force enough for our operations. Please send on convalescents and conscripts.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

*Compiled from brigade reports. That for Hays' brigade does not prove.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
Camp on Washington Run, Va., October 1, 1862.

Maj. Gen. THOMAS J. JACKSON,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: I have received the letter of General D. H. Hill of the 26th instant [ultimo] which you forwarded to me. Transportation allowed to this army was fixed at three four-horse wagons for division headquarters, two ditto for brigade headquarters, and for each regiment one wagon for regimental headquarters, one for hospital, medical stores, &c., one for regimental ordnance wagon, and one wagon for every 100 men in the regiment. This allowance was fixed by my order, and not by the chief quartermaster, as General Hill supposes. This allowance can in no case be exceeded, and must be diminished as necessity requires. Subsequently, as you are aware, to provide flour for the army, three wagons had to be taken from each regiment. Those not used for that purpose now are employed in hauling to Staunton arms, &c. I have directed that they be restored as soon as the emergency passes if sufficient wagons can be obtained for the purpose. In reference to General Hill's complaint, I have had an examination made of his transportations, a report* of which I send you. You will perceive, in addition to the three wagons attached to his headquarters, there are three others, equivalent to two four-horse wagons; that each regiment in each brigade has six wagons and each brigade headquarters two. From inspection, I should judge that all the regiments would not average much over 300 men each. In addition, his division ordnance train consists of 22 wagons, his division commissary train of 20, and his division forage train of 10. This is as much as our means will allow, and I think that with care and attention they will furnish comfortable transportation for his division.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
Camp near Winchester, Va., October 1, 1862.

Hon. GEORGE W. RANDOLPH,
Secretary of War, Richmond, Va.:

SIR: I have nothing to report as regards the movements of either army this morning. From such information as I receive, I infer that the main body of the Federal Army is lying in the vicinity of Sharpsburg, extending toward Hagerstown. General Sumner's corps is at Harper's Ferry. The bridges over the Potomac are not yet completed, two spans only of the five of the railroad bridge being finished. It is said that block-houses are being constructed on Loudoun Heights, and that the Maryland Heights are occupied by a strong force. I think it probable that as yet General McClellan is only able to procure supplies for his army from day to day, and that he is employing the time in recuperating his army from the effects of the recent battles. Should they determine to advance into Virginia by the Shenandoah Valley, their great object will be to destroy the Virginia Central Railroad, upon which they think we depend for our supplies. I have written to General G. W. Smith on this subject.

Colonel Munford, with his cavalry, is at Leesburg, and reports no

* Not found.

movement of the enemy in that quarter, and Colonel Chambliss, with the Thirteenth Virginia Cavalry, is at Warrenton Junction. I hope they will be able to check any movement toward the Rappahannock.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
October 1, 1862.

Brigadier-General PENDLETON,
Chief of Artillery, Army of Northern Virginia:

GENERAL: I am desired to say that Major Moore's battalion of artillery has been reported by General McLaws as being unfit for service in the field. General McLaws has, therefore, been directed to order Major Moore to report to you with his battalion. It is desired that you will take such measures as may be most effective in bringing up this artillery and rendering it fit for service. It is understood that this battalion has two or more old pattern guns (very heavy). The general commanding wishes these to be exchanged for lighter guns, if you can do so, having the heavy ones sent to the rear.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. L. LONG,
Colonel, Military Secretary.

ORDERS, No. 115. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
October 1, 1862.

* * * * * * *

II. The general commanding desires to impress upon all officers in charge of horses of the army the urgent necessity of energetic and unwearied care of their animals, and of preventing their neglect and abuse. Officers in charge of wagon-trains will be held to a rigid accountability for permitting their teams to be overdriven, misused, or neglected. Division quartermasters and commissaries will report all instances of the kind in trains under their charge.

III. Artillery horses especially must be kept in good condition. To this end the chief of artillery will personally supervise all the reserve, and see that all instances of neglect are corrected, by penalty when deserved, and by suitable provisions when the evil has resulted from necessity. He will cause every practicable arrangement to be made for supplying the horses of his command with sufficient and suitable food, sparing no effort or reasonable expense.

IV. Division commanders are reminded of their responsibility for the condition of their artillery, and especially of its horses. On the march they will see that halting places are selected for their batteries where water and food can be obtained. They will charge their chiefs of artillery to secure, by rigid personal attention, adequate supplies of forage from the quartermasters to whom that duty is committed. They will see that, when in the vicinity of the enemy, every possible opportunity is improved for resting, watering, and feeding their horses. When the army is quiet, division artillery will be diligently cared for by division commanders and their chiefs of artillery. Their batteries must be kept under control, and not allowed to scatter at will. If scarcity of forage renders impracticable a full supply for the horses retained with divis-

ions, and it becomes necessary to send batteries elsewhere for sufficient food, they must go together with proper officers to supply and supervise them, and report statedly to their division commander or they must be sent to the reserve camp to be there supplied, and report immediately to the general chief of artillery.

V. Horses worn down, past recovery, will be turned in to the chief quartermaster, who will send them off immediately, under proper regulations, to good pasturage, where they must be attended to and cared for under the supervision of responsible agents.

VI. Battery horses will in no instance be ridden, except while in use by the usually mounted non-commissioned officers of the company, and by them only on duty. Their use, except with the battery, and then in battery service, is strictly prohibited, and chiefs of artillery will arrest and bring to trial all violating this order.

By order of General R. E. Lee:

R. H. CHILTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
Washington Run, near Winchester, Va., October 2, 1862.

His Excellency President DAVIS,
Richmond, Va.:

Mr. PRESIDENT: I received last night your letter of the 28th ultimo, and am much obliged to you for the attention given to my requests. I have stated so frequently my opinion of the necessity of improving the discipline of our armies that I need not repeat it. I hope Congress will grant every facility in their power.

In reference to commanders of corps with the rank of lieutenant-general, of which you request my opinion, I can confidently recommend Generals Longstreet and Jackson, in this army. My opinion of the merits of General Jackson has been greatly enhanced during this expedition. He is true, honest, and brave; has a single eye to the good of the service, and spares no exertion to accomplish his object. Next to these two officers, I consider General A. P. Hill the best commander with me. He fights his troops well, and takes good care of them. At present I do not think that more than two commanders of corps are necessary for this army. I need not remind you of the merits of General E. K. Smith, whom I consider one of our best officers. As regards the appointments for major-generals and brigadier-generals for this army, I have already forwarded to you the names of those whose merits I think have earned promotion. Should you conclude to promote Generals Longstreet and Jackson, major-generals in their places will be required, but I believe you have sufficient names before you to fill the vacancies. Your own knowledge of the claims and qualifications of the officers will, I feel assured, enable you to make the best selection. I do not think it necessary to call your attention to the officers immediately around Richmond, as you are fully aware of their merits.

The returns of the 30th ultimo will show an increase of our strength. If completed in time, I will send them by this mail. But our ranks are still thin, notwithstanding that all the stragglers within my reach have been restored to them. Strange to say, our sick are very numerous, and all the care and attention I can give to the subject do not seem to diminish the number. Until the regimental officers can be made to appreciate the necessity of taking care of their men, keeping them under control,

attending to their wants and comforts, and enforcing cleanliness, &c., I fear the sanitary condition of the army will not improve. It is the want of this attention and provision for comfort that causes our men so soon to break down under hardship.

I have written to you in reference to General Loring's movements, and am glad to find my suggestions to him correspond in the main with your instructions.

General McClellan's army is apparently quiescent. He himself is at Sharpsburg; his main body in that vicinity. I think he is yet unable to move, and finds difficulty in procuring provisions more than sufficient from day to day.

General Sumner is strengthening himself at Harper's Ferry. The bridges over the Potomac are being reconstructed. My great anxiety is, lest, with other troops, General McClellan may move upon Richmond. As at present there is no way in which I can endanger his safety, I have been in hopes that he would cross the river and move up the valley, where I wish to get him, but he does not seem so disposed.

I have been endeavoring to move back to Staunton everything captured at Harper's Ferry and all of value in Winchester, together with our sick and wounded, in order that I may be unembarrassed. As soon as this is accomplished—which I regret to say from our weakness in transportation progresses slowly—unless something more advantageous offers, I shall move toward the Blue Ridge, so as to be prepared for any advance toward Richmond on the part of the enemy. I think it advisable that such troops as are north of James River, and not required for the support of the batteries at Drewry's Bluff, should be posted on the Rapidan and North Anna. They will guard the railroad, and by their presence prevent aggressions by small bodies of the enemy.

Four thousand four hundred pairs of shoes arrived yesterday, and 2,000 pairs expected to-day, which I hope will cover the bare feet in the army.

I am delighted to learn that the prospect of affairs in Kentucky and Louisiana is so bright. As regards Maryland, she is so tightly tied that I fear nothing but extraneous aid can relieve her. The military government of the United States has been so perfected by the recent proclamations of President Lincoln, which you have no doubt seen, and civil liberty so completely trodden under foot, that I have strong hopes that the conservative portion of that people, unless dead to the feelings of liberty, will rise and depose the party now in power.

I wish I felt that I deserved the confidence you express in me. I am only conscious of an earnest desire to advance the interests of the country and of my inability to accomplish my wishes. The brave men of this army fully deserve your thanks, and I will take pleasure in communicating them.

I am, with the highest respect and esteem, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 116. HDQRS. ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA, *October* 2, 1862.

In reviewing the achievements of the army during the present campaign, the commanding general cannot withhold the expression of his admiration of the indomitable courage it has displayed in battle and its cheerful endurance of privation and hardship on the march. Since your

great victories around Richmond, you have defeated the enemy at Cedar Mountain, expelled him from the Rappahannock, and, after a conflict of three days, utterly repulsed him on the plains of Manassas, and forced him to take shelter within the fortifications around his capital. Without halting for repose, you crossed the Potomac, stormed the heights of Harper's Ferry, made prisoners of more than 11,000 men, and captured upward of seventy-five pieces of artillery, all their small-arms, and other munitions of war. While one corps of the army was thus engaged, the other insured its success by arresting at Boonsborough the combined armies of the enemy, advancing under their favorite general to the relief of their beleagured comrades. On the field of Sharpsburg, with less than one-third his numbers, you resisted from daylight until dark the whole army of the enemy, and repulsed every attack along his entire front of more than 4 miles in extent. The whole of the following day you stood prepared to resume the conflict on the same ground, and retired next morning without molestation across the Potomac. Two attempts subsequently made by the enemy to follow you across the river have resulted in his complete discomfiture and being driven back with loss. Achievements such as these demanded much valor and patriotism. History records few examples of greater fortitude and endurance than this army has exhibited, and I am commissioned by the President to thank you in the name of the Confederate States for the undying fame you have won for their arms. Much as you have done, much more remains to be accomplished. The enemy again threatens with invasion, and to your tried valor and patriotism the country looks with confidence for deliverance and safety. Your past exploits give assurance that this confidence is not misplaced.

R. E. LEE,
General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
Camp near Winchester, Va., October 4, 1862.
(Received October 7, 1862.)

Hon. GEORGE W. RANDOLPH,
Secretary of War, Richmond, Va.:

SIR: Mrs. Phil. Kearny has applied for the sword and horse of Maj. Gen. Phil. Kearny, which was captured at the time that officer was killed, near Chantilly. The horse and saddle have been turned over to the quartermaster of the army, and the sword to the Chief of Ordnance. I would send them at once, as an evidence of the sympathy felt for her bereavement, and as a testimony of the appreciation of a gallant soldier, but I have looked upon such articles as public property, and that I had no right to dispose of them, except for the benefit of the service. In this case, however, I should like to depart from this rule, provided it is not considered improper by the Department, and I therefore refer the matter for your decision. An early reply is requested.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

[Indorsement.]

OCTOBER 8, 1862.

The return of the horse and sword is authorized.

G. W. RANDOLPH.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
October 4, 1862.

Maj. Gen. GUSTAVUS W. SMITH,
Commanding, &c., Richmond, Va.:

GENERAL: Your letter of the 28th ultimo has been received.* I fear the delay occasioned by Surgeon Fisher in the removal of the sick from Warrenton, from declining to carry out the orders given by me, as reported by Dr. Herndon, has caused the capture of many of our men. If the reports I see in the newspapers are correct, I think it necessary that you investigate the matter, and, unless satisfied with the course of Dr. Fisher, that you cause his arrest and trial. The arms you report as having been ordered from Gordonsville belong to the sick and wounded of General Jackson's army, which were left there to be forwarded when required. The convalescents and conscripts who have joined his corps now render them necessary. He reported to me some days since that he had 3,000 men without arms, and had sent for those stored at Gordonsville. I fear he will not now be able to obtain them. I am much gratified to learn of the improvement of the condition of things around Richmond, and the increase of your force. I do not think the enemy will venture far toward the Rappahannock while we are on their flanks.

I am, most respectfully and truly, yours,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
Camp on Washington Run, Va., October 4, 1862.
(Received October 7, 1862.)

Hon. GEORGE W. RANDOLPH,
Secretary of War, Richmond, Va.:

SIR: I have the honor to inclose a report of General Pendleton, chief of artillery, made by my order, in reference to the reorganization of the artillery of this army. The order for the accomplishment of this purpose is also inclosed. This step was imperatively necessary, in my opinion, and, if the Department has the authority, I ask that the act be approved and consummated, and that such companies as have been designated by General Pendleton may be disbanded, the men and officers arranged as assigned, and those officers dropped as recommended. The temporary combination of the companies can, at any rate, be approved, which, from the paucity and condition of the artillery horses and the reduced number of men in the companies, was required to attain any degree of efficiency, and to insure the safety of the guns themselves. One of the measures recommended by General Pendleton, namely, the reduction of the batteries of the Louisiana Washington Artillery, was not fully carried out by the order. I was prevented by the representations of Colonel Walton as to the peculiar circumstances attending the organization of that battalion, and its acceptance into the service of the Confederate States in the specified form in which it now exists. Unwilling to violate any arrangement or agreement which might have been made at the time, I directed two of the guns of the weakest company to be turned into the Ordnance Department, and retain the four companies. I recommend, however, that the four companies be reduced to three, the surplus officers relieved from duty, and the men distributed among the retained companies, provided it can be done without violating plighted

* Not found.

faith. The meritorious officers of artillery that I have been obliged to relieve from duty I recommend should be retained in their present grades, and, if necessary, that they be commissioned in the Provisional Army as ordnance or artillery officers.

I am, with high respect, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

HEADQUARTERS ARTILLERY CORPS,
Near Winchester, Va., October 2, 1862.

General R. E. LEE, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: In obedience to your instructions, I have diligently examined into the condition of our numerous batteries, with a view to reducing the number and yet increasing the efficiency of artillery organizations, and I have now the honor to submit the following report:

It is clear that our service is now encumbered by too many artillery companies, of which some have never been strong enough, some are commanded by inadequate officers, and some, though well officered and entitled to honor for excellent service, are so reduced in men and horses as scarcely to leave room for a hope of their restoration to efficiency. It becomes, therefore, an imperative duty to relieve the service and the Confederacy of this burden, so expensive every way, but especially in its enormous consumption of horses, if such relief can be legally and justly effected. The only practicable mode of accomplishing the object is to determine by the fairest standard that can be selected what companies should be dispensed with, to relieve from duty the officers of such, and to assign the men and equipments to other companies retained. In endeavoring to reach right conclusions in the premises, I have sought with great care the actual merit and condition of the several batteries connected with this army; and though it were vainly presumptuous to suppose that I had escaped error, I feel assured there is as little mistake as the complexity of the case and the limited time for investigation fairly admit.

Having thus sought for the data on which to proceed, I found it requisite to apply to them certain principles toward reaching a right judgment. These three seemed to me to cover the ground: First, services rendered; second, efficiency of officers thus and otherwise evidenced; third, existing condition and prospects of the battery.

1st. Laudable service undoubtedly entitles a company to honorable continuance, provided it be not forbidden under one or both of the other conditions.

2d. Officers thoroughly efficient have a prior claim. Good service for a season, under special circumstances, may have been rendered where some essential requisites for maintaining a battery through protracted difficulties are lacking. To pass upon such characteristics is delicate, yet, under existing responsibilities, essential.

3d. Where the two preceding conditions concur it is probably best to invigorate a battery to the utmost practicable; but if either fails, in case of a company much reduced below the service standard, it would seem right to merge it in some others.

Acting upon the data before me, under the guidance of these principles, I submit, with deference, the following recommendations:

1st. That the four companies of the Louisiana Washington Artillery be consolidated into two, to constitute two six-gun batteries, instead of the four four-gun batteries which they now comprise. For these rea

sons, though these companies have rendered distinguished service, and are, I believe, efficiently officered, they have not men enough for more than two companies; nor is there even a remote prospect of recruiting them unless men be assigned them from other States. This, it appears, cannot be done without violating alike the rule of proportion for State quotas, the proper preference of State troops, and the legal provision which prohibits the mingling of citizens of different States in the same military organization. In the Louisiana Washington Artillery I find now on temporary duty, detailed at Leesburg when the army was about to cross into Maryland, 32 Virginians, 5 belonging to Captain Leake's artillery company and 27 to Captain Anderson's. These should be at once returned to their own commands. Deducting these, there remains in the four companies of Colonel Walton's battalion (Washington Artillery) only 227 men present and absent, and present for duty only 212. As at present organized in four batteries, they require for sixteen guns a battery forge and battery wagon, and three wagons to a company, a constant supply of 310 horses. If consolidated as recommended, the twelve guns, battery forge, and wagon, and three wagons to a company, would require only about 210 horses, thus saving the constant drain of 100 horses, while the two companies resulting must, it is believed, be more efficient than the four can possibly be without additional men. With regard to disposition of officers, reference to Colonel Walton for his judgment on the subject is respectfully suggested.

2d. That the ten companies of Colonel Brown's artillery regiment (First Regiment Virginia Artillery) be consolidated into six, thus: By disbanding Captain [J. W.] Wyatt's company, now in Richmond or Petersburg, because of inefficiency of officers, and assigning the men to Colonel Brown for distribution among his retained companies; by allowing Captain [E. R.] Young, originally detached from infantry, and a good officer, though unskilled in artillery, to take his company, now in Richmond or Petersburg, back to infantry, if he and they prefer, or, if they wish still to serve as artillery, to relieve the officers and assign the men to Colonel Brown for distribution among his retained companies; by relieving the officers of Captain [J. A.] Coke's company (present with this army), the captain, though entitled to credit for service, zeal, and many excellent qualities, not having all the requisites for efficiency, and assigning the men, as in the other cases, to Colonel Brown for distribution; and by relieving in like manner the officers of Captain [W. B.] Ritter's battery, still in Richmond or Petersburg, Captain Ritter being in bad health, and only one lieutenant apparently efficient, and assigning the men to Colonel Brown for distribution. First Lieutenant [William] Thurmond, of Wyatt's battery; First Lieutenant [S. H.] Pendleton, of Coke's battery; First Lieutenant [W. H.] Robertson, of Ritter's, and Second Lieutenant [S. H.] Hawes, of Coke's, are five officers who should by all means be retained if these consolidations be ordered.

3d. That the four companies of Major [H. P.] Jones' battalion be consolidated into two, thus: By relieving the officers of Captain [A.] Wimbish's battery as not efficient, however otherwise worthy, and assign the men to Major Jones for distribution among his two companies retained; also by relieving the officers of Turner's battery, and assigning the men to Major Jones for distribution in like manner; that Captain Peyton be dropped for continual absence and unfitness for command, and First Lieutenant [C. W.] Fry, an admirable officer, become a captain of one of the companies retained; Lieut. W. A. Deas be assigned to it as first lieutenant; Acting Lieutenant [W. A.] Massie be appointed junior first lieutenant, and Lieutenant [S. H.] Hawes be assigned as second lieuten-

ant; and that in the other company retained (Capt. R. C. M. Page's), First Lieut. John L. Grubbs be dropped as not only unfit for, but injurious in, his post.

4th. That the four companies constituting Lieutenant-Colonel Cutts' reserve battalion be consolidated into three, by relieving the officers of Captain [James A.] Blackshear's battery, and distributing the men among the three retained—22 to Captain [H. M.] Ross, 29 to Captain Lane, and 42 to Captain [G. M.] Patterson—thus raising each of these to 150 men present for duty.

5th. That the four companies of Major [William] Nelson's reserve battalion be reduced to three, by relieving the officers of Captain [John J.] Ancell's battery, as not fully up to the standard of efficiency, and assigning his men to the two other Virginia companies in suitable proportions, under Major Nelson's supervision; by dropping Captain [C. T.] Huckstep from one of those retained, as wholly unfit, First Lieut. [John] Livingston Massie, an admirable officer, thus becoming captain; dropping Second Lieutenant [James W.] Poats, as unfit, and retaining First Lieutenant [B. F.] Ancell as first lieutenant of the resulting battery, and assigning other lieutenants from other companies to be distributed. Further, by attaching First Lieutenant Maddox (heretofore attached to Captain Blackshear's, of Lieutenant-Colonel Cutts' battalion), with his section, to Captain [John] Milledge's, [jr.,] battery, all being from Georgia; Lieutenant [T. A.] Maddox to be senior first lieutenant of the resulting battery, and Lieutenant [John T.] Rogers to be junior first lieutenant, Acting Lieutenant [Robert] Falligant, of Lieutenant-Colonel Cutts' battalion, to be transferred to, and act with, this Milledge battery as senior second lieutenant.

6th. That the battalion commanded by Major Saunders, and attached to General Anderson's division, be reduced from three companies to two, by relieving the officers of Captain Thompson's (late Grimes') battery as below the standard of efficiency, and distributing the men, under Major Saunders' direction, among the other two companies—Moorman's and Huger's.

In all these instances the officers commanding to select for the portions retained the best horses and equipments of those distributed, and to turn over the surplus of ordnance to the ordnance department, and of horses to the quartermaster's department.

7th. That the following division batteries be broken up and distributed, their officers being relieved, as hereinafter provided for, viz:

1. Captain Lloyd's company to have its officers all relieved, as inadequate for their duties, and his men, numbering 85 present, assigned—55 to Captain Manly, General McLaws' division, and 28 to Captain Reilly, General Hood's division, these companies being all from North Carolina; horses and equipments to be turned over to the proper department.

2. Captain Chapman's (General Featherston's brigade), as greatly below the service standard, having only 32 men present for duty. For merits of officers, reference to their immediate commanders respectfully suggested. Men and horses may be assigned to Captain Pegram.

3. Captain Brown's (Wise Artillery), as also below the service standard, having only 48 men present for duty; as now also without an efficient commander, Captain Brown, a good officer, who has rendered long and good service, being painfully wounded, and not likely for a considerable time to be able to resume his duties. The men and horses recommended to be assigned Col. S. D. Lee for his battalion.

4. Capt. G. Washington Nelson's battery (Hanover Artillery), the

men and horses not being wisely managed, although Captain Nelson has served with as distinguished gallantry as any officer in the Confederate Army. For cool intrepidity and heroic daring—indeed, for the most genuine fidelity and chivalry—Capt. Wash. Nelson is unsurpassed. He has earned high eulogiums on the battle-field, and yet he is not, in some respects, adapted to take care of a battery, nor are his lieutenants, though one of them (Lieutenant Fontaine) is a good officer to be provided for. Captain Nelson would make a splendid aide or cavalry officer, and as such is earnestly recommended. His men, numbering 60, had better be assigned—20 to Captain Kirkpatrick's company, Major Nelson's battalion, and 40 to Captain Woolfolk's company, Col. S. D. Lee's battalion, thus to join neighbors and friends.

5. Capt. John R. Johnson's battery, as not up to a fair standard of care on the part of officers, or peculiar adaptness in them for their work, although the battery, of comparatively brief history, has done some worthy service. With 62 men and 50 horses, the captain now calls for 48 horses to complete his battery. The men from Bedford County, West Virginia, I would suggest may be well assigned, one-half to Captain Dearing and the other half to Captain Stribling.

6. Captain [A. L.] Rogers' (Loudoun Artillery), as below the service standard, having only 45 men present for duty, and only 2 lieutenants, not fully adequate to command, and 1 sergeant present, the captain himself being absent on private account. The company has served throughout the war, and with effect in several actions; still, it is not now in fair condition, nor does it present much promise for the future. Its men and horses I recommend for Captain Stribling,

7. Captain Anderson's battery (Thomas Artillery), as below the service standard, having only 29 men left, making, with the 27 to be returned by the Louisiana Washington Artillery, only 56 in all, and only 22 horses, others having been assigned more efficient batteries when the army moved from Leesburg into Maryland. This battery has rendered good service, but its present enfeebled condition proves something needed. Its men and horses and two senior lieutenants I recommend for Captain Caskie.

8. Captain Leake's battery, as also below the service standard. It has seen much active service, principally upon the coast of South Carolina, and is commanded by a most estimable citizen of the Commonwealth of Virginia; a gentleman entitled to all honor for the patriotism displayed in the military service he has undertaken and well performed. Still, the battery is now greatly enfeebled, having only 48 men and 58 horses, most of which are unfit for service. The men and horses I recommend for assignment to Capt. Thomas H. Carter.

9. Capt. Thomas Jefferson Page's [jr.] battery, as below the service standard, with little prospect of increased strength, having only about 45 men and 25 horses. Captain Page is a brave and faithful officer, and his company has in several actions done good service. He would make an excellent staff officer, and as such I cordially recommend him. Lieutenant Magruder also deserves well, and will, I hope, have a suitable position. The men and horses I recommend for assignment to the Virginia companies under Col. S. D. Lee, and Captain Page himself to be attached to that command in the capacity of aide to the colonel.

10. Captain Fleet's battery (Middlesex Artillery). This battery is justly eulogized by its division commander and his chief of artillery for gallantry in several actions, and yet I submit respecting it these facts: It was sent to Leesburg, with a note from General Jackson, as not in efficient condition to move forward, and under the order there issued by

direction of the commanding general for supplying four batteries, thus sent to the rear men and horses needed for the full efficiency of those sent forward. Eleven of its horses had been detached by the division chief of artillery. Lieutenant Hardy called on me to report and complain that he was thus detained, and when informed that he must submit, under the rules prescribed by the commanding general, bore himself with strangely improper violence, stalking out of the room where I was and slamming the door, and gate even, furiously. Passing over this, I the next day directed a detail of men and horses to be borrowed from the battery and assigned to two or three other batteries about to proceed into Maryland. The officer to whom it was committed returned and reported that Lieutenant Hardy refused compliance. Although extremely unwell, I immediately rode to the camp, and handing the order to Lieutenant Hardy, asked if he refused to obey. He promptly replied that he did refuse. It was then presented to each of the other lieutenants with the same result. They were immediately placed under arrest, and the refusal in the presence of the men being really mutinous, they were sent under guard to a distant part of the camp. An officer near was then pointed out as the captain. He informed me that he was under arrest by General Jackson. The orderly sergeant was then called for; the company had none, nor any sergeant. No roll of the company could be produced. I had the company formed. Some 50 men appeared, nearly half of whom complained of being sick. I had them examined by my surgeon. He excused about four. The men then presented a number of requests and complaints. Many had been in service for seven months without a cent of pay, and bounty due had never been paid. No pay-roll or descriptive-lists could be found. I examined the horses; they were in wretched condition, and, finally, 46 men, some volunteering for the purpose, were borrowed and assigned to Captain Woolfolk, now with Col. S. D. Lee; to Capt. M. Johnson, now with General Gregg, and to Captain Ancell, now with Major Nelson. A few horses were also borrowed.

On receiving notice a day or two ago that General A. P. Hill thought highly of this battery and wished it restored, I notified Major Richardson that the battery should prepare to move forward as soon as possible; that the lieutenants, if suitably atoning to violated discipline by a proper acknowledgment, should be released, and the battery coming forward would receive its borrowed men at once and occupy its old position; otherwise the delay of a trial must occur. They replied, defending their course. Their note was pronounced unsatisfactory, and a new opportunity given. They again, while disclaiming personal disrespect, maintained that their disobedience was a necessity. Their note was returned and a third opportunity given. Further answer they decline. The case, therefore, must await a court-martial. Charges shall be immediately submitted.

The commanding general will judge whether the principles first announced warrant the continuance of this battery, or require its being merged like those before mentioned. If the battery be thus distributed, I would recommend that its men, heretofore temporarily assigned, remain where they are, and that the remainder be assigned to Capt. M. Johnson, horses being turned over to the quartermaster and guns to the ordnance department. In all these cases, companies to which the men are assigned to have choice of the guns in the battery merged, and all public property in the latter not assigned to be turned over to the proper department. To insure the speedy and proper consummation of these

measures, I recommend the appointment by the chief of artillery of two or more officers, who shall supervise the whole process.

The changes thus proposed involve a reduction of eighteen batteries now with this army, besides two already consolidated in what was General Jackson's division. The entire number with the army is seventy-two, so that we do not get rid of quite one-third, and leave over fifty batteries for service.

There are one or two not embraced in the foregoing recommendation, which yet are not in condition to take the field: Captain [J. W.] Bondurant's (Jeff. Davis Artillery, from Alabama), an admirable battery, that has rendered eminent service; but he is its life; without him it is inefficient, and he is now absent, sick. It must, therefore, remain with Major Richardson, in the rear. And Captain Stribling's—a battery that has perhaps surpassed all, in one instance of successful daring in the second affair at Malvern, besides honorable service on other occasions; also admirably officered, and likely to be resupplied with men and horses under efforts now making by the captain—although reduced, therefore, should, I think, be retained in the rear and reinvigorated for good service in the future.

Asking indulgence for the unavoidable prolixity of this report, and trusting that the measures proposed may be speedily consummated for the relief and greater efficiency of the service, I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. N. PENDLETON,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Artillery.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 209. } HDQRS. ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA, *October* 4, 1862.

I. The necessity of the service requires an immediate reorganization of the artillery of this army. The combination of the companies hereafter named is to be considered temporary and subject to the order of the Secretary of War. Their selection has been made entirely with a view to the efficiency of the artillery, and implies no blame or degradation to the batteries thus combined. Many of the batteries have served with distinction, and their enfeebled condition is attributable to the dangers and hardships they have encountered. Whenever circumstances will permit, the batteries will again be restored.

II. Colonel Walton, of the Louisiana Washington Artillery, will retain one section of Captain Miller's battery, with the best guns and horses of that company, and turn over the rejected guns, horses, &c., to the proper departments. The men of Captain Leake's battery and those of Captain Anderson's are relieved from duty with the Louisiana Washington Artillery, and will be at once returned to their proper companies.

III. The ten companies of the First Regiment Virginia Artillery, Colonel Brown, will be formed into six. The officers of the batteries of Captains Wyatt, Coke, and Ritter—except First Lieutenant Thurmond, of Wyatt's; First Lieutenant Robertson, of Ritter's; First Lieutenant Pendleton and Second Lieutenant Hawes, of Coke's batteries—are relieved from duty with their companies, and the men of those batteries will be distributed by Colonel Brown among the retained companies. Captain Young's company, originally belonging to the infantry, will be returned to that arm of the service if it is preferred. Should they wish to continue in the artillery, the officers will be relieved from duty and

the men distributed by Colonel Brown among the retained companies of his regiment.

IV. The four companies of Major Jones' battalion will be formed into two. The officers of Captains Wimbish's and Turner's batteries are relieved from duty with their companies, and the men will be distributed by Major Jones among the retained companies. Captain Peyton is relieved from duty with his company, and First Lieutenant Fry will assume command of it. Lieut. W. A. Deas is assigned to duty as first lieutenant; Acting Lieutenant Massie is assigned as junior first lieutenant, and Lieutenant Hawes is assigned as second lieutenant, of said battery. First Lieut. John L. Grubbs, of Captain Page's battery, is also relieved from duty with his company.

V. The four companies constituting Lieutenant-Colonel Cutts' battalion will be formed into three. The officers of Captain Blackshear's battery are relieved from duty with the company, and the men will be distributed as follows: Twenty-two to Captain Ross, 29 to Captain Lane, and the remainder to Captain Patterson.

VI. The four companies of Major Nelson's battalion will be formed into three. The officers of Captain Ancell's battery are relieved from duty with the company, and the men will be assigned to the two other Virginia companies in suitable proportions, as Major Nelson may direct. Captain Huckstep and Second Lieutenant Poats are relieved from duty with their company, and First. Lieut. [John] Livingston Massie is assigned to its command. Lieutenant Ancell is retained as first lieutenant of this battery. First Lieutenant Maddox, heretofore attached to Captain Blackshear's battery, is attached, with his section, to Captain Milledge's battery. Lieutenant Maddox will be the senior first lieutenant of the battery, Lieutenant Rogers the junior first lieutenant, and Acting Lieutenant Falligant, of Lieutenant-Colonel Cutts' battalion, is transferred to Milledge's battery as senior second lieutenant.

VII. The three companies of Major Saunders' battalion will be formed into two. The officers of Thompson's battery (late Grimes') are relieved from duty with the company, and the men will be distributed by Major Saunders between Moorman's and Huger's batteries.

VIII. The officers of Captain Lloyd's battery are relieved from duty with the company, and 55 of the men will be assigned to Captain Manly's battery, General McLaws' division, and the remainder to Captain Reilly, of General Hood's division.

IX. The officers of Captain Chapman's battery, of General Featherston's brigade, are relieved from duty with their company. The men and horses will be assigned to Captain Pegram's battery.

X. The officers of Captain Brown's battery, Wise Artillery, are relieved from duty, and the men and horses are assigned to Col. S. D. Lee's battalion.

XI. The officers of Capt. G. Washington Nelson's battery are relieved from duty with their company; 20 of his men will be assigned to Captain Kirkpatrick's company, Major Nelson's battalion, and 40 to Captain Woolfolk's battery, Col. S. D. Lee's battalion.

XII. The officers of Capt. John R. Johnson's battery are relieved from duty with the company, and the men will be equally divided between Captain Dearing's and Captain Stribling's companies.

XIII. The officers of Captain Rogers' battery, Loudoun Artillery, are relieved from duty with the company. The men and horses will be assigned to Captain Stribling's battery.

XIV. The officers of Captain Anderson's battery, Thomas Artillery, except the two senior lieutenants, are relieved from duty with the com-

pany. The men and horses and the two senior lieutenants are assigned to Captain Caskie's battery.

XV. The officers of Captain Leake's battery are relieved from duty with the company. The men and horses are assigned to Capt. Thomas H. Carter's battery.

XVI. The officers of Capt. Thomas Jefferson Page's [jr.] battery are relieved from duty with the company. The men and horses will be distributed among the Virginia companies under Col. S. D. Lee, to whom Captain Page and Lieutenant Magruder will report for duty.

XVII. The officers of Captain Fleet's battery, Middlesex Artillery, are relieved from duty with the company. The men heretofore temporarily assigned will remain with the batteries where they are now serving. The remainder of the men will be assigned to Capt. M. Johnson's battery.

XVIII. To insure the speedy and proper reorganization of the artillery as ordered, the chief of artillery will direct Colonels Brown and S. D. Lee to assist him in the execution of this order, and will assign to such companies as may not have their complement of officers such of those hereby relieved from duty as he may deem necessary.

XIX. In every case the best guns, horses, and equipments will be selected for the batteries retained in service. All surplus horses will be turned over to the chief quartermaster of the army, and all rejected guns, equipments, &c., to the ordnance department. The guns, &c., will be forwarded to Staunton without delay.

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XXV. A board of survey, to consist of Maj. Gen. J. E. B. Stuart, Lieut. Col. J. L. Corley, chief quartermaster, and Lieut. Col. R. G. Cole, chief commissary, will assemble this evening at 5 o'clock to assess the value of the horse equipments captured from General Philip Kearny, U. S. Army.

By command of General R. E. Lee:

R. H. CHILTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

RICHMOND, VA., *October* 6, 1862.

Brigadier-General STEUART, *Winchester, Va.:*

Inform General Lee that the enemy have taken the batteries on the Saint John's River, East Florida, and that Governor Milton wishes the Florida regiments, or some of them, returned, if possible. If they are so reduced as to be unserviceable, they might return home to recruit. I promised to communicate the Governor's wishes to the general.

G. W. RANDOLPH,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
October 6, 1862.

Hon. GEORGE W. RANDOLPH,
Secretary of War, Richmond, Va.:

SIR: In view of the probability of the movements of the army, which would render it inconvenient to return the horse equipments and sword of the late General Kearny to his widow, in accordance with her request, as communicated to you in my letter of the 4th instant, I have caused those articles to be sent within the enemy's lines, to be forwarded to Mrs.

Kearny without waiting for your reply to my letter. Before doing so, I caused the horse and equipments to be appraised by a board, and the price fixed for them has been paid to the quartermaster, to await your decision upon the question of returning those articles, as submitted by me in my letter above referred to. The sword, which was a light one, with a leather scabbard suitable for a disabled person, I regarded as constituting part of General Kearny's private property, and as such proper to be returned to his family, in accordance with approved usage under such circumstances. Its value will also be paid to the Ordnance Department should you not approve of its return.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

[Indorsement.]

General Lee's proceedings approved. No further action needed.

J. A. C.,
Assistant Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Charleston, W. Va., October 7, 1862.

Hon. GEORGE W. RANDOLPH,
Secretary of War, Richmond, Va.:

SIR: I received, on the 4th instant, a letter from General Lee, dated on the 25th ultimo, in which he sketches a campaign for me against the railroad at Fairmont and a continuation of the movement into Pennsylvania, terminating in a junction or co-operation with him, via the Potomac River. The route which he marks out for me (down the Monongahela River) is so long, difficult, and unsupplied with subsistence, that before I could reach the railroad the enemy, now about 10,000 strong at Point Pleasant, and in considerable numbers at Parkersburg, Clarksburg, and other points within supporting distance, could, by the use of the railroad, be massed on my flank, while at the same time he could come up the Kanawha, to my rear at Gauley, and destroy my army and train. It strikes me as a better movement, to attain substantially the same end, and by a march shorter in distance, and better supplied with subsistence, to move my army, by way of Lewisburg, to Monterey, from whence I could fall on the enemy's flank by the way of Moorefield or Romney, or pass through by Cheat Mountain or Franklin to attack the railroad at Cheat Bridge; and whether my infantry is thus used in the campaign against the railroad or the enemy in the valley, my cavalry, now nearly 1,500 strong, would be sent from this valley to sweep around the route proposed by General Lee for my whole army with a better chance of succeeding in destroying the bridge than a more slowly moving column of infantry. It was, indeed, part of the plan of General Jenkins in his late brilliant expedition in the northwest to accomplish just what General Lee desires, but the enemy were too strong for his force at that time. I have also at this time two expeditions moving against the railroad, one against the tunnels near Parkersburg, and one against those near Clarksburg, the success of which will give great security to General Jenkins in the one I propose for him against Cheat Bridge. I will, therefore, unless halted or ordered otherwise, proceed to comply with General Lee's orders in the manner above indicated, viz, by moving my infantry and trains to rear and thence through Monterey, &c., while with my cavalry I will sweep through the northwest. My movement will be

delayed only long enough to move my sick and captured and accumulated stores with the rather insufficient wagon-train at my disposal.

As I have before written to you, this valley could only be held until high waters gave access to gunboats and easy transportation to the enemy; and the scarcity of supplies here and the great distance from those in my rear are additional reasons for the orders of General Lee, which strike me as eminently wise. I deem it proper to add, that, if I am entirely withdrawn from this line, the enemy will have an open road to the Southwestern Railroad, and the State troops, who are not numerous nor organized, will be unable to repel the invasion. I earnestly commend this subject to the attention of the Government.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. W. LORING,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Charleston, W. Va., October 8, 1862.

Hon. GEORGE W. RANDOLPH,
Secretary of War:

SIR: In addition to what I wrote you day before yesterday, I have been informed that the enemy in my front has been re-enforced from Northeast Kentucky about 3,000, making their aggregate number from 13,000 to 15,000. You know the size of my army. The President has likewise written that he is informed that the enemy is fitting out an expedition to go from Pittsburgh, Pa., via Gallipolis, to regain these salt works. All this goes to confirm me in the opinion that my proper route is by the way of Lewisburg and thence northward, which movement I commenced to-day.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. W. LORING,
Major-General, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, Va., October 8, 1862.

General R. E. LEE,
Commanding Army of Northern Virginia:

GENERAL: I have received your letter of the 4th instant in reference to the reorganization of your artillery, and feeling the imperative necessity of the measure, but doubting its strict conformity to law, I deem it best to refrain from any decision of the question.

On the 1st instant I addressed a letter to the President, calling his attention to the absolute necessity of conferring on the Executive the power to consolidate companies and regiments, and to make appointments where neither election nor promotion furnish competent officers to fill vacancies. I ventured to quote your opinion and that of General Cooper in support of the measure, and to express my belief that without such power you would be forced to violate law or to permit the ruin of your army. The President sent in a message recommending legislation to supply the defect. Should this be done, and commissions for the summary trial of offenders be provided, you will possess the means of reorganizing and disciplining your army.

We are exerting ourselves to the utmost to re-enforce you, and I am happy to observe an increase of over 20,000 men in eight days. I think that we shall be able to send you during the rest of the campaign 500

conscripts, convalescents, and stragglers per diem from Richmond alone, and you will, no doubt, receive men from other quarters. This supply will keep your army up to its present strength, unless the loss exceed anything that you have experienced yet. I see from your return of the 30th ultimo that your strength cannot now be much short of its standard when you left Richmond.

We are making great exertions to clothe the army, and have already succeeded in getting in a supply nearly sufficient for the winter. If a small portion of the clothing contracted to be delivered shall be successfully run in, the army will be well supplied. Shoes are the most difficult article to procure, but we have hopes of getting a stock before the winter sets in.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. W. RANDOLPH,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
Camp near Winchester, Va., October 8, 1862.

Hon. GEORGE W. RANDOLPH,
Secretary of War, Richmond, Va.:

SIR: Since the army has remained in this position, all the wounded resulting from the battles at Manassas that were sent west of the mountains, and those that were able to be transported from the battle-fields in Maryland, and such as had been injured in the smaller conflicts on the line of the Potomac, have been sent from Winchester to Staunton. The medical director reports that the whole number is about 4,500. He also states that about an equal number of sick from this army are now accumulated in Winchester, and they are principally, if not altogether, the conscripts and recruits that have joined since we have been stationary. They are afflicted with measles, camp fever, &c. The medical director thinks that all the conscripts we have received are thus afflicted, so that, instead of being an advantage to us, they are an element of weakness, a burden. I think, therefore, that it would be better that the conscripts be assembled in camps of instruction, so that they may pass through these inevitable diseases, and become a little inured to camp life. I recommend, therefore, that, except such as can be collected from these border counties, and which can only be controlled by the presence of the army, no more conscripts be sent up for the present. The sick that have been captured and paroled by the enemy at Leesburg, Middleburg, Aldie, and Shepherdstown are principally composed of stragglers who have congregated at these places for repose and refreshment. From all these points all the wounded and sick were transported before they were exposed to capture, except such as could not bear transportation, and had to be left to their fate, and the result is that we have to exchange prisoners of war to release men who have done us no service.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

[Indorsement.]

OCTOBER 14, 1862.

Send copy to Lieut. Col. J. C. Shields, and direct him to suspend the sending forward of conscripts who have not had the measles or mumps.

G. W. R.

MAJOR RICHARDSON'S CAMP, *October* 8, 1862.

GENERAL: I saw General Lee last evening. He says he wants the crippled guns sent to Staunton this evening or to-morrow. An officer from General Jackson's corps and General Longstreet's will be detailed by Colonel Brown and myself to accompany the guns, with drivers, to Staunton, and return, with drivers, such of the horses as are fit for service, the rest to be turned over to the quartermaster in Staunton. The general does not wish any horses taken from the disbanded batteries, but indifferent horses may be exchanged. Though I get more men from Captain Nelson than Major Nelson, the major took the pick of all his horses yesterday, so I will not be benefited by any exchange. It is important that the guns start to-morrow morning.

Yours, respectfully,

S. D. LEE,
Colonel Artillery, C. S. Army.

[Brigadier-General PENDLETON.]

P. S.—The ammunition will have to go to Staunton in the chests, as the ordnance officer can make no arrangement about taking it.

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, Va., October 9, 1862.

General R. E. LEE, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: This letter will be handed you by Mr. R. L. Owen, president of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad Company, who is authorized to bring away such rolling stock of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad as may be suitable for his road. You are respectfully requested to afford him every facility that you can in connection with the proposed enterprise.

Your obedient servant,

G. W. RANDOLPH,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
October 9, 1862.

Hon. GEORGE W. RANDOLPH, *Secretary of War:*

SIR: I regret much to hear of the capture of the batteries on Saint John's River, Florida, news of which is conveyed in your telegram to Brig. Gen. G. H. Steuart. The Florida regiments in this army are reported to be in a pretty good state of drill and discipline, and constantly improving. So far from being able to comply with Governor Milton's wishes in sending troops to Florida, I would rather ask for re-enforcements to the Florida regiments now with us.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
October 9, 1862.

Maj. Gen. GUSTAVUS W. SMITH, *Commanding at Richmond:*

GENERAL: I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 2d instant.* I had previously received the telegram to which you allude.

* Not found.

I do not think that much weight should be given to the information which it conveys. I can learn of no troops embarking from Alexandria, or that more vessels are there than usual. Re-enforcements have, I believe, been sent to Norfolk, but it was done in expectation of an attack by you, supported by the Richmond. Nor have I learned of any advance toward the Rappahannock, except by the enemy's cavalry, led by traitors for the sake of plunder, and the capture of our sick and wounded and stragglers. Sigel is in the vicinity of Centreville, and, I should judge, does not feel himself to be very strong. Heintzelman is said to be in supporting distance, but I am not certain that he is south of the Potomac. The rest of General McClellan's army, filled almost to bursting with new recruits and regiments, are on the Upper Potomac. I do not think he is able to make any move yet, though his army is said to have been increased by 80,000 or 100,000 men since the battle of Sharpsburg. He is engaged in clothing, arming, and instructing them. As long as he can be kept there, he will have less time this year for field operations. We are subsisting upon a country which hitherto has furnished supplies to the enemy, and gathering beeves, horses, and men from Hampshire and Hardy, damaging the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and forcing them to send their active troops westward. As soon as I can learn that the enemy is moving east, I shall be ready, but I see nothing of it now.

I recommended you to collect all the conscripts in some camp near Richmond, to place officers to work at them, and thus have a reserve force. The deranged officers of artillery from this army, the invalids, wounded, and the idle can be set at this work. Captain Adkins, now without employment, and Captain Gordon, both from Great Britain (the latter recently arrived here from the Secretary of War), I should think might be usefully employed. We must work very hard to resist the flood of Federals preparing to invade us. I hope the draft of the negroes will be sufficient to complete the works around Richmond. I am glad that the engines and cars have been secured. I think the troops you have placed will be able to hold the line of the Rappahannock for a time.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

CAMP NEAR WINCHESTER, VA.,
October 9, 1862.

Dr. S. P. MOORE,
Surgeon-General C. S. Army, Richmond, Va.:

SIR: I inclose duplicate receipts of blank forms forwarded to me from your office in care of Asst. Surg. J. H. Vaughan. We have experienced so much difficulty in every branch of our department that I have from day to day postponed reporting to you, vainly hoping that I might be able to inform you fully and intelligently of the condition of the medical department of the Army of Northern Virginia. The reports of casualties are now slowly coming in, and I trust soon a complete report can be furnished by me. As you are doubtless aware, many of our sick and wounded have been paroled by the enemy's cavalry, an expedient resorted to by them to get an equivalent for their men captured in battle. Our limited transportation has compelled us to leave many wounded in exposed positions, and they have fallen into the hands of the enemy. Hospitals in the rear have been entered and patients paroled who were reported to be *in articulo mortis*. However, I presume everything is

fair in war. We are in great need of ambulance wagons; could it be possible to furnish the army with about 50 more? While in Maryland we were unable to procure medical supplies to any amount. I received your communication relative to purchasing such articles as we need if opportunity should offer, and will have your orders executed. Up to this time but few reports of sick and wounded have been sent in, the surgeons being unable to make them out, owing to the continued march to which the army has been subjected since leaving Richmond, and their time being also much occupied in caring for the wounded in the late battles. There are about 5,000 sick and wounded still at Winchester, who are being removed to Staunton in ambulance wagons that should be with the marching army. I am greatly obliged to you for relieving me from the care and responsibility of hospitals left in the rear of the army. I sincerely hope that Medical Director Williams, or some competent inspector under him, will be ordered to Winchester to superintend the removal of these disabled soldiers, their position being an unsafe one in the event of a movement of the army. If our army leaves here, they may be paroled by the enemy's cavalry.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. GUILD,

Surgeon and Medical Director Army of Northern Virginia.

Abstract from field return of the Army of Northern Virginia for October 10, 1862.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.		
Longstreet's corps:				
General staff	15	.....	15	15
Anderson's division	540	7,261	10,264	20,250
McLaws' division	504	6,629	8,703	16,040
Pickett's division	302	3,039	4,194	10,317
Hood's division	433	5,326	7,064	13,475
Walker's division	238	3,756	4,886	8,302
Evans' brigade	79	1,165	1,481	3,514
Lee's and Walton's battalion of artillery	35	738	832	1,197
Total	2,146	27,934	37,439	72,920
Jackson's corps:				
Jackson's division	347	4,163	5,561	12,211
Ewell's division	510	6,094	7,965	16,337
D. H. Hill's division	482	6,901	8,883	18,749
A. P. Hill's division	565	8,124	10,596	21,302
Brown's battalion of artillery	13	311	355	545
Total	1,917	25,603	33,360	70,694
Cavalry Division	423	5,333	6,378	10,288
Reserve Artillery	54	858	1,027	1,027
Grand total	4,540	59,732	78,204	154,929

[Note on original return.]

Effective total October 10, exclusive of cavalry	84,395
Effective total September 30, cavalry not reported	48,888
Increase	5,462
Aggregate present October 10, exclusive of cavalry	71,826
Aggregate present September 30, exclusive of cavalry	62,713
Increase	9,113

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Falls of Kanawha, W. Va., October 11, 1862.

Hon. GEORGE W. RANDOLPH,
Secretary of War, Richmond, Va.:

I have been compelled, for want of supplies on the Lewisburg road, to march my infantry by Raleigh Court-House and Pack's Ferry. My cavalry, near 1,500 strong, will move at once upon the campaign you marked out, to join me on the route mentioned in my letter to you afterward.

W. W. LORING,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

Respectfully referred to the President for his information.

G. W. RANDOLPH,
Secretary of War.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. —. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Falls of Kanawha, W. Va., October 11, 1862.

The commanding general deems it proper to announce to the troops that, having accomplished the object for which they were sent into the country—by driving the enemy, strong in numbers and the insolent sense of security, to the borders, and capturing his posts, stores, and many prisoners—in obedience to the orders and the original plan of the Government, this army will prosecute the campaign and move to a new field of activity. He feels confident that on other fields it will earn the commendation it has deserved and received from the country for its late brilliant victories here, and retain its present almost unrivaled reputation for endurance and valor.

That portion of the army from the western frontier who are marched from their homes deserve to know that their services will still be used, when they will avail the most, for the deliverance of the whole of their noble State from the invader and usurper, and that the eye of the Government is turned to the value and welfare of their section and to the merits of men who so cheerfully leave their homes a second time to perform a patriotic duty to their State and to the country. Your unselfish devotion to duty, and the exhibition of loyalty by most of the best people of your section, have fixed more firmly than ever the purpose of the Government with its victorious armies to rescue and retain your country.

By command of Major-General Loring:

H. FITZHUGH,
Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Falls of Kanawha, W. Va., October 11, 1862.
(Received October 15, 1862.)

Hon. GEORGE W. RANDOLPH,
Secretary of War, Richmond, Va.:

A portion of the cavalry of General Jenkins' brigade sent by Colonel Thorburn, under Captain Bouldin, attacked a post of the enemy near Bulltown, and killed 8 men and captured 32 prisoners, including 1 lieutenant and many horses. Our loss, none.

Respectfully,

W. W. LORING,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
October 11, 1862.

Brig. Gen. JUBAL A. EARLY, *Commanding, &c.:*
(Through General Jackson.)

GENERAL: Your letter of the 9th instant,* in reference to the battery of Capt. J. R. Johnson, of General Trimble's brigade, has been received. The order for reorganizing the batteries of this army was sent to General Jackson, as is customary. The necessity for combining the batteries designated in the order has been to me the subject of great regret; but it was done from necessity alone, in order to make the artillery of the army more efficient, and to man and horse those retained. The merit and service of Captain Johnson's company are well known to me, although its connection with the army has been comparatively short. It had been found necessary to send the battery to the rear to be recruited, and the captain had called for 50 additional horses, which could not be supplied. A report as to its condition, as well as the other batteries of the army, was made by the chief of artillery, who, it was supposed, would be acquainted with all the wants of that arm of the service. It will give me pleasure, when circumstances will permit, to do all in my power to restore not only Captain Johnson's battery, but others that have been for the present deranged.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
October 11, 1862.

Hon. GEORGE W. RANDOLPH,
Secretary of War, Richmond, Va.:

SIR: The reports that have reached me from Richmond of the intended advance of General McClellan's army upon that city induced me to send two reliable scouts to the Potomac, near Alexandria, to ascertain whether any preparations were being made in that quarter. They have returned to-day, having gone down as far as Aquia. They report no enemy in Prince William County, or in the portion of Stafford that they visited, only the ordinary guard-boats on the river, nor could they learn of any concentration or embarkation of troops at Alexandria. General Sigel has his headquarters in the village of Centreville, with the old troops of his command around him. These, however, must be reduced, for, in addition to the newspaper reports of Cox's, Cook's [Crook's], Piatt's, and Milroy's brigades having been taken from him (the last of which is reported to have arrived at Wheeling), a cavalry scout now in Maryland captured a few prisoners from Crook's (late Cox's) brigade *en route* to Cumberland to take the cars for the Kanawha Valley. There are camps of new troops between Fairfax Court-House and Falls Church, some four or five being in the vicinity of the former place, and active preparations are being made to fit them for the field. Their scouts do not extend south of Cub Run, and they seem to be more apprehensive of than prepared for attack. Cavalry scouts are frequently sent in various directions to obtain information, and one on the night of the 8th instant was sent through Brentsville toward the Rappahannock. I can hear nothing of General Heintzelman joining General Sigel, though I believe he is in the vicinity of Washington. If our cavalry has suffi-

* Not found.

cient strength and stability they ought to be advanced, at least, as far as the Rappahannock and operate more boldly in the enemy's front. They are now more than a day's march from the enemy's pickets, and I fear do not behave creditably, as they are reported to retire whenever the enemy's cavalry advances. Whatever may be General McClellan's ultimate intentions, I see no evidence as yet of any advance upon Richmond; and, notwithstanding the assertions in the Northern papers, I think this army is not yet sufficiently recuperated from its campaign in Maryland to make a vigorous forward move. There are no signs now of his advancing up this valley, nor can I discover anything of his intention to cross the Potomac east of the Blue Ridge.

While this army holds its position, we are consuming provisions that would otherwise fall into the hands of the enemy. Cattle are also being collected in Hampshire and Hardy Counties, and I hope that some recruits and horses will also be obtained from those counties. If the enemy can be detained in our front for some weeks, it will give them but little time before winter to operate south of the Potomac.

I have the honor to be, with much respect, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
October 13, 1862.

Hon. GEORGE W. RANDOLPH,
Secretary of War, Richmond, Va.:

SIR: Information received since my letter to you of the 11th instant confirms the belief I then expressed that the army of General McClellan is still in the vicinity of Sharpsburg and Harper's Ferry. From a scout just returned from Maryland, I learn that Sumner's and Williams' (formerly Banks') corps are at Harper's Ferry, Geary on Loudoun Heights, Burnside at Sandy Hook, Hooker, Porter, Reynolds, and Franklin between the Antietam and Hagerstown. Cox has been made a major-general, and it is said has been ordered to Western Virginia, and the four brigades I formerly mentioned I believe are ordered to the same point. The cavalry expedition of the enemy, which in my former letter I reported was moving toward the Rappahannock, has returned without accomplishing much, and I presume that movement was the basis of the report that a large force was moving toward Richmond. You will see by the accompanying orders * to General Stuart that an expedition has been sent into Pennsylvania. The slip from the Baltimore American of the 11th [instant], which I inclose, comprises all the information I have received since it crossed the border.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

[Inclosure.]

Highly important—A rebel cavalry raid into Pennsylvania—Mercersburg and Chambersburg occupied.

HARRISBURG, *October* 10, 7.30 p. m.—Governor Curtin has just received the following dispatch from Colonel McClure, at Chambersburg:

Mercersburg was occupied by Stuart's rebel cavalry to-day, and they are now advancing on Chambersburg. They took horses and all other property they wanted at

* See p. 55.

Mercersburg, offering rebel scrip for it. They did no injury to individuals that I have heard of. The force is estimated at 3,000. The rebels are certainly advancing upon Chambersburg. They have cut the Bedford wire. They are reported as near Saint Thomas, about 7 miles from here. There is no doubt whatever of their being in Mercersburg. They will certainly give us a call to-night. We had the rumor at 4 o'clock, but it was not credited. We can make no resistance, as it would only exasperate and cause wanton destruction of property and life.

Later.

CHAMBERSBURG, 8 p. m.

About 15 men on horseback have come into town, armed with carbines and carrying a flag of truce. They want to see the chief men of the town. They have a large force 1 mile from the town, and will enter in an hour. Colonel McClure and Provost-Marshal Kimmell have gone 2 miles from the town to meet the rebel commander. Nothing can be done except surrender. We look for the whole force in half an hour. They crossed the Potomac at Hancock, and came over the country to the Pittsburgh turnpike. The deposits of the Chambersburg bank have not been returned from New York since the late raid.

HARRISBURG, *October* 10—p. m.

Governor Curtin is now pushing troops up the valley.

Still later—Chambersburg occupied.

HARRISBURG, *October* 10.

Dispatches just received from Shippensburg confirm the news of the occupation of Chambersburg. The advance of the rebel force consists of 1,000 cavalry and six pieces of artillery.

HEADQUARTERS,
Winchester, Va., October 13, 1862.

General GEORGE W. RANDOLPH,
Secretary of War:

GENERAL: I have the honor to state there are now here five fine companies of the Maryland Line, over 500 men. Another is rapidly forming, and I hope there will soon be a full regiment. In accordance with your instructions, I had an election for major, and Captain [James R.] Herbert, of Company C, was elected. This leaves a vacancy, and I would like to know whether it is to be filled by election or promotion, as Paragraph V, Special Orders, No. 186, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, which disbanded the old First Maryland Regiment, states, "The members thereof, with all other native and adopted citizens of Maryland, desirous of enlisting into the service of the Confederate States, are invited to enroll themselves into companies, &c., the officers of which are to be elected." In the present case none of the company officers have sufficient experience to fill the post of captain, and it would be better to get some eligible person. Will you be kind enough to tell me what staff and non-commissioned staff officers are allowed to a battalion of six companies or less?

I have received the greatest assistance from the officers under my command, and the quiet and good order now prevailing in the town is due to the provost-marshal (John B. Brooke), and to that excellent soldier, Capt. J. Louis Smith, commanding the provost-guard. I hope you received my letter relative to them; also one requesting the appoint-

ment of Mr. McHenry Howard as ordnance officer on my staff, he being an officer of merit and aide-de-camp to the late Brig. Gen. C. S. Winder. Some three weeks since, General Lee sent me over 300 paroled prisoners (Confederate), to be kept in camp until exchanged, and as it required an officer of experience to keep them from wandering off, I detailed First Lieut. Wilson C. Nicholas for that purpose, thinking he had a commission. He has taken remarkably good care of them, but the other day I received Special Orders, No. 232, stating his resignation as drill-master had been accepted. I earnestly recommend he may be again appointed to that or some other position in the Provisional Army—first lieutenant or captain.

There are now few stragglers to be found here, but I fear there may be numbers who have wandered off hundreds of miles from this, hiding at different farm houses or in small towns. Could not a law be passed prohibiting citizens from harboring men belonging to the army, or they be called upon to give information as to soldiers in their houses, &c.? The soldiers passing through seem to be in fine spirits. I would respectfully suggest the strictest orders be given to officers leaving Richmond with detachments of recruits, convalescents, &c., to account properly for all their men, and keep them from straggling; also that convalescents be not sent from the hospitals too soon, and put on the march, but placed for a few days in camp or barracks and drilled at least three times a day. This would make them stand the march better.

Seven thousand pounds of bread are baked here every day, more than enough for the sick, and, were it possible, more ovens would be built.

Too great care cannot be taken by provost-marshals and others to prevent soldiers from passing through who have not proper authority to leave their regiments. I feel convinced there are now thousands of soldiers and many officers absent without leave. Three weeks' experience here have enabled me to find out that one cannot be too particular. Could not a condensed copy of the regulations be published for the use of company officers? It is greatly needed.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

GEO. H. STEUART,
Commanding Post.

[Indorsement.]

OCTOBER 21, 1862.

Inform him that after the first election in the Maryland troops, like others, the promotion will be by seniority, unless a board pronounces the next officer incompetent. A battalion of six companies has a lieutenant-colonel and major; a battalion of five or less has a major only. A quartermaster is allowed, who acts also as commissary. The adjutant is detailed from the subaltern officers.

G. W. R.

RICHMOND, VA., *October* 14, 1862.

General R. E. LEE,
(*Care General Jones*), *Winchester, Va.:*

The Kanawha Valley is again threatened by the enemy. Is it not better to help Loring there? The loss of it may bring the enemy upon our railroad communications and salt works.

G. W. RANDOLPH,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
Via Winchester, Va., October 15, 1862.

Hon. GEORGE W. RANDOLPH,
Secretary of War:

Loring must protect Kanawha Valley. He must take position as he may think best to operate for this purpose.

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
Near Winchester, Va., October 15, 1862.

Maj. Gen. W. W. LORING,
Department of Western Virginia:

GENERAL: Your letter of the 8th instant has just been received. Your letter of the 6th, to which you refer, has not come to hand. I am, therefore, ignorant of the plan you propose to pursue, and can give no advice. I do not think the enemy is able to send strong re-enforcements into Western Virginia. From what I learn, I am inclined to believe that Major-General Cox, with four brigades, has been detached from General McClellan's army to Western Virginia, but no more. If you can retain possession of the salt works at Charleston, and keep the enemy out of that country, I think it probable the best service your army can perform; but I shall have to leave the matter to your better judgment. The season is now so far advanced that I doubt whether an expedition into Western Pennsylvania, which I once proposed to you, can be now advantageously undertaken; but this I must also defer to your judgment.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

RICHMOND, VA., *October* 15, 1862.

Major-General LORING,
Dublin Depot, W. Va.:

You will turn over your command, together with the orders and instructions heretofore communicated to you, to General Echols, after which you will, with the least delay practicable, report in person to this office.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Richmond, Va., October 15, 1862.

Brig. Gen. JOHN ECHOLS,
Via Dublin Depot, W. Va.:

You will assume the command of the forces lately commanded by General Loring, who has been directed to turn over to you his command and his orders and instructions. You will march the forces back into the Kanawha Valley, and make its defense your first object. Should circumstances allow you to carry out the instructions sent from the Department to General Loring, and the season be not too far advanced for the operations therein indicated, you will execute those instructions.

I regret to hear of your feeble health, and will endeavor to relieve you from the burdens imposed upon you as soon as possible. In the mean while, if you should find yourself physically unable to exercise the command, you will turn it over to General Williams. Acknowledge by telegraph the receipt of your order.

G. W. RANDOLPH,
Secretary of War.

RICHMOND, VA., *October* 16, 1862.

General R. E. LEE,
(*Care Commanding Officer*), *Winchester, Va.:*

* * * * * * *

General Loring has been relieved from his command and ordered to report here. Recommend a commander for his forces. They are temporarily under General Echols, with General Williams as second in command. Can you give General Loring employment?

G. W. RANDOLPH,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
Camp near Winchester, Va., October 16, 1862.

Maj. Gen. W. W. LORING,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: I have received to-day your letter of the 7th instant.* As stated in my letter of yesterday, I must defer your proposed movement to your own judgment. When I wrote to you on September 25, I had heard that you were moving into Northwestern Virginia, and the plan I then suggested to you I supposed could be accomplished without any great interference from the enemy. I had learned that the enemy had withdrawn from Northwestern Virginia, and was not aware of the force which you report to be at Point Pleasant, Parkersburg, Clarksburg, &c. The route you propose by Monterey to the railroad at Cheat River, &c., is better, and if you think your advance in that direction will prevent the enemy from making any attack upon our salt works, I still think it advantageous. You must, however, view my letter of September 25 as a suggestion, and not as an order, as you seem to regard it, and to be modified or abandoned as your judgment may dictate. If you are obliged to abandon the Kanawha Valley, and think the State troops would be able to guard the railroad and salt works until your return, the destruction of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in the manner you propose will be a brilliant termination of your campaign. The season is now so far advanced, and the condition of things so changed since my letter of September 25, that I do not recommend your advance to the Potomac merely with a view to co-operate with any movement of this army, but think it better that you should arrange your plans to accomplish the good within your own reach, without reference to a junction with me, as circumstances may arise to draw this army in another direction before you could reach the Potomac; nor do I wish you to lose sight of the safety of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad and the salt works. Colonel Imboden, with about 1,200 or 1,500 men, is operating in Hardy and Hampshire Counties, and will remain in that region

* None to Lee of that date found; but see Loring to Randolph, p. 655.

of country and be ready to co-operate with you in any movement on the railroad near him. He is engaged in destroying it at such points below Cumberland as he can reach.

Wishing you every success, and that you may drive the enemy from that whole country, I remain, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

PACK'S FERRY, W. VA., *October* 16, 1862,
Via Dublin, W. Va., October 17, 1862.
(Received October 19, 1862.)

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General:

Your order of 15th instant is received. I will march the forces to-day under the command of General Loring back into the Kanawha Valley as soon as I can collect supplies for the march. I have not yet received the orders and instructions of the War Department to General Loring, but expect to do so to-morrow or next day. I cannot say how long it will require to collect the necessary supplies, not having seen the quartermaster or commissary yet. It shall, however, be done as soon as possible. I will write at length by mail.

JNO. ECHOLS,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
October 16, 1862.

Hon. GEORGE W. RANDOLPH,
Secretary of War:

SIR: In my letter of the 29th ultimo I did not intend to request the exercise of Executive authority to make Confederate money a legal tender between individuals, but thought that the matter might be of sufficient importance for the action of Congress. In the region of country in the border States subject to the occupation of either army, disloyal citizens will not receive from their neighbors Confederate money in payment of debts. It is the only money paid by the Government for the supplies, &c., which it purchases from its citizens, and I think should be made legal currency within the Confederacy. Within the limits of the operations of the army, articles necessary for its subsistence, if not sold willingly by the holder, are impressed and paid for in Treasury notes.

I am, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

[Indorsements.]

OCTOBER 24, 1862.

Respectfully submitted to the President for his information.

G. W. RANDOLPH,
Secretary of War

The absence of a judicial remedy to compel the payment of a debt amounts substantially to compulsion of the creditor to receive the only currency in use.

J. D.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
Camp near Winchester, Va., October 16, 1862.

Hon. GEORGE W. RANDOLPH,
Secretary of War, Richmond, Va.:

SIR: My position does not enable me to obtain exact information of the movements of the enemy south of James River, or to ascertain his real intentions. If his object is to move upon Richmond from that direction, and there should not be sufficient force near the city to resist and retard his advance until the army could reach there, it might be well to detach some troops for that purpose. I do not think it would be advantageous to move the whole army from the front of General McClellan as long as it detains him north of the Potomac by threatening an advance into Maryland, nor can I ascertain that General McClellan has detached any portion of his army to Norfolk; still, sufficient troops may have been obtained from the North to enable the enemy to advance south of the Potomac, if only opposed by a small force. The disadvantage of diminishing this army is, that it might not be able to cope with the whole army of the enemy should it cross the Potomac. But I do not wish to run the risk of Richmond being captured for the want of adequate force. The promotion of Brig. Gen. W. H. F. Lee as soon as Brig. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee is able to resume command of his brigade will enable me to send one of them to take command of the cavalry between the Rappahannock and Richmond, where activity and vigilance is necessary. I do not know the exact strength of the cavalry in that quarter, but should think it sufficient, if well regulated, to watch and guard the approaches to Richmond.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
October 16, 1862.

General GUSTAVUS W. SMITH,
Commanding, &c., Richmond, Va.:

GENERAL: Please inform me whether the cavalry from Georgia and South Carolina have yet reached Richmond, and what is the exact force of the cavalry on the line of the Rappahannock. The promotion of Brig. Gen. W. H. F. Lee, upon the return to duty of Brig. Gen. Fitz. Lee, will enable me to send a brigadier-general to command it, as I think it advantageous that the operations of the whole should be under one head, that it may act collectively or separately, as emergencies may require.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
October 16, 1862.

Maj. Gen. GUSTAVUS W. SMITH,
Commanding, &c., Richmond, Va.:

GENERAL: By direction of General R. E. Lee, I inclose herewith an extract of Special Orders, No. 209,* and desire you to direct Major [E.

* Of October 4. See p. 652.

F.] Moseley, First Regiment Virginia Artillery, to proceed at once to join this command, bringing with him the men from Captain Wyatt's and Ritter's batteries. You will direct him to turn over such public property as is not wanted with the companies to the proper Departments in Richmond, and make the necessary arrangements for the transportation and subsistence of his men on the march. Should the men be sent by railroad, it is desired that Lieutenants Robertson and Thurmond be directed to assist Major Moseley in taking charge of them, and that the commanding officers of disbanded companies be directed to make out descriptive lists of their men. Should the men of Captain Young's battery prefer remaining in the artillery, the men are to be turned over to Major Moseley, who will bring them up for distribution. Should they desire to return to the infantry, direct Captain Young to report with his company to the commanding officer of the regiment from which he was detached. The officers of the disbanded companies will be disposed of in Richmond as you may think best, under the direction of the Secretary of War.

Should you want the horses and guns that have been turned in, you had better keep them at Richmond. Should you want other guns for the defense of Richmond, you can get them from Staunton. Forty guns from reduced batteries have been sent to that place.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. L. LONG,
Colonel and Military Secretary.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
October 17, 1862.

General PENDLETON,
Commanding, &c., Nineveh:

GENERAL: The enemy are maneuvering in our front, apparently in earnest force. The general wishes you to have all in readiness to move, as he does not design delivering battle about Winchester, wishing to draw the enemy up the valley, distant from his base, &c. All things being held by you in readiness, he will advise you further if the move proves to be one in force.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. H. CHILTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF SOUTHWESTERN VIRGINIA,
Pack's Ferry, W. Va., October 17, 1862,
Via Dublin, W. Va., October 18, 1862.
(Received October 18, 1862.)

General S. COOPER:

I have ordered back to the Kanawha Valley three brigades, and they are now on the march. The other brigades will move to-morrow morning. I have ordered Jenkins' cavalry to remain, and they are, no doubt, there. I will be in the valley on Sunday night or Monday morning, and shall move down at once to Charleston, unless prevented. My supplies are very short.

JNO. ECHOLS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

RICHMOND, VA., *October* 18, 1862.

His Excellency Governor LETCHER,
Glade Springs, W. Va.:

General Loring has been relieved from his command, and his forces, under General Echols, ordered back to the Kanawha Valley, with orders to make its defense his first object.

G. W. RANDOLPH,
Secretary of War.

GILES COURT-HOUSE, W. VA.,
October 18, 1862.

Hon. GEORGE W. RANDOLPH:

Your letter of instructions, dated September 30, reached me only on the afternoon of the 17th instant. Your order, relieving me of command, reached me on the 16th instant. Captain Myrick, who bore your letter of instructions, missed me by taking the wrong route.

W. W. LORING,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
Camp near Winchester, Va., October 18, 1862.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE H. STEUART,
Winchester, Va.:

GENERAL: The enemy retired yesterday afternoon from Leetown and Charlestown, the points which their respective columns from opposite Shepherdstown and Harper's Ferry reached. From information received last night, I believe the former recrossed the Potomac at the ford below Shepherdstown, and the latter withdrew to Harper's Ferry. I wish you would prosecute vigorously the police of Winchester and the hospitals. Continue to send back the serious cases of sick to Staunton. Convalescents must be returned to their regiments when able to resume duty. I have been informed that the medical board is granting wholesale furloughs to men in hospitals. This is wrong; none ought to be furloughed but such as really require it. I have sent scouts to Wardensville, the Cacapon Bridge, and points in that direction, to give notice of any approach of enemy's cavalry from Hancock or Cumberland, with directions to communicate with you. I have thought it possible that an expedition similar to Stuart's might be attempted, passing near Front Royal and crossing the Blue Ridge. The enemy's cavalry yesterday came up as far as Paris and Snickersville from Loudoun. I wish you would be on the alert, and keep your Maryland troops and others with you prepared for any emergency.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 222. } HDQRS. ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
October 18, 1862.

* * * * * * *

III. A court of inquiry, at the request of Maj. J. H. Lowe, Thirty-first Georgia Regiment, composed of Col. James A. Walker, Thirteenth Virginia Regiment; Lieut. Col. William Monaghan, Sixth Louisiana

Regiment, and Capt. William C. Oates, Fifteenth Alabama Regiment, will assemble at camp of General Early's division on the 20th day of October, 1862, at 10 o'clock a. m., or as early thereafter as practicable, to investigate the circumstances connected with the withdrawal of troops of Lawton's brigade in his connection therewith from the ford below Shepherdstown on the 19th of September, 1862.

* * * * * * *

By command of General R. E. Lee:

[R. H. CHILTON,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
Camp near Winchester, Va., October 19, 1862.

Col. J. D. IMBODEN,
Commanding Partisan Rangers:

COLONEL: Your letter of the 15th instant to General Jackson has been received, and I am glad to learn that you are progressing favorably in collecting cattle in Hardy and Hampshire. Please give such attention to the subject as you can, and, in addition to the cattle, collect for the army all the cloth, leather, &c., that you can send forward toward Staunton. I hope you will not lose sight of the destruction of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and of doing such other damage to the enemy as your means will permit.

A gentleman who left Clarksburg on the 7th, and said to be reliable, states that Mulligan and Kelley are at that place with three brigades, numbering about 7,000 men; that there is one brigade at Parkersburg, one regiment at Buckhannon, and 300 men at Beverly. These were all the troops he could learn of in Northwestern Virginia. If this intelligence is correct, Kelley's forces in front of you, at New Bridge, &c., must probably have been diminished, and it does not accord with the intelligence you report brought by a lady from Clarksburg. You will probably be able to ascertain the truth yourself, and shape your course accordingly.

General Jenkins, according to information from General Loring, with about 1,500 cavalry, ought to be in the country about Clarksburg now. His instructions were to destroy the roads in the vicinity of Clarksburg, Piedmont, Cheat River, &c. General Loring has been informed of your position and operations, and that you would be ready to co-operate with him if practicable. General Loring expected to move via Lewisburg and Monterey to Cheat River with his infantry. Since then I have heard of the Kanawha Valley being again threatened, which may detain his infantry.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
Camp near Winchester, Va., October 19, 1862.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, Va.:

GENERAL: I inclose a note* of the 17th instant, received to-day from Colonel Imboden, which will show the progress he is making, in con-

* Not found.

formity to my orders, in collecting beef cattle, leather, &c., in the counties of Hampshire and Hardy. The difficulty of getting out leather is the want of transportation, but I hope that we shall secure some. I will have a report made to the quartermaster and commissary generals of the quantity of leather and number of cattle that may be obtained for the army.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
October 19, 1862.

Major-General LONGSTREET,
Commanding Corps:

GENERAL: Please inform me how far General McLaws has destroyed the Harper's Ferry and Winchester Railroad, and to what point he reached. If he has gone as far as he can with safety, then let him set to work upon the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, with as many men as he can profitably work. He can report to General Jackson or not, as you prefer.

As regards the flour, I will speak to Colonel Cole about assigning mills to different divisions, as you suggest. If the commissary that engages the flour from the different mills will leave with the miller a certificate, to show that they have spoken for the flour for a certain time, it should not be interfered with by another commissary. If General McLaws' commissary has neglected this he has no cause to complain, and if General Hill's have violated it, they have done wrong. Front Royal is not more than 25 miles from here, and it should not take the wagons a week to make the trip. It is impossible for me to say when the emergency may arise for us to move, and I would not recommend that you send wagons that would be necessary for that purpose. If you send your subsistence train only, it could join you wherever you did move.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS, *October* 19, 1862.

General McLAWS:

Will General McLaws please answer the questions, and ascertain from General Jackson how many men he can work, and supply them? The news of yesterday, from General Bragg's army, is confirmed by another dispatch of to-day.

Most respectfully,

JAMES LONGSTREET,
Major-General.

Abstract from field return of the Army of Northern Virginia for October 20, 1862.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.		
Longstreet's corps:				
General staff	16	.....	16	16
Anderson's division	611	7,756	10,431	20,289
Hood's division	438	5,761	7,362	13,469
McLaws' division	569	6,931	8,791	16,622
Pickett's division	326	3,294	4,382	10,225
Walker's division	258	3,969	4,954	5,163
Evans' brigade	103	1,306	1,595	2,548
Lee's and Walton's battalion of artillery	38	729	831	1,169
Total	2,359	29,748	38,362	73,811
Jackson's corps:				
Ewell's division	549	6,260	7,657	16,220
A. P. Hill's division	655	8,866	10,891	21,867
D. H. Hill's division	507	7,042	8,790	18,041
Jackson's division	374	4,230	5,428	12,622
Total	2,085	26,368	32,766	68,450
Cavalry Division (Stuart's)	437	6,119	7,429	10,449
Artillery Reserve (Pendleton's)	52	865	1,038	1,028
Grand total	4,933	63,100	79,595	153,778

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
October 21, 1862.

Maj. H. M. BELL, *Acting Quartermaster, Staunton, Va.:*

MAJOR: Your letter* of the 19th, inclosing copy of note from Maj. F. A. Briscoe, has been received. Major Briscoe misunderstood the orders of Colonel Corley. They referred only to such articles as were not required at Staunton. All the cloth that you can manufacture into clothing at Staunton for the army I desire you shall retain, and that you will use every effort to obtain cloth in Northern and Northwestern Virginia for that purpose. I have directed Colonel Imboden, in his operations in Hardy and Hampshire Counties, to collect all the leather that can be obtained in those counties and forward it toward Staunton. The difficulty with him is to obtain transportaion, but I hope he will be able to transport it beyond the reach of the enemy, so that you may be able to secure it. Colonel Corley has corrected the misapprehension of Major Briscoe in reference to the forwarding of stores, &c., from Staunton to Richmond.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
October 22, 1862.

Maj. Gen. THOMAS J. JACKSON,
Commanding Left Wing, &c.:

GENERAL: General R. E. Lee desires me to say that he deems it necessary that the Maryland troops should have a battery to render them

* Not found.

effective, and therefore wishes you to order the Maryland battery (Brockenbrough's) to report to General George H. Steuart, now commanding at Winchester. Should you want another battery to replace it, you can select any one you may desire from the reserve artillery, and it will be ordered to report to you.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. L. LONG,
Colonel and Military Secretary.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
October 22, 1862.

His Excellency JEFFERSON DAVIS,
Richmond, Va.:

Mr. PRESIDENT: The time is approaching when it becomes necessary to consider what disposition of the troops can best be made for the winter. This must, of course, mainly depend upon the operations of the enemy. But, on the supposition that he will do little more this fall than to organize and instruct his new troops, and, as the winter advances, prepare to advance south of James River, which now seems to me his most probable plan, some position should be chosen with a view of procuring shelter and provisions for the army and forage for the horses. I have seen no indications to make me believe that General McClellan will advance up the Shenandoah Valley. When this army retires from its present position, I think it probable he will occupy Winchester with a sufficient force, and reconstruct the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad between Harper's Ferry and Cumberland. A portion of his force will, no doubt, be retained at Fairfax Court-House and Centreville, and may probably be advanced toward the Rappahannock. At any rate, it will be necessary for us to keep a sufficient force south of the Rappahannock and in front of Richmond, and also one in this valley. We must select points where there is sufficient wood for hutting and fuel for the troops, and within convenient distance from the railroad by which they can be provisioned. A portion of the troops may be placed south of James River, or, if circumstances require, it can operate in Georgia and South Carolina. I should be very glad if Your Excellency would consider this subject, and give me the benefit of your views, as well as such directions as you may see fit.

We shall finish by to-morrow, I think, the destruction of as much of the Winchester and Harper's Ferry and Baltimore and Ohio Railroads within this valley as we can accomplish without bringing on a battle, which I do not desire to do so near the enemy's base of operations. I wish there was any possibility of my sending back the iron from these roads, but as there is none within my reach, I have been obliged to injure it as much as possible to prevent its being relaid. The sills have been taken up and burned, and the bridges and station-houses at Martinsburg, &c., destroyed.

I have to-day ordered General Walker's division to cross the Blue Ridge at Ashby's Gap and take position in the vicinity of Upperville, with a view of checking the incursions of the enemy in that region and watching more closely his movements east of the mountains.

I am, with great respect, Your Excellency's obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
October 22, 1862.

General JAMES LONGSTREET,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: I wish you to direct General Walker's division to proceed to Paris, via Millwood, and to take post either at that place, Upperville, or on Crooked Creek, in the vicinity of Piedmont. It will be necessary to advise him to keep his pickets on the alert, and his command in readiness either for action or the march, as the enemy are in the habit of sending scouting parties from the Potomac and Fairfax Court-House, where they are said to be in force, as far as Aldie, Middleburg, and the Plains. General Stuart will be directed to advance his cavalry pickets toward Middleburg, and to notify General Walker of any movements of the enemy east of the Blue Ridge that may come to their knowledge. I desire General Walker, as soon as he reaches his destination, to send intelligent officers on the roads, via Markham and Piedmont, toward Warrenton, Orleans, and Washington, and to satisfy himself as to the best routes to Culpeper and Madison Court-Houses, so that he may move in either of those directions, as circumstances may require. I wish him also to make himself acquainted with the roads to Front Royal. In case of his being pressed by a superior force east of the mountains, he can retire toward Winchester or Front Royal, as the movements of the enemy in the valley may render requisite. His forage and provisions, if practicable, I wish drawn from Loudoun, Fauquier, and Rappahannock. Should it be necessary, he may draw his flour from the valley.

I desire that you will instruct him particularly to permit no straggling from his division and no depredations upon the country. Everything consumed by his division must be purchased and paid for, and nothing must be taken until purchased by the proper authority. I desire him to keep himself in communication with Colonel Payne, who commands at Warrenton. He will, of course, repulse any advance of the enemy westward, whom he may engage with propriety, and will communicate any movement of the enemy toward the Rappahannock or Richmond that he can discover.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
October 22, 1862.

Maj. Gen. J. E. B. STUART,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: General Walker's division is ordered to move to-morrow to Paris, and will take position in the vicinity of that place, Upperville, or Piedmont by Friday night. It will be necessary for you to advance your cavalry pickets, upon his arrival, toward Middleburg, with directions to report to him all movements of the enemy in their front. It would be desirable, if you could arrange it, to post a squadron of cavalry with General Walker to perform this picket duty, with directions to report to him.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
October 22, 1862.

Hon. GEORGE W. RANDOLPH,
Secretary of War, Richmond, Va.:

SIR: In reply to your dispatch, with reference to a commander for the Department of Western Virginia, I suggested that General Echols be left in temporary command for the present. I would recommend that General Edward Johnson, if capable of doing duty, be promoted major-general and assigned to that department. I know of no one better qualified for the position.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
October 23, 1862. (Received November 13, 1862.)

Hon. GEORGE W. RANDOLPH, *Secretary of War:*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit, with the accompanying letter of Brig. Gen. J. L. Kemper, two stand of colors captured from the United States forces by the Seventeenth Virginia Regiment in the battles of Manassas and Sharpsburg. This regiment and its gallant colonel (M. D. Corse), who, in the words of General Longstreet, "have been distinguished in at least ten of the severest battles of the war," challenge the respect and admiration of their countrymen. The United States national flag was taken by Private Samuel S. Coleman, of the Mount Vernon Guards, from the color-sergeant of the Eleventh Pennsylvania Regiment in the battle of Manassas, August 30. The regimental flag of the One hundred and third Regiment New York Volunteers was captured by Lieut. William W. Athey in the battle of Sharpsburg, September 17. The names of the captors are appended to the colors, respectively, and I hope will be preserved with them.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS KEMPER'S BRIGADE,
October 21, 1862.

Maj. G. MOXLEY SORREL,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Lieutenant-General Longstreet's Corps:

MAJOR: I have the honor to forward herewith two stand of colors, captured from the enemy by members of the Seventeenth Virginia Regiment, of my command—one a United States national flag, taken by Private Samuel S. Coleman at the battle of Manassas, August 30, from the color-sergeant of the Eleventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers; the other a regimental flag presented to the One hundred and third Regiment New York Volunteers by the city council of New York City, captured by Lieut. William W. Athey at the battle of Sharpsburg, September 17. I respectfully ask that with the flags may be preserved some honorable mention of the brave men and of the veteran regiment commanded by Col. M. D. Corse, by whose splendid gallantry these trophies were captured from the enemy.

I am, major, your obedient servant,

JAMES L. KEMPER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS, *October* 23, 1862.

Respectfully forwarded. Colonel Corse is one of the most gallant and worthy officers in this army. He and his regiment have been distinguished in at least ten of the severest battles of the war.

Very respectfully,

JAMES LONGSTREET,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
October 23, 1862.

Colonel CHAMBLISS,
Commanding Forces on Rappahannock:

COLONEL: I have just received your letter of the 21st, by your courier, and am gratified at the arrangement you have made for observing the country north of the Rappahannock. I am pleased to find that your scouts are so close to the enemy, and if your troops are bold and alert in the discharge of their duty, which I have no doubt they will be, the enemy can make no move of importance without its being discovered. The information you give corresponds with that received from scouts sent from this army, who go as far as the Potomac. They report, in addition, that no embarkation of troops has taken place at Alexandria, nor has there been any preparation for such a movement. General Walker, with his division, has taken post near Upperville, Fauquier County, and you are desired to place yourself in communication with him. Let your pickets extend to his, and you both can be reciprocally informed of the enemy's movements.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

P. S.—I think, from your report, that you ought to have more artillery, unless you have failed to enumerate some portion. If I am correct, apply to Major-General Smith.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
October 23, 1862.

Col. J. D. IMBODEN,
Commanding, &c., Petersburg, Va.:

COLONEL: Your letter to General Jackson, of the 20th instant,* just received by the commanding general, to whom it was referred. He has referred to the chief quartermaster and commissary of this army the portions relating to the procurement of horses and cattle. Proceed as you have done heretofore, procuring all of each as far as possible, not delaying to receive Federal money, which will, if to be obtained, be sent to you.

The commanding general wishes you, if news from Loring is corroborated satisfactorily, to cross the mountains for co-operation with his forces, as preferable to any independent move, it being most important to damage, in every possible way, their lines of communication, by destroying bridges, tanks, tunnels, &c., on the railroads. This operation

* Not found.

will not interfere with your after-prosecution of your present work, which may be continued upon your return, in which event it is hoped you will bring over all the horses and cattle to be procured west of the mountains. If Yankee money can be procured, a special agent will be sent forward to make, under your direction, the contemplated purchases. It is desired that you will send out of reach of the enemy all the leather which can be procured, advising Colonel Davidson, commanding at Staunton, whenever sending it out, in order that he may, as instructed, send wagons to transport it to Staunton.

The commanding general desires me to renew to you his thanks for the activity and energy you have displayed in your operations, and to express his best wishes and hopes for your success in the anticipated enterprise.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. H. CHILTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
October 24, 1862.

Hon. GEORGE W. RANDOLPH,
Secretary of War, Richmond, Va.:

SIR: I have the honor to suggest, as one of the means of keeping men and officers with the army, that those who are absent on furlough or leaves of absence be not allowed to draw their pay while so absent. Those who are absent under orders on detached service would, of course, be paid as usual, but a regulation requiring that other absentees shall be paid when with their commands, and not be allowed to draw it elsewhere, would, I think, have a good effect in hastening their return, besides being more just to those who remain with the army.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
October 24, 1862.

Maj. Gen. GUSTAVUS W. SMITH,
Commanding, &c., Richmond, Va.:

GENERAL: Your letters of the 16th and 18th instant* have been received. If, after filling up the regiments with you with the conscripts, you should find that you can do nothing better with them, they can be forwarded to this army, as heretofore, especially those who have had measles, mumps, and the other camp diseases. I respectfully request that they all be revaccinated, as the small-pox has broken out in this army; and though but few cases have yet occurred (only twenty-five to yesterday) and two deaths, they are from various parts of the army, showing that the seeds of the disease have been widely disseminated. I concur with you in the opinion that the conscripts can be much sooner prepared for service by being incorporated in the old regiments, but so far they have only served to fill the hospitals; still, I know the annoyance, and even injury, they will be, unless they can be properly organized under good and efficient officers, and, as you seem to think you are

* Not found.

without the means of so doing, the less of the two evils will probably be to incorporate them with the regiments in the field.

The arrangements you have made, and orders given in reference to the troops on the Rappahannock, will insure, I think, information of the movements of the enemy in that quarter. From our cavalry and secret scouts, everything is quiet in that region, nor is there any indication of the embarkation of troops from Alexandria. The enemy's pickets are limited to Cub Run, and ours extend along Bull Run. General Walker's division is posted near Upperville, east of the Blue Ridge, and will tend, I think, to repress the incursions of the enemy in that direction. Everything is quiet in our front.

Is General French certain of the information he receives in reference to the force of the enemy at Suffolk and in North Carolina? If not, cannot means be devised to ascertain the truth? I think it very probable that the enemy is sending his recruits to camps of instruction at the South, taking the benefit of their moral weight, and preparing for future operations. General McClellan does not seem disposed, as yet, to move any portion of his army from this frontier, and, so long as this army retains its present position, I doubt whether he will materially diminish it. I think, though, that when he opens the campaign, it will be south of James River, and we ought to be prepared.

I will make arrangements for the reception of the paroled prisoners and their distribution among their respective regiments.

I was very much pleased to see the effect produced by General Rains with his two guns upon the enemy's vessels near Fort Caswell. The two Whitworth guns now here would be very advantageous on the river in certain emergencies, and I think for the present must remain.

If I send the First Virginia Regiment to Richmond, where it was originally raised (but now has very few for duty in the field), could you fill it up with conscripts?

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
October 24, 1862.

HON. GEORGE W. RANDOLPH,
Secretary of War:

SIR: Brig. Gen. W. H. C. Whiting has returned from leave of absence. In the present organization of the troops, his brigade forms part of the division under General Hood. The brigade formerly commanded by General Hood has always been united to Whiting's brigade, who, as senior, commanded the two, and I think it would be impolitic to separate them. In fact, on many accounts, I think it better that General Whiting's sphere of action should now be changed. I consider him an officer of great ability, an engineer of experience, and conversant with the power of artillery. His services in the defense of Charleston, Savannah, or Mobile in the coming winter will be of far more value, in my opinion, than with troops in the field. I recommend, therefore, that he be relieved from the command of his brigade in this army, and assigned to one under General Beauregard at Charleston or Savannah, or at Mobile.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
October 25, 1862.

Hon. GEORGE W. RANDOLPH,
Secretary of War:

In view of the winter campaign at the South, I recommend Brig. Gen. W. H. C. Whiting be ordered to Charleston or Mobile. His knowledge and experience make his services there more valuable than here. He will probably be more needed at Mobile. Shall I order him?

R. E. LEE,
General.

[Indorsements.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL:

Submit this telegram to the President.

G. W. RANDOLPH,
Secretary of War.

Let General Lee order General Whiting to report here, and it may then be decided whether he will be sent to the South or not.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
October 25, 1862.

Hon. GEORGE W. RANDOLPH, *Secretary of War:*

SIR: The completion of the Danville and Greensborough Railroad as speedily as possible is almost absolutely essential to us in the operations of the ensuing campaign. The enemy will, doubtless, make his attack in the present winter south of the James River, and will make strenuous efforts to cut off our communication with the South by obtaining possession of the Petersburg, Weldon and Wilmington Railway. Should they succeed in this, hopeless disaster might ensue, unless we could rely on the interior connection, via Greensborough and Danville. This road should be pushed on to completion at once by every means in our power. I believe that I cannot urge its importance too strongly on the Government, and I therefore beg leave to call your attention to it.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

[Indorsement.]

OCTOBER 28, 1862.

Send copy to L. E. Harvie, esq., president of the Piedmont Railroad, and inform him that the Department is desirous of giving him every possible assistance, and will be glad to receive suggestions as to the mode in which it may be done.

[G. W. RANDOLPH,
Secretary of War.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, Va., October 25, 1862.

General R. E. LEE:

GENERAL: Recommendations for promotion are so frequently made that the Department is perplexed in deciding upon them, and finds it difficult to exercise proper discrimination. I must request, therefore, that you will recommend such persons for promotion as you consider

worthy of it, and that you will call on General Pendleton to recommend captains of batteries who deserve promotion. You are allowed a brigadier-general for every eighty guns; a colonel for every forty; a lieutenant-colonel for every twenty-four, and a major for every sixteen.

General Bragg brought an immense amount of material out of Kentucky, comprising 1,000,000 yards of cloth, 15,000 stand of arms, a large stock of ammunition, a great number of horses, &c. His expedition, therefore, has not been without its fruits.

The enemy is said to be steadily increasing his force at Suffolk. Whether he advances upon us or not, depends, I suppose, upon his ability to prepare his raw troops before the season ends. If he advances, we shall endeavor to hold him in check until you send us assistance. The head of your column may reach a railroad in five days, and after that we might receive 2,500 men a day. We shall require, therefore, at least fifteen days' notice of the enemy's advance, or be able to hold him at bay that length of time, to enable us to receive any considerable re-enforcement. You know our strength and know the caution of the enemy. You may, therefore, estimate our necessities and provide for them. The advance, if made at all, will probably be directly from Suffolk, keeping in communication with James River, and using it to transport artillery and supplies. This will enable him to bring heavy guns late in the season, and give further time for preparation.

We have drafted 4,500 negroes, who will shortly begin to arrive. Whatever can be done toward strengthening our defenses will be vigorously prosecuted.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. W. RANDOLPH,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
October 26, 1862.

Col. J. D. IMBODEN,
Commanding First Regiment Virginia Partisan Rangers:

COLONEL: Your letter of the 24th has been received. I am glad you keep in view the great object before you, viz, the destruction of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. I am aware that the enemy's force is greatly superior to yours, but I hope that, by the exercise of prudence with boldness, you will be able to mislead him, and strike at some vulnerable point, and thus inflict great damage. I regret to learn that your men are so badly clad, and approved the requisition presented by Captain Imboden upon the quartermaster at Staunton for 400 suits. This army, I regret to state, is in a similar condition to your own, and, though possibly in a warmer climate at present, is without the shelter which your woods and mountains furnish.

I am much pleased at the result of your operations in collecting cattle, and desire that you will continue them as long as they can be advantageously pursued. I hope you will be able to carry out your plan against the Cheat River bridge and trestle-work. Their destruction would tie up the railroad for the winter.

I join you in the apprehension that the enemy's forces in the northwest will prevent General Loring from accomplishing more than to distract attention from you and relieve you of a part of his force.

I am, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
October 27, 1862.

Hon. GEORGE W. RANDOLPH,
Secretary of War, Richmond, Va.:

SIR: In answer to the dispatch of General Cooper and to your letter of 26th instant, I have the honor to state, for the information of the President, that General Longstreet's corps is composed of five divisions.

1st. McLaws' division of five brigades: Drayton's, Evans', Cobb's, Kershaw's, and Semmes'.

2d. R. H. Anderson's division of five brigades: Wilcox's, Mahone's, Wright's, Featherston's, and Barksdale's.

3d. Pickett's division of five brigades: Pryor's, Armistead's, Kemper's, Jenkins', and Pickett's.

4th. Hood's division of four brigades: D. R. Jones', Toombs', Whiting's, and Hood's.

5th. Walker's division of two brigades: Walker's and Ransom's.

1st. The organizations of McLaws' division is complete, the brigade commanders all present except Brig. Gen. Howell Cobb, who is absent on duty, and will soon return.

2d. In Anderson's division, Maj. Gen. R. H. Anderson is absent wounded, but is expected soon to return to duty. Wilcox is in command of the division; Mahone and Wright are absent, wounded; Featherston absent, sick; Garnett commands Mahone's brigade; Wright is expected soon to return, and Colonel Posey is recommended for promotion, to command Featherston's brigade.

3d. Brig. Gen. G. E. Pickett is recommended to be promoted major-general, to command the Third (Pickett's) Division, and Col. M. D. Corse is recommended to be promoted brigadier-general, to command Pickett's brigade. The other brigade commanders are present, except Jenkins, who is expected soon to return.

4th. Brig. Gen. J. B. Hood is recommended to be promoted major-general, to command Hood's division, and Col. J. B. Robertson, Fifth Texas, is recommended to be promoted brigadier-general, to command Hood's brigade. Col. G. T. Anderson, who has been in command of D. R. Jones' brigade, is recommended to be promoted to its command. Col. E. M. Law, who has been promoted brigadier-general, is in command of Whiting's brigade, and, should it be deemed expedient to supply the place of Brig. Gen. R. Toombs, absent, wounded, I recommend Col. T. R. R. Cobb to be promoted to the command of his brigade.

5th. I recommend Col. J. R. Cooke to be promoted to command Walker's brigade, General Walker commanding the division.

The above promotions will, if made, complete the organization of General Longstreet's corps.

General Jackson's corps is composed of four divisions.

1st. Maj. Gen. T. J. Jackson's division, four brigades: Winder's, J. R. Jones', Taliaferro's, and Nicholls'.

2d. Maj. Gen. R. S. Ewell's division, four brigades: Elzey's, Trimble's, Lawton's, and Hays'.

3d. Maj. [Gen.] D. H. Hill's division, five brigades: Rodes', Ripley's, G. B. Anderson's, Rains', and Garland's.

4th. Maj. Gen. A. P. Hill's division, six brigades: Archer's, Pender's, Gregg's, Branch's, Field's, and J. R. Anderson's.

1st. Brig. Gen. I. R. Trimble (absent, wounded) is recommended to be promoted major-general, to command Jackson's division. Maj. E. F. Paxton is recommended to be promoted brigadier-general, to command

Winder's brigade. Brig. Gen. William B. Taliaferro is absent, wounded, but it is believed his injury is slight. Brig. Gen. Francis T. Nicholls not yet reported.

2d. If it is deemed necessary to fill the place of General R. S. Ewell (absent, wounded), and General Edward Johnson is unable to do service, then Brig. Gen. Jubal A. Early, commanding Elzey's brigade, is recommended for promotion. Brig. Gen. A. Elzey [being] absent, wounded, Col. J. A. Walker, of the Thirteenth Virginia, is respectfully recommended for promotion to brigadier-general, to command General Trimble's or Elzey's brigade, and Col. William Smith to be promoted to command the other. Brig. Gen. A. R. Lawton is absent, wounded, and I know of no one to recommend in his place.

3d. I recommend Colonel Doles, Fourth Georgia Regiment, to be promoted brigadier-general in the place of Brigadier-General Ripley, detached, and Col. S. D. Ramseur, of the Forty-ninth North Carolina Volunteers, to be promoted to the command of Brig. Gen. G. B. Anderson, deceased. Col. J. B. Gordon, of the Sixth Alabama, is recommended to be promoted brigadier-general, to command Rains' brigade. Col. Alfred Iverson, Twentieth North Carolina Regiment, is recommended to be promoted to the command of Brigadier-General Garland, killed in battle.

4th. In Maj. Gen. A. P. Hill's division, Col. J. H. Lane, North Carolina Volunteers, is recommended to be promoted to the command of Brig. Gen. L. O'B. Branch, killed in battle. He is the senior colonel of the Georgia regiments composing Joseph R. Anderson's (resigned) brigade; is recommended to its command.

These promotions, if made, will complete the organization of General Jackson's command. The recommendations of artillery officers will be sent as soon as they can be given.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 231. } HDQRS. ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA, *October* 27, 1862.

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IV. Brig. Gen. W. H. C. Whiting, Provisional Army of the Confederate States, will, with his aides, repair to Richmond, Va., and report to the Secretary of War for duty.

* * * * * * *

By command of General R. E. Lee:

[A. P. MASON,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Charleston, W. Va., October 27, 1862.
(Received November 1, 1862.)

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, Va.:

GENERAL: I have just received certain and reliable information that the enemy, 12,000 strong, are within 10 miles of this place. I made preparations on Saturday [25th instant] either to engage the enemy or withdraw, as I might deem best after getting reliable information. I shall march from here to-night, and apprehend no difficulty in making good my retreat in perfect order. I have also reliable information that

the enemy, 3,000 strong, have gone to Guyandotte for the purpose of moving upon General Floyd, and that 4,000 under Milroy have gone to Clarksburg to endeavor, by marching to Montgomery's Ferry, to intercept my command. General Floyd will leave here to-night to rejoin his troops at Logan Court-House.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. ECHOLS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Buster's, five miles from Falls of Kanawha, W. Va., Oct. 28, 1862.
(Received November 2, 1862.)

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, Va.:

GENERAL: In my letter of the 27th instant I informed you that I had ascertained with certainty that the enemy's force in front of me consisted of not less than 12,000 men, and that a considerable force under General Milroy was advancing from Clarksburg in the direction of Montgomery's Ferry, for the purpose of intercepting my retreat. I found there was no time to be lost, and have made a forced march of 31 miles since 2 o'clock this morning. To-morrow my trains will cross over Cotton Hill, and will be beyond the reach of the enemy. I have brought away all my stores and other property belonging to the army. General Jenkins, with his cavalry and two pieces of artillery, was left to hold the enemy in check. I have had no direct communication from him, but learn from persons who have come from Charleston to-day that the enemy were preparing at 9 o'clock this morning to advance upon the town. From the strength of the enemy and the size of their trains, I can hardly think they intend to confine their campaign to the recovery of the Kanawha Valley, but think it highly probable that they will endeavor to penetrate to the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad. I will keep you advised of their movements.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. ECHOLS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
October 28, 1862.

Lieut. Gen. THOMAS J. JACKSON, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: The deficiency of forage will render it necessary for you to move your camp from its present position, and you are desired to establish it on the Charlestown and Berryville turnpike, on the waters of Long Marsh Run, or such other position as you may prefer in that vicinity. General Longstreet's corps will be immediately placed on march to Culpeper, where my headquarters will be established. When not within your reach I wish you, without referring to me for authority, to regulate the movements of your corps as circumstances may require. You must give such orders as may be necessary to the cavalry in your front, and keep Colonel Imboden apprised of your movements. General George H. Steuart's command of Marylanders is attached to your corps, and you will give him all necessary orders. You will give special directions for procuring provisions and forage for your command, and will

direct the purchasing officers accordingly. General Walker's division, now at Upperville, will remain there until Longstreet's corps crosses the Blue Ridge at Chester Gap and until it may be required elsewhere. Before it is moved I have directed that you be notified, when you can, if you think fit, replace it by one of your own divisions. I shall direct one brigade of cavalry to be thrown into Loudoun, and to keep you apprised of the movements of the enemy in that quarter. I shall rely upon you for information of the movements of the enemy on the Potomac and for the discovery of his probable intentions, as far as practicable. If forced to retire from the position suggested in Jefferson, you will fall back upon General Longstreet by the most advantageous route open to you, keeping always in view the advantage of threatening the enemy east of the Blue Ridge. Should you find that the enemy is advancing from the Potomac east of those mountains, you will cross by either gap that will bring you in best position to threaten his flank and cut off his communications.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
October 28, 1862.

Lieut. Gen. JAMES LONGSTREET, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: I desire you to put your corps in march to Culpeper Court-House with as little delay as practicable, but without any signs of precipitation. The two brigades of General Hood's division that have been separated on account of the small-pox can take the road by Water Lick, leaving Front Royal on their left, up to Milford, thence to Luray, and by the direct road to Madison Court-House and Gordonsville, where they will halt. They can march at leisure, and staff officers must be sent ahead to prepare forage and subsistence daily at each encampment. The rest of your corps will take the best route by Front Royal through Chester Gap, Washington, and Sperryville, and thence to Culpeper Court-House. General Walker's division will remain at Upperville until after you cross the Blue Ridge, when, if necessary, he will be withdrawn by the best route to join you, but it is not desired that he should be removed unless necessary, and before doing so General Jackson must be notified. General Jackson's corps, for the present, will be stationed on the turnpike between Charlestown and Berryville, near Long Marsh Run. Should you receive no further orders on or before arriving in Culpeper, you will make arrangements to encamp your corps where they can receive shelter and subsistence. You must make arrangements for the comfort of your sick, and I shall rely upon your efforts to prevent straggling and the depredations that are so discreditable and prejudicial to the efficiency and discipline of the army.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
October 28, 1862.

Lieut. Gen. JAMES LONGSTREET, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: I desire that you will expedite the movements of General Pickett as much as possible, as circumstances may render it very de-

sirable that he should reach his destination with the least delay. You will direct him to proceed with all convenient dispatch by the best road to Front Royal, and thence through Chester Gap by way of Washington to Sperryville, from which point he will proceed to Culpeper Court-House, or through Madison Court-House to Orange, as he may be ordered, or as he may find it expedient. Before he reaches either of the last-named places he will receive further orders.

I think it desirable that you should make such preparations as will enable you to move promptly other divisions of your corps, or even your entire command, on a short notice, and within a few days. I shall attend the review of General McLaws' division this afternoon, should nothing occur to prevent.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
October 28, 1862.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM N. PENDLETON, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: General Longstreet's corps will be put in march to Culpeper. General Jackson will remain in the valley for the present. His headquarters are on the Charlestown and Berryville turnpike, near Long Marsh Run. As soon as Longstreet's corps passes you, I wish you to follow it with your reserve artillery at a convenient distance to Culpeper, encamping, on your arrival, at a suitable distance from his command, where you can procure shelter, fuel, and subsistence. You must make arrangements to provide forage, &c., at your camping grounds on your march. The reserve ammunition train will accompany you.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
October 28, 1862.

General J. E. B. STUART, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: General Longstreet's corps is on the march to Culpeper. General Jackson will remain for the present in the valley. His headquarters are on the Charlestown and Berryville turnpike, near Long Marsh Run. The deficiency of forage in the valley near the Potomac border seems to require that the cavalry force in the valley should be diminished. One brigade could with advantage be thrown east of the mountains into Loudoun, where forage is said to be plenty, and if it was necessary to take another brigade, that could be with advantage posted in Fauquier, near the White Plains. Both of these brigades could serve to threaten the enemy's flank in any movement toward Rappahannock, and keep him more quiet, and both must keep General Jackson advised of any movements of the enemy east of the Blue Ridge. The Second Brigade I do not desire removed from the valley until General Jackson considers it safe, or until necessary. My headquarters will be at Culpeper.

I am, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 124. } HDQRS. ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA, *October* 28, 1862.

Brig. Gen. R. H. Chilton, having been assigned to duty as inspector-general of this army, is announced accordingly, and commanding officers will accord to him all facilities in the performance of his duties under the requirements of Paragraph 459, Article XXXV, of Confederate Army Regulations.

All communications heretofore addressed to him as assistant adjutant-general will hereafter be directed to Capt. A. P. Mason, assistant adjutant-general.

By order of General R. E. Lee:

A. P. MASON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 232. } HDQRS. ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA, *October* 28, 1862.

I. The Maryland troops, under command of Brig. Gen. George H. Steuart, are assigned to duty with Major-General Jackson's command, and will receive their orders from him.

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By command of General R. E. Lee:

A. P. MASON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Warner's, five miles east of Falls of Kanawha, Oct. 29, 1862.
(Received November 3, 1862.)

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, Va.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that I reached this point this evening, having succeeded to-day in passing my train over Cotton Hill, a long and steep mountain running down to the Kanawha River. The enemy had not taken possession of Charleston at an early hour this morning, although they had approached within 3 or 4 miles of the place. By my order, General Jenkins, with his cavalry, will hold them back as long as possible. The very inclement weather which was experienced on Saturday and Sunday last, doubtless, prevented General [George W.] Morgan from coming up with his command to join General Cox, as was contemplated, and thereby the attack on Charleston was delayed. I have what I regard as reliable information that it was proposed by the enemy to attack our forces at Charleston and Summerville at the same time, viz, on the morning of the 28th instant. Milroy is represented, and I have no doubt is, in command of the Federal troops moving on Summerville. His force consists of 3,000 infantry and two batteries of artillery and a small number of cavalry. The enemy have also increased their force very materially at Beverly. My apprehension is that when they find I have succeeded in eluding them in the Kanawha Valley, they may endeavor to reach the railroad, Milroy coming through by Lewisburg. My great difficulty will now be to obtain a sufficient supply of forage. Nothing of the kind can be procured in the country from the Kanawha until you reach the county of Giles, and then the supply is very small and only to be had upon impressment.

I have, ever since I have been in command, been urging the quartermasters at Giles Court-House and Dublin to obtain and forward to

various points on my route as large a supply of forage as possible. I have to-day received a letter from the quartermaster at Dublin, informing me that up to this time he had only been able to obtain 1,500 bushels of grain, 1,000 of which he had procured in Lynchburg. The only thing, in my opinion, which will protect this region from an invasion is the absolute destitution of the country for so great a distance. They may, as they are able to do with their immense trains, keep themselves supplied from the mouth of Loop Creek, on the Kanawha, up to which point they will now be enabled to come with their boats, the river having risen some 4 feet within the last few days. Should the enemy continue to advance, I should prefer to check them, if possible, on this side of New River; but the impossibility of obtaining supplies, of which I have spoken, and the danger of being intercepted by an approach by Lewisburg, may prevent this. Should Milroy, with the other forces in that section, be able to reach Lewisburg before I would cross New River at Pack's Ferry, I would be in a most dangerous position. I shall do all that I can in the absence of any further instructions to protect the country, although I may be forced to fall back to the Narrows of New River. I should be pleased to receive instructions from the Department.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, &c.,

JNO. ECHOLS,
Brigadier-General, &c.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
October 30, 1862.

Maj. Gen. GUSTAVUS W. SMITH,
Commanding, &c., Richmond, Va.:

GENERAL: I have received your letter of the 26th ultimo.* When I applied for Brigadier-General Pettigrew, I did not know that he was assigned to the command of a brigade. I do not desire that he should be disturbed. I think it better that General [T. L.] Clingman should remain in North Carolina, where he could probably be of more service than here. Under the circumstances, I consider it just and proper that the colonel of Branch's brigade, who has been recommended for promotion, be assigned to the command. I regret to hear that the enemy's forces at Suffolk and Williamsburg are superior to ours, but am glad that you are enabled to restrict them to narrower limits than heretofore. Your disposition of the cavalry and infantry on the Rappahannock is judicious, and, I think, will be able to hold the enemy in check. I shall have a brigade of cavalry on his right flank. If necessary, I will move toward the Blue Ridge Mountains, which, I think, will have the effect of stopping any advance from Manassas. I am glad to hear that the defenses around Richmond are progressing. I must again urge their completion at the earliest day possible. The enemy, though crippled by the battles in Maryland, has such ample means at command that he will soon recuperate, and we must be prepared for another invasion of Virginia. Do not be discouraged at the difficulties of introducing order and system in Richmond and the adjacent country. They will disappear before your exertions.

Most respectfully and truly, yours,

R. E. LEE,
General.

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*Not found.

ABINGDON, W. VA., *October* 31, 1862.

General S. COOPER:

General Marshall and most of his command are now within 30 miles of this place. He himself will probably arrive to-morrow night. Can communicate with him to-morrow with ease.

C. E. MARSHALL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

DUBLIN, W. VA., *October* 31, 1862.

Hon. GEORGE W. RANDOLPH,
Secretary of War:

I have just received a dispatch from Kanawha, dated October 28, that the advance of the enemy from Point Pleasant and Clarksburg in overwhelming numbers has compelled General Echols to withdraw his command from the valley of the Kanawha. He is falling back to the mouth of Greenbrier River.

THOS. L. BROWN,
Major, Commanding.

RICHMOND, VA., *November* 1, 1862.

Brig. Gen. HUMPHREY MARSHALL,
Abingdon, Va.:

Hold your command in readiness to move on short notice to support Echols, who is falling back from the Kanawha toward the railroad. He will probably make a stand at the Narrows.

G. W. RANDOLPH,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Five miles west of Mercer C. H., W. Va., November 1, 1862.
(Received November 5, 1862.)

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, Va.:

GENERAL: As I informed you by telegraph on yesterday, I have been compelled to fall back to the line heretofore occupied by this army, on account of the impossibility of obtaining supplies at any point farther west. So far I have conducted the movement successfully, losing nothing and leaving behind me nothing of value. The enemy are undoubtedly in strong force in the Kanawha Valley, and number, from the best information which I have been able to get, some 12,000 infantry, 800 cavalry, and 30 pieces of artillery. Their force consists of a division, commanded by Lightburn, composed of Siber's and Toland's brigades and the Second [West] Virginia Cavalry, and the command of General Morgan, the whole under the command of General Cox. My cavalry, as I dispatched you, under General Jenkins, were driven back and out of the valley on the 31st ultimo, and have been ordered by me to operate in the counties of Greenbrier, Pocahontas, and Nicholas, &c., to watch the enemy and retard him if he should attempt to advance by either of the routes in that section. I shall, for the present, unless otherwise ordered by the Department, leave two regiments, numbering some 900 men, at Mercer Court-House, with instructions to take position, if necessary, at Rocky Gap, to prevent any approach to the

Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, and place one brigade at the Narrows of New River, in Giles County, to guard and defend that pass, and order another small brigade to the western portion of Monroe or Greenbrier, to prevent or check any advance upon the route through Lewisburg. My apprehension now is that the advance by the enemy, if the weather continues good, will be upon the road through Greenbrier. Up to 8 o'clock of the morning of the 1st they had not advanced upon this line farther than Fayette Court-House, and if to that point, only in small force. From the other line I have not yet been informed by General Jenkins, in command of the cavalry. Upon whatever line they may advance, if they advance at all, they cannot be successfully resisted by our present force. It may be that they may not undertake at this late season to cross over the mountains of this region, although I think that they will. I hope that I may be indulged in expressing the opinion that if the Government intends to take and hold the Kanawha Valley, they must send a force of some 12,000 or 15,000 men in order to accomplish it. The country from the counties of Monroe and Giles to the Kanawha River is now little better than a desert, having been heretofore pillaged and laid waste by the enemy. Very many of the inhabitants have deserted it, not being able to live in it, and there are but few dwelling-houses now standing along the main lines of travel between these two points, they having been destroyed by the invading army last winter and spring. The supplies for our army must be drawn from the line of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, for this section will yield nothing for our support. It will be important to keep a force in front of the railroad, as the enemy no doubt will advance upon it whenever an opportunity presents itself. During the last spring they penetrated with a cavalry force to within 8 or 10 miles of this railroad.

I regret exceedingly that I have been unable to hold the Kanawha Valley, which was so much to be desired, but I beg the Department to believe that in attempting to do so I should most likely have sacrificed my whole command. I do not think that the command of General Floyd is at present able to effect much in the way of co-operation. It is, I think, small and not well organized, although he is displaying much energy in attempting to effect its organization. I should be pleased to receive any instructions from the Government which may be necessary, if the disposition of my force, which I have indicated, does not meet with its entire approbation. I inclose a slip* from a Cincinnati paper of late date, as showing the probable force of the enemy on the Kanawha River.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. ECHOLS,

Brigadier-General, &c.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF [WESTERN] VIRGINIA,
Nine miles east of Raleigh C. H., November 1, 1862,
Via Dublin, W. Va., November 2, 1862.

General S. COOPER:

My cavalry, under General Jenkins, were driven back from the Kanawha Valley by the enemy on yesterday. General Jenkins reports to me that they advanced upon him in force near the Falls of Kanawha, and that he was compelled to fall back. I have ordered him to take his command to the counties of Greenbrier and Pocahontas, and watch

*Not found.

and counteract the movements of the enemy from the direction of Clarksburg and Beverly. I think that they will at once move in force on this line, or the line through Greenbrier, upon the Central or Virginia and Tennessee Railroad. I had determined to make a stand a few miles of this, but found it utterly impossible to obtain forage for my horses. I am now endeavoring to get the command back to Narrows of New River and Rocky Gap, or some point near Lewisburg, to subsist them, and at same time to guard the approaches to the railroad. If the enemy advance, as I have indicated, it is important, if possible, to send reenforcements as soon as possible.

JNO. ECHOLS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 256. } ADJT. AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Richmond, Va., November* 1, 1862.

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VII. The battalion of Georgia volunteers at Macon, Ga., is relieved from further duty at that place, and will proceed at once to Winchester, Va., and report for duty to General Robert E. Lee, commanding, &c. The First Regiment Georgia Regulars, on the arrival of said battalion, will be relieved from duty with General Lee's army, and will proceed to Macon, Ga., and report for duty at that place.

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By command of Secretary of War:

JNO. WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NOVEMBER 2, 1862—12.45 p. m.

GENERAL: If Snicker's Gap is lost, which I infer from General Stuart's dispatch, the enemy can come up the Shenandoah and cut off my line of retreat. A battery placed at Berry's Ferry would be of immense service. The Yankees are now in 3 miles of me, advancing in heavy force, with infantry. Please forward this to General Jackson.

Yours, &c.,

D. H. HILL.

[Indorsement.]

Respectfully forwarded.

A. P. HILL.

NOVEMBER 2, 1862—6.15 p. m.

General D. H. HILL:

Snicker's Gap is in possession of the enemy. I do not suppose that the enemy has yet moved from Snicker's Gap, so as to reach the road between you and Berry's Ford; but if he has done so, and you cannot safely move off to-night in the direction of Front Royal or cross the Shenandoah, please let me know at once, in order that I may move up more troops to-night, with a view to giving battle in the morning. The other three divisions have been directed to cook a day's rations at once, and Ewell moves toward [Millwood] at dawn, unless he receives further instructions. I send a battery at once to Berry's Ferry, with a cavalry escort.

T. J. JACKSON,
Major-General.

RICHMOND, VA., *November* 3, 1862.

Brig. Gen. JOHN ECHOLS,
Via Dublin, W. Va.:

General Humphrey [Marshall] is near Abingdon, and has been instructed to advance to your relief when called on. Make this call, if necessary, for the safety of the railroad, but not unless it is necessary, as we desire him for the present to remain where he is.

G. W. RANDOLPH,
Secretary of War.

RICHMOND, VA., *November* 3, 1862.

Brig. Gen. HUMPHREY MARSHALL,
Abingdon, Va.:

General Echols has been authorized to call on you for assistance, if it be necessary. Should the call be made, move at once with your infantry and artillery by railroad, and let your cavalry follow by country roads.

G. W. RANDOLPH,
Secretary of War.

ABINGDON, VA., *November* 3, 1862.

Hon. GEORGE W. RANDOLPH:

I arrived here this morning. Your dispatches received. Infantry force does not exceed 2,500. My twelve months' mounted men, having served their time, want to be disorganized. What shall be done in this case? Shall I send or take my force to Echols? As I rank him, you may have a choice.

H. MARSHALL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

RICHMOND, VA., *November* 4, 1862.

Brig. Gen. HUMPHREY MARSHALL,
Abingdon, Va.:

If called on by Echols, take your troops and co-operate with him, leaving him the command of his own troops. Reorganize your twelve months' men. The conscript age is extended to forty.

G. W. RANDOLPH,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION,
Between Markham and Linden, Va., November 4, 1862—4.30 p. m.

General [D. H. HILL]:

I arrived here too late to participate in the skirmish near Markham, and found the place in possession of the enemy, and that Colonel Rosser, being pressed by superior numbers, had retreated toward Barbee's Cross-Roads, as he had orders to do. I found your infantry picket here, and have ordered one squadron to be detailed from Hampton's brigade to co-operate with it. Hampton's column is now passing Linden, on the road to Barbee's Cross-Roads, and will unite with Rosser as soon as prac

ticable. The squadron of cavalry ordered to follow in your rear from Paris had its order modified by General Jackson, so as to keep in view of the enemy as long as consistent with safety. This accounts for its not following on with your rear guard. I will keep you informed of movements in your front. I am anxious to establish signal communication with you and with General Jackson. I left General Jackson this morning.

Most respectfully,

J. E. B. STUART,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Richmond, Va., November 5, 1862.

General R. E. LEE,
Comdg. Army of Northern Virginia, Culpeper Court-House, Va.:

GENERAL: I received at noon to-day a letter* from General French, copy of which is inclosed. After consultation with the Secretary of War, I sent you a telegram,* copy of which is sent herewith. It seems that General French had attempted, with two regiments and some cavalry and artillery, to cover the withdrawal of supplies and negroes from the Coast District, and, when they were threatened by the enemy, endeavored to support them. This took most of his force from Petersburg.

I received, at 6 o'clock this afternoon, a telegram,* copy inclosed. Handed it to the Secretary of War, who directed me to send you a dispatch asking you to send a brigade through to Weldon. Daniel's brigade cannot be sent away from Drewry's Bluff to Weldon. Wise's brigade is very small, and not sufficient to guard the batteries at Chaffin's Bluff. The only available force to re-enforce either of these points, or the heavy batteries around the city, is the brigade of Davis. So far from having any troops to send to General French, I require here for the defense of this city against a sudden attack by way of James River at least a division in addition to the force now here.

I send herewith copy of my telegram* to you, and of that to General French* of 7 o'clock this evening. I hope that General French will be enabled to place his forces between the enemy and Weldon and Petersburg, in case they advance before they can reach those points. He is trusting largely to their inactivity and want of enterprise, and, I think, too much so, but cannot form a very definite opinion without more accurate information, which will, no doubt, be contained in his letter referred to in the dispatch.

I request that you will direct the companies of the Sixty-first Virginia, on guard duty at Staunton, Warrenton, Culpeper, Rappahannock, and other points in that vicinity, to be relieved, and send the regiment, as soon as practicable, to this city. The Thirteenth Virginia Cavalry (Colonel [J. R.] Chamblies [jr.]) was recruited almost entirely south of James River, and mostly between Petersburg and the coast. The Secretary of War suggests that this regiment be ordered here for service in that section. They are very much needed, and were only sent to their present position to protect the line of communications. I hope that you will order both of the regiments named above, viz, the Sixty-first Virginia and the Thirteenth Virginia Cavalry, to report here for duty as soon as practicable.

The two North Carolina regiments of Davis' brigade are the Fifty-fourth (Col. J. C. S. McDowell) and the Fifty-seventh (Col. A. C. God-

* Not found.

win). As soon as the two Mississippi regiments of Whiting's old brigade arrive here, these two North Carolina regiments will be ordered to report as you may direct.

Very respectfully and truly, yours,

G. W. SMITH,
Major-General.

P. S.—I also ask that the battery recently ordered from here to support Colonel Chambliss may be sent back. It is called the Norfolk Light Artillery Blues (Capt. C. R. Grandy), now under Lieut. William T. Peet, Captain Grandy being upon court-martial.

RICHMOND, VA., *November* 5, 1862.

Brig. Gen. JOHN ECHOLS,
Commanding Army of Southwestern Virginia:

GENERAL: Your several letters up to the 1st instant have been received. I am directed by the Secretary of War to say that the dispositions made by you of your forces meet with the approval of the Department. General Marshall has been telegraphed to hold his forces in readiness to co-operate with you, but will not move until he hears from you.

Very respectfully, &c.,

JASPER S. WHITING,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
November 6, 1862.

Maj. Gen. J. E. B. STUART,
Commanding Cavalry:

GENERAL: Your two dispatches of yesterday have been received, the last dated 7 p. m. I am glad that you have operated to check the advance of the enemy with your usual skill. It would seem from your reports that his whole army is in motion. Can you ascertain whether that is the fact, and whether his right wing, following the crest of the Blue Ridge, is sufficiently detached, so as to be advantageously struck at? Also let me know whether he occupies or is moving toward Chester Gap, or is making any advance toward Thornton's Gap. I wish you to interdict, as far as possible, all communication with Amissville, as the small-pox is said to be in that region. Communicate on your right with Colonel Chambliss, so that you may keep me advised of everything which takes place on the Rappahannock, and govern your movements by those of the enemy.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
November 6, 1862—5.15 a. m.

Maj. Gen. JAMES LONGSTREET,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: A telegram received from Secretary of War directs a brigade to be sent as soon as possible through to Weldon, N. C. Please

designate one for the service, and direct it to be prepared to move as soon as transportation can be provided. Send to Captain Thompson, assistant quartermaster at Culpeper Court-House, to prepare a sufficient train for its conveyance with all dispatch, and to advise you when the train will be ready to depart. If you have a small North Carolina brigade convenient, that may be selected, as its ranks can be filled with conscripts from the State, and, if not, how would it do to send Evans' brigade?

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

P. S.—Let me know the brigade you send.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
November 6, 1862.

Lieut. Gen. THOMAS J. JACKSON,
Commanding Corps:

GENERAL: Your letter* of yesterday from Millwood has been received. The progress of the enemy so far seems to be steadily forward, judging from your reports and those of General Stuart, occupying in his advance the gaps of the Blue Ridge with his right and resting his left on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. It would seem to be his desire either to detain you in the valley or to get above you, so as to cut you off from a junction with Longstreet, neither of which must you permit. It will be necessary for you to make every arrangement, so that you may move promptly up the valley, that the two corps can be kept in communication with each other and unite when necessary. General George H. Stuart will have to evacuate Winchester before you move higher than Front Royal, and I hope you will be able to bring off all the sick that are able to travel. One of the objects of the enemy in proceeding through the counties bordering on the Blue Ridge may be to obtain the forage in that region. You must give the necessary directions to Munford, so that he may regulate his movements by your own. The advantage of the enemy on the eastern slope of the Blue Ridge may be regulated by his force and his facilities for procuring supplies of forage and provision. I do not think he would descend into the valley except with such force as he would think capable of crushing you, still leaving a sufficient force to oppose Longstreet. I have directed Stuart to watch his movements closely, and inform me when he occupies Chester Gap or advances toward Thornton's. In the latter event it will be unwise for the whole of the cavalry to fall back before him to Luray, as that would leave exposed the whole of the country east of the Blue Ridge. I will make inquiries about signal men, and endeavor to establish a line so far as our means will permit. I have heard, however, that one of our signal officers was captured in Loudoun.

Colonel Corley has gone this morning to Staunton to see about blankets and shoes. I hope he will be able to give you a supply. You must keep me advised of your position and of the movements of the enemy against you. I request that you will have your divisions as much united as possible, so that you may fall upon any one of the enemy's columns which may expose itself should the opportunity occur to crush it, and that you will endeavor to lead the enemy forward for the purpose.

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* Not found.

You did right in sending the shoemakers to Staunton, and I hope that you placed Colonel Davidson on his guard, lest they should turn traitors.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
Camp near Culpeper Court-House, Va., November 6, 1862.

Maj. Gen. GUSTAVUS W. SMITH,
Commanding Richmond, Va.:

GENERAL: Your letter of the 5th instant has been received. You will have learned by my telegram* of to-day to the Adjutant and Inspector General that Evans' brigade has been ordered to Weldon. The necessary trains for its conveyance could not be got here before 4 o'clock this evening. It is now preparing to embark, with orders that, on arrival at Richmond, it will march immediately to the Petersburg depot. Have the cars ready. I will send the Sixty-first Virginia Regiment, as soon as the companies can be collected, to Richmond, and also the Thirteenth Virginia Cavalry, if you think they are more required there than here. I was in hopes that there was cavalry sufficient on that line, and it is very much needed on this. In my letter to the President of to-day, I endeavored to report the condition of things on this northern frontier, and the indications go to show that McClellan's whole army is moving toward the Rappahannock with more activity than usual. If this be so, the operations in Carolina can scarcely be more than to distract our attention and instruct their new troops. Please send up the two North Carolina regiments, and the Mississippi regiments will be sent back in the return cars. I will send back the Norfolk Light Artillery Blues as soon as I can replace it.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
November 6, 1862.

His Excellency President DAVIS, *Richmond, Va.:*

Mr. PRESIDENT: In compliance with the telegraphic request received during last night from the honorable Secretary of War, I have directed General Evans' brigade to repair to Weldon, N. C. The brigade is now ready to move, but the trains for conveyance will not be here until 3.30 o'clock this afternoon. It will then go. I have also ordered Col. S. D. Lee to report in Richmond to-morrow, and as soon as I can relieve General Walker he will also be ordered to report to the Adjutant and Inspector General in Richmond. I feel that I am much weakened by the loss of these two officers, as well as by the departure of Brig. Gen. W. H. C. Whiting, but I hope the general service will be benefited.

I find on my arrival that Colonel Featherston has returned to his brigade. As I do not know what disposition to make of him, I shall have to withhold the commission of Colonel Posey unless he can be placed on service in Mississippi. The promotion of Colonel Colquitt before my arrival in Richmond, whose commission has been forwarded to my headquarters, obliges me to retain that of Colonel Gordon, appointed for

*Not found.

the same brigade. The promotion of Colonel Perry for the command of the three Florida regiments breaks up General Pryor's brigade. I thought it possible that the latter might be assigned to duty south of James River, a country with which he is acquainted, and where he would probably like to serve.

From advices received from Generals Jackson and Stuart, the enemy are advancing steadily from the Potomac, their right moving along the base of the Blue Ridge, and their left resting on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. They occupy the gaps in the mountains as they progress, and have already reached Manassas Gap, which at last accounts yesterday was held by our pickets. They have not yet taken possession of Warrenton, which is still held by Colonel [W. H.] Payne [Fourth Virginia Cavalry]. General Jackson's corps is in the valley, his advance being at Front Royal. I do not think they will advance very far while he is in position to threaten their flank. Should they, however, continue their forward movement, General Jackson is directed to ascend the valley, and, should they cross the Rappahannock, General Longstreet's corps will retire through Madison, where forage can be obtained, and the two corps unite through Swift Run Gap. No opposition has yet been offered to their advance, except the resistance of our cavalry and pickets. I have not yet been able to ascertain the strength of the enemy, but presume it is the whole of McClellan's army, as I learn that his whole force from Harper's Ferry to Hagerstown has been withdrawn from Maryland, leaving only pickets at the fords, and but few troops at Harper's Ferry. He is also moving more rapidly than usual, and it looks like a real advance. I am, therefore, inclined to think that the operations south of James River for the present are intended to divert and distract us, and I would not have detached Evans' brigade as yet but for the urgent call of the Department, as it is possible that the whole force of this army may yet be needed in this section. I request that every exertion may be made to re-enforce our troops south of James River by the regiments of North Carolina, so as to keep the enemy at bay in that quarter as long as possible.

The troops here are supplied with flour from the mills in this region, without, as yet, trenching upon the grain collected by the commissary department to transport to Richmond, and some meat on the hoof has also been purchased.

I am, with high respect, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 234. } HDQRS. ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA, *November* 6, 1862.

I. Col. S. D. Lee, commanding artillery battalion, will immediately repair to Richmond, Va., and report to the Adjutant and Inspector General, C. S. Army. Brig. Gen. W. N. Pendleton, chief of artillery, will assign an officer to relieve Col. S. D. Lee.

II. Brig. Gen. N. G. Evans will proceed with his brigade to Weldon, N. C., reporting, when passing through Richmond, to Maj. Gen. G. W. Smith.

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VIII. The following promotions, having been made by the President, are announced accordingly, and officers assigned to duty as follows:

Maj. Gen. James Longstreet to be lieutenant-general, and to command First Army Corps.

Maj. Gen. T. J. Jackson to be lieutenant-general, and to command Second Army Corps.

Promotions and assignments in the First Corps are: Brig. Gen. G. E. Pickett to be major-general, and to continue in command of his present division; Brig. Gen. J. B. Hood to be major-general, and to continue in command of his present division; Col. M. D. Corse, Seventeenth Virginia Regiment, to be brigadier-general, to command Pickett's brigade; Col. T. R. R. Cobb, Georgia Legion, to be brigadier-general, to command Cobb's brigade; Col. J. B. Robertson, Fifth Texas, to be brigadier-general, to command Hood's brigade; Col. G. T. Anderson, Eleventh Georgia Regiment, to be brigadier-general, to command D. R. Jones' brigade; Col. J. R. Cooke, [Twenty-seventh] North Carolina Regiment, to be brigadier-general, to command J. G. Walker's brigade.

Those of the Second Corps are: Col. George Doles, Fourth Georgia Regiment, to be brigadier-general, to command Ripley's brigade; Col. S. D. Ramseur, Forty-ninth North Carolina Regiment, to be brigadier-general, to command G. B. Anderson's brigade; Col. Alfred Iverson, Twentieth North Carolina, to be brigadier-general, to command Garland's brigade; Col. J. H. Lane, Twenty-eighth North Carolina Regiment, to be brigadier-general, to command Branch's brigade; Col. E. L. Thomas, Thirty-fifth Georgia Regiment, to be brigadier-general, to command J. R. Anderson's brigade; Maj. E. F. Paxton, assistant adjutant-general, to be brigadier-general, to command Winder's brigade.

These officers will report for further orders to the lieutenant-general in command of their respective army corps.

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By command of General R. E. Lee:

A. P. MASON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

RICHMOND, VA., *November* 7, 1862.

General LEE:

The Fifty-fourth and Fifty-seventh North Carolina have left for Culpeper. Two of Evans' regiments have gone on to Petersburg; the others now due, and will immediately follow.

G. W. SMITH,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
November 7, 1862.

Hon. GEORGE W. RANDOLPH,
Secretary of War, Richmond, Va.:

SIR: In answer to your dispatch of the 6th instant, in reference to the seizure of flour in Rockingham County, I think there must be some misapprehension on the part of the Hon. John B. Baldwin as to the facts. I think it, therefore, proper to report to the Department that upon the arrival of the army in the Shenandoah Valley, below Winchester, the mills in that section of the country that had previously been in a great measure idle, were set to work to supply it with flour. After consultation with millers and farmers, the chief commissary placed the price of wheat at $1.50 per bushel, making that of flour $8 per barrel. This, I believe, gave entire satisfaction at the time, and was considered a fair price, and furnished the only market to the farmers for the sale of their wheat, as

it was impossible for them to convey it out of the valley, for want of teams and laborers that had been taken by the enemy. The mills above Winchester were set to work upon the same terms, and supplies of flour were accumulated in the vicinity of Woodstock and Harrisonburg in the event of operations higher up the valley. You must understand that the above price was paid at the mills or points where the flour was received, without any expense to the proprietors, except in the cases where bags or barrels were furnished by the Government, when 40 cents per barrel was deducted. No flour necessary for private consumption was taken, and, in many cases, when convenient, wheat was hauled to the mills by the wagons of the army, and in some instances was thrashed from the straw. I heard of no dissatisfaction until recently, when a higher price was paid for flour at Staunton by some of the agents of the Commissary Department not attached to this army. Maj. A. H. Johnston, commissary of subsistence, was sent to Harrisonburg to secure the flour in that vicinity for the army. Major J[ohnston] has dealt with only ten mills in Rockingham, being about two-thirds of the number of mills in that county. In only one case that has been reported to me has he been obliged to resort to compulsion, and that was at the mill of Mr. Josiah Rollins, on North River, near Mount Crawford, where he placed a guard upon receiving information that speculators were removing the flour from the mill at from $10 to $12 per barrel, the object of the guard being to prevent the flour being carried beyond the reach of the Commissary Department. Harrisonburg is 20 miles below Staunton, to which point the flour will have to be transported in wagons for shipment by railroad. If you prefer to supply the army with flour from Richmond, I will direct the chief commissary of the army to cease purchasing it, or to pay for it whatever price you may designate. The army must be subsisted, and if millers or owners will not sell their flour at a fixed rate, we are obliged to take it. The question will be whether they will take a fair price for their flour, or leave it to be seized by the enemy after the army is withdrawn.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

[Indorsements.]

NOVEMBER 11, 1862.

Inclose copy to Hon. J. B. Baldwin, Staunton, and refer to Commissary-General for opinion on the question propounded by General Lee.

G. W. RANDOLPH,
Secretary of War.

BUREAU OF SUBSISTENCE,
Richmond, Va., November 13, 1862.

Hon. GEORGE W. RANDOLPH,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to report that it never has been my intention to supply the army of General Lee with either flour or any other supplies from Richmond, so long as they could possibly be subsisted from the country in which they are operating. The policy of this bureau in regard to flour has been this, to wit: Being early conscious of the great inferiority and smallness of the last wheat crop, I adopted what I regarded as the wisest course to procure all the wheat that I possibly could. The mills in the region of country in which General Lee's army was operating were, therefore, left to furnish that army, and a system

was adopted by which all farmers having wheat, which they had not leave to thrash and deliver to the railroads, were offered a purchaser by this bureau. To increase the quantity so obtained, and to stimulate the farmers to extraordinary exertions to do this, especially in those sections of the State liable to be occupied by the enemy, the market price of wheat in Richmond, less cost of transportation, was allowed in all cases; but General Lee's chief commissary was instructed to procure his own flour, and to confine himself as far as possible to obtaining that wheat and flour which the farmers had not the facility of thrashing or delivering on the railroad. This system has been consistently followed by this bureau. It would not be fair, however, that General Lee's commissary should pay the same price for wheat which the agents of this bureau are instructed to do, as he takes the farmers' wheat with our own teams at their barns, and in many instances thrashes the grain out. What is absolutely necessary is to obtain quantity. The means adopted seem to me the very best for that purpose. I have been informed that in many cases the farmers are not thrashing their grain, because they expect prices to be higher, because of the scarcity which they know to exist, and also in some instances because they do not wish to take Confederate money. Enough wheat cannot be obtained even by this course, and, therefore, there is the greater necessity for General Lee's commissary to procure the wheat he does in the way indicated.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. B. NORTHROP,
Commissary-General, C. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
November 7, 1862.

Hon. GEORGE W. RANDOLPH,
Secretary of War, Richmond, Va.:

SIR: The enemy to-day occupied Warrenton, and his cavalry have reached the Rappahannock. The latter is reported to be at Rappahannock Station, White Sulphur Springs Ford, and Hart's Ford. Two brigades of infantry reached Orleans yesterday. The last reports from our cavalry scouts indicated an intention on the part of their cavalry to cross the Rappahannock, though I have not heard whether it was accomplished. They are apparently advancing on the general route pursued by this army last summer, holding the gaps through the Blue Ridge as they progress. If they advance to-morrow with the same speed, they will reach Hazel River, about 10 miles from this point. I have ordered back all surplus articles from Culpeper Court-House, and shall be prepared to move toward Madison Court-House to-morrow, if circumstances require it. I yesterday directed General Jackson to ascend the Shenandoah Valley, in order to make a junction with General Longstreet. He will probably cross the Blue Ridge at Swift Run Gap should the enemy press forward, as I shall not resist his occupation of Thornton's Gap, where his large army would have great advantage, as the country there is flat and open. The enemy, apparently, is in very strong force, especially in cavalry, in which we are greatly outnumbered. Our cavalry, diminished by the casualties of battle and hard service, is now reduced by disease among the horses—sore tongue and soft hoof.

I will to-morrow begin to send back from Gordonsville all surplus articles that may have accumulated there, and I wish you would instruct

the staff officers accordingly. I think such articles had better be removed toward Lynchburg.

It has been snowing all day, and I fear that our men, with insufficient clothing, blankets, and shoes, will suffer much, and our ranks be proportionably diminished. The enemy's strength will, however, decrease the farther he removes from his base, and I hope an opportunity will offer for us to strike a successful blow.

I beg that you will urge forward the defenses and preparations at Richmond, and collect all the force you can.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
November 7, 1862.

P. S. ROLLER, Esq., *Mount Crawford, Va.:*

SIR: I have received the communication,* signed by yourself and other citizens of Rockingham County, on the subject of prices paid for flour by the commissary of this army. When the army entered the valley, the chief commissary, Colonel Cole, endeavored to fix a fair price upon wheat and flour by taking the opinions of persons interested in those articles, and whose judgment it was believed would be acquiesced in by the people generally. I am informed that the price fixed in this way was not objected to as being inadequate, and hoped that the presence of the army would prove beneficial to the country by affording the farmers a fair price for produce that would be likely otherwise to be taken by the enemy without compensation. The ground of your complaint, that higher prices are given at Staunton and other places by the agents of the Commissary Department at Richmond, who were purchasing in the valley, did not originate in any order issued by me or by the chief commissary of this army. I have written to the Secretary of War to-day on the subject, and suggested that a uniform price be fixed for wheat and flour taken for the army either under authority of the Commissary-General or by the chief commissary of this army.

You will please communicate the contents of this letter to the other gentlemen who united with you in signing the communication to myself.

I omitted to mention that I was informed that the price fixed for flour was $2 per barrel more than had been paid before the army entered the valley.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

Indorsement of a letter from the millers of Rockingham County, Virginia, who make complaint in regard to the prices paid for flour.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
November 7, 1862.

Respectfully referred to the honorable Secretary of War for his information as to the ground of complaint of the millers of Rockingham County, with a copy of my answer to the inclosed letter to myself.

R. E. LEE,
General.

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* Not found.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
Camp near Culpeper Court-House, November 7, 1862—9 a. m.

Maj. Gen. J. E. B. STUART,
Commanding Cavalry:

Your note* of yesterday evening has been received. I am much pleased at the adroitness with which Colonel Rosser extricated himself from Warrenton, and hope that none of his men were seriously injured. I very much regret to learn of the injury to your horses by scratches and sore tongue. The former, I think, by proper attention on the part of your men, can be easily remedied, and the latter is probably occasioned or aggravated by feeding on the ground. I need not recommend to you to urge upon your officers and men strict attention to this matter.

As soon as you can get exact information of the strength and movements of the enemy, let me know. As far as I can now see, he seems either to be operating by his right flank entirely or is moving his whole army along the Blue Ridge. In neither case does it seem to me prudent to interpose his army between Jackson's and Longstreet's corps, which would be the case if the movement you suggested was made. If Longstreet's corps be strong enough to contend with this force about Warrenton, then it might answer for him to move upon them by Warrenton Junction; but if weaker, he might be crushed, if separated from Jackson by the Blue Ridge. Should we be pressed back from here, my design is to retire through Madison, while Jackson ascends the valley, so that a junction can be made through Swift Run Gap, and we hold ourselves on the enemy's right flank if he attempts to proceed southward. As soon as I can learn something more of Jackson's movements and position, I will ride forward to see you, somewhere about Aestham River; I will send forward to let you know where. It will be a great thing if you can establish communication with Jackson with your signal corps, and thus with Longstreet. I have had no notice from Jackson of a want of ammunition, and presume he is supplying himself from Staunton. I will, however, attend to the matter. Try and husband your horses and men while watching the enemy as closely as you can.

Very respectfully,

R. E. LEE,
General.

RICHMOND, VA., *November 7, 1862.*

General R. E. LEE,
Culpeper Court-House, Va.:

I handed your letter to General Whiting for perusal. Your remarks in reference to him, to Walker, and Lee induce me to say that Walker need not be sent, and, if you require Lee, he will be sent back to you. Will endeavor to arrange about Posey so as to meet your views.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 235. } HDQRS. ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA, *November 7, 1862.*

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VII. Brig. Gen. J. G. Walker, commanding division, is relieved from duty with this army, and will report to the Adjutant and Inspector General, C. S. Army, Richmond. Brig. Gen. R. Ransom, jr., will assume command of the division commanded by Brigadier-General Walker.

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* Not found.

VIII. Lieut. Col. E. P. Alexander, chief of ordnance Army of Northern Virginia, will assume command of the artillery battalion lately commanded by Col. S. D. Lee.

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By command of General R. E. Lee:

[A. P. MASON,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
November 8, 1862.

Lieut. Gen. THOMAS J. JACKSON,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: Since my letter to you of the 6th, the enemy has occupied Warrenton, and reached Amissville from Salem, via Orleans. There is said to be in the vicinity of Amissville a large force—infantry, cavalry, and artillery. There is a large force of cavalry also at Jefferson, and his cavalry last night was at Rappahannock Station. Stuart has fallen back to Hazel River. To-day a portion of Longstreet's corps will move on the road from Madison Court-House to Sperryville, so as to cover that approach. You will see it is more necessary than ever that you should move up the valley, as Swift Run Gap is now the nearest one open to you, unless the road through Fisher's is practicable. You could push your main body, leaving a light corps to observe and follow you. General George H. Steuart will have to move at least as high as Strasburg. Give him such directions for his government as you may see fit. Turn off everything for Longstreet's corps through Swift Run Gap. I hope you are able to keep yourself supplied with ammunition from Staunton. Your greatest difficulty, I fear, will be a supply of forage, which you must endeavor to have hauled to the road. Flour you will find in abundance at Woodstock and Harrisonburg.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
November 8, 1862.

Lieut. Gen. JAMES LONGSTREET,
Commanding Right Wing, &c.:

GENERAL: Your note* of this date is received. The general commanding directs me to say that General Hampton was at Washington last night, and one regiment was at Gaines' Cross-Roads. His pickets extend to Flint Hill, and he also pickets all the roads leading into the Sperryville turnpike between Washington and the Cross-Roads. The general has not been informed of any change in the position of Hampton's cavalry to-day, and it is presumed that the roads in front of Madison are guarded.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. L. LONG,
Colonel and Military Secretary.

P. S.—It may be that the old Richmond road, from Gaines' Cross-Roads to Culpeper, is not picketed. It would, therefore, be well to have it guarded by some portion of your forces.

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* Not found.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
Camp near Culpeper Court-House, Va., November 8, 1862.

Lieutenant-General LONGSTREET:

GENERAL: General Lee directs me to acknowledge the receipt of your note* of this evening, inclosing one from Colonel Chambliss* dated 2 p. m. to-day, and to say that he has already directed Colonel C[hambliss] (by letter about noon to-day) to send to the rear all surplus articles, baggage, stores, &c., and to have his command in marching condition, so that should he be compelled to retire from his present position he could do so without embarrassment. He was told to keep with him only such things as were necessary and could be moved with the command, and to make arrangements for supplying his men with provisions. The general says he had better send back any surplus or unserviceable artillery, keeping only what is necessary, and, should he have to withdraw, he must send back the infantry and such artillery as would not be useful previous to doing so. Should there be any withdrawal of the troops from this point, he should be notified, and the general advised him in his letter of to-day that this should be done.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. TAYLOR,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

P. S.—The general incloses the last dispatch* received from General Stuart. He has also received one from General Jackson, dated yesterday. He had not changed his position, and still held Snicker's Gap. He instructs me to add, that, unless he hears something to-night, the movement will not be made in the morning that he spoke to you of to-day. He would like to see you as early in the morning as convenient, and, if agreeable to you, would be pleased to have you to breakfast, say about 7 o'clock.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 236. } HDQRS. ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
November 8, 1862.

I. The Second and Eleventh Mississippi Regiments, of Whiting's old brigade, upon being relieved from duty with this army by the Fifty-fourth and Fifty-seventh North Carolina Regiments, will immediately repair to Richmond, Va., and report to Maj. Gen. Gustavus W. Smith.

* * * * * * *

XI. Brig. Gen. W. E. Jones is assigned to the command of the cavalry brigade at present commanded by Col. T. T. Munford.

By command of General R. E. Lee:

[A. P. MASON,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
November 9, 1862—1 p. m.

Lieut. Gen. THOMAS J. JACKSON,
Commanding Left Wing, &c.:

GENERAL: Your letter of the 7th is at hand. The enemy seems to be massing his troops along the Manassas Railroad in the vicinity of Piedmont, which gives him great facilities for bringing up supplies from

* Not found.

Alexandria. It has occurred to me that his object may be to seize upon Strasburg with his main force, to intercept your ascent of the valley. This would oblige you to cross into the Lost River Valley, or west of it, unless you could force a passage through the Blue Ridge; hence my anxiety for your safety. If you can prevent such a movement of the enemy, and operate strongly upon his flank and rear through the gaps of the Blue Ridge, you would certainly, in my opinion, effect the object you propose. A demonstration of crossing into Maryland would serve the same purpose, and might call him back to the Potomac. As my object is to retard and baffle his designs, if it can be accomplished by maneuvering your corps as you propose, it will serve my purpose as well as if effected in any other way. With this understanding, you can use your discretion, which I know I can rely upon, in remaining or advancing up the valley. But I desire you will take precautions to prevent the enemy's occupying the roads west of the Massanutten Mountains, and your demonstration upon his flank might probably be as well made from a position nearer to Strasburg as from that you now occupy. If the enemy should move into the valley through Thornton's Gap, you must seize the pass through the Massanutten Mountains as soon as you can, while Longstreet will advance through Milman's, which you term Fisher's Gap (on the direct road from Madison Court-House to New Market). But I think his movement upon Front Royal the more probable of the two.

Keep me advised of your movements and intentions; and you must keep always in view the probability of an attack upon Richmond from either north or south, when a concentration of forces will become necessary. The enemy has made no advance south of the Rappahannock line since I last wrote you.

Colonel Corley has just returned from Staunton, and says that he has sent you shoes and blankets, which I hope you will soon receive and find sufficient for the necessities of your command. They may have been stopped at New Market with the expectation of your advancing up the valley; if so, send and get them, and use every exertion to insure the health and comfort of your men.

I am much gratified at the conduct of Major White, and I desire you to express to General A. P. Hill my appreciation of his conduct.

The non-occupation of Martinsburg by the enemy, and his not marching into the valley from his former base on the Potomac, shows, I think, that his whole force has been drawn from Maryland into Virginia east of the Blue Ridge. His retirement from Snicker's and Ashby's Gaps, and concentration of his force on the railroad in the vicinity of Manassas Gap, must either be for the purpose of supplying it, or for making a descent upon Front Royal and Strasburg. I hope, therefore, you will be on your guard.

I am, &c.,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
November 9, [1862]—10 p. m.

Maj. Gen. J. E. B. STUART,
Commanding Cavalry, &c.:

GENERAL: I find from dispatches from General Jackson that the enemy has abandoned Snicker's and Ashby's Gaps and concentrated his main force along the Manassas Gap Railroad, in the vicinity of Pied-

mont, General McClellan's headquarters being at Rectortown. This may be for obtaining supplies by the railroad, or it may be with the view of making a descent upon Front Royal or Strasburg, to intercept General Jackson in his egress from the valley. Can you ascertain what he is doing in your front; if he is stationary, or what he is about? If he moves into the valley, I will advance Longstreet's corps to cut off his communication with the railroad. You will see the necessity, therefore, of watching him closely. You will be pleased to learn that, upon the abandonment of Snicker's Gap, General A. P. Hill pushed his pickets to Snickersville, and that Major White, with his battalion of cavalry, took 104 prisoners and captured some wagons and ambulances.

I am, &c.,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
November 10, 1862.

Hon. GEORGE W. RANDOLPH,
Secretary of War, Richmond, Va.:

SIR: Finding that the enemy had apparently halted in his advance, I directed General Stuart to move with his cavalry, penetrate the line of pickets, and endeavor to ascertain his disposition. Accordingly, this morning, with Lee's brigade and two regiments of infantry, he drove them back to Amissville, causing them to withdraw from Washington, and to recall a party that was apparently proceeding down the river below Rappahannock Station. Upon reaching Amissville, the enemy advanced against him three brigades of infantry, which caused him to retire. This was done in good order, and his loss during the day was 4 wounded. A few of the enemy were killed and more wounded. He ascertained that none of their infantry was established this side of the Rappahannock, but saw large encampments beyond Warrenton, which were said to be Sigel's.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
November 10, 1862.

Hon. GEORGE W. RANDOLPH,
Secretary of War, Richmond, Va.:

SIR: On the 20th ultimo I had the honor to write you with reference to Mr. Kirby, an Englishman or Canadian, to whom I gave a passport to Richmond. As you will perceive, I had no personal knowledge of this person, and permitted him to go to avoid sending him back through the lines of this army, and to enable him to find persons to whom he referred in that city who would vouch for him. Since that time a letter has been received from Baltimore by one of my staff, which I think proper to bring to your attention, lest injury should result from the presence of Mr. Kirby within our lines. I respectfully refer you to the inclosed letter and to the indorsement of Major Marshall thereon, from which you will be able to determine the proper course to pursue with reference to Mr. Kirby. Unless you shall be satisfied that no injury will result from permitting him to remain within our borders, I recommend that he be sent to the United States by a flag of truce boat or by way of Fredericksburg,

as under existing circumstances I could not permit him to pass through the lines of this army.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

[Inclosure.]

BALTIMORE, MD., *October* 29, 1862.

[Maj. CHARLES MARSHALL:]

DEAR CHARLEY: You know that an assignment for the benefit of only a portion of creditors (the balance to be returned to the assignee) does not hold good. (*Vide* the case of Sangston and one other case in which you have been counsel.) So much to identify this note. Kirby, the Canadian or Englishman, who is in your lines, should be arrested at once. He knows and tells too much. I know what I write.

L. [or J.]

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
November 10, 1862.

Respectfully submitted to the general commanding, for his information. This letter reached me yesterday. The writer identifies himself by reference to a case I conducted for him while in Baltimore, and is further known to me by his handwriting. He is a gentleman of large property and high standing in Baltimore; very much attached to the cause of the Confederacy; has a brother now in our army. His means of information are very good, and, from my knowledge of his character, I feel sure that he would not have written this letter without strong ground for what he says. His position is such that nothing would have induced him to run the risk of writing such a letter but a sense of its importance to us. His name I have given you, and will furnish it to the Department if required.

CHARLES MARSHALL,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
November 10, 1862.

Maj. Gen. GUSTAVUS W. SMITH,
Commanding, &c., Richmond, Va.:

GENERAL: It has been reported to me by General Longstreet that the two companies of the Fifty-fourth North Carolina Regiment (one of the two regiments exchanged for the two Mississippi regiments) were not sent with the regiment. I do not know where these companies are, nor on what duty engaged, but, if with your command, I desire that you will order them to join their regiment, now with the command of Major-General Hood, in Longstreet's corps.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
November 10, 1862.

Hon. GEORGE W. RANDOLPH,
Secretary of War, Richmond, Va.:

SIR: The appointment of Col. E. A. Perry, of Florida, to the command of the three regiments from that State in this army has obliged

me to break up Pryor's brigade, of which they formed the principal part. Having no command for General Pryor, I have directed him to report to General G. W. Smith, under the expectation that in the formation of the army south of the James River a suitable command can be given him.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
November 10, 1862.

Hon. GEORGE W. RANDOLPH,
Secretary of War, Richmond, Va.:

SIR: The diminution of our cavalry causes me the greatest uneasiness. General Stuart reports that about three-fourths of his horses are afflicted with sore tongue, but a more alarming disease has broken out among them, which attacks the foot, producing lameness, and in some cases loosening the hoof and causing it to slough off. I have only heard of it as yet among the cavalry, and, therefore, cannot attribute it to new corn or want of salt, as General Stuart does; but it may be produced from these causes, in conjunction with the labor and exposure which the horses have undergone. Unless some means can be devised of recruiting the cavalry, I fear that by spring it will be inadequate for the service of the army. Horses are now so scarce and dear that the dismounted men are unable to purchase them. I had thought of publishing an order authorizing the transfer to the cavalry of infantry soldiers who could furnish their horses and equipments, and of replacing them in their regiments by the dismounted cavalry, but I know of no authority for transferring the cavalry to the infantry without the consent of the former, and I apprehend this could not be obtained. I fear there is no way of procuring sufficient horses for the cavalry, unless they are provided by the Government, and for this purpose it may be necessary to bring them from Texas. In my anxiety to provide a remedy for the evil that now exists and threatens us in the future, I desire to call your attention to the subject, in the hope that you may suggest some means of meeting it. If I could procure light and long-range carbines for the dismounted men, perhaps they could be employed as sharpshooters in conjunction with the cavalry. If none can be procured in the country, cannot a proper arm be imported?

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
November 10, 1862.

Maj. Gen. GUSTAVUS W. SMITH,
Commanding, &c., Richmond, Va.:

GENERAL: Your letter* of the 9th has been received. I directed the Mississippi regiments to return to Richmond the evening the North Carolina regiments arrived, and Colonel Corley reported to me the following morning that they had gone. I did not learn until night that

*Not found.

Colonel Corley had been mistaken, the report to him by the quartermaster of General Hood's division having been intended to convey the intelligence that the regiments had been marched to Mitchell's Depot to take the train. I regret that they were detained at the station until cars could be procured for their transportation after I had been informed of their detention.

I am glad to receive your opinion that General French will be able to protect Weldon, Petersburg, and the railroad with his present forces. His strength could be increased if the regiments of Evans' brigade could be filled by conscripts from South Carolina, and I desire that you will request the Secretary of War to endeavor to do so. If the new troops in North Carolina could be at once brought into the field, they could surely, in addition to those you now have, enable you to secure the forage, beef, and pork in the eastern part of the State. This is not only important, but will be necessary, in my opinion, to insure a supply of provisions for the army, and I beg you will use every effort to accomplish it. It would be very desirable to increase our forces in Fredericksburg, and I would be very glad to send the Sixty-first Virginia and the Norfolk Blues, as you propose, to that place, but I am really unable to replace them on the Upper Rappahannock at this time. The diminution of the cavalry from a disease among the horses is lamentable. I learned from General Stuart's adjutant-general to-day that the colonel of the Ninth Virginia Cavalry reported only 90 effective men for duty. While the pressure of service is so great upon the cavalry, I see no means of recruiting it. I am glad to learn from the report of Mr. Ould that the officers and men delivered at Aiken's Landing are exchanged.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

RICHMOND, VA., *November* 10, 1862.

General R. E. LEE,
Culpeper Court-House, Va.:

The President informs me that he has telegraphed you to retain General Walker if your necessities so require. I have directed Walker, now promoted, to remain here until I receive your answer. The order assigning McCown to the Trans-Mississippi Department is revoked from necessity. S. D. Lee has left for Vicksburg.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
November 10, 1862—7 p. m.

Lieut. Gen. THOMAS J. JACKSON,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: Your letter* of the 9th instant has been received, and I am glad to learn that your command is in condition to move whenever it becomes necessary. My letter of yesterday will have explained to you my views, and informed you that I rely upon your judgment and discretion in determining the time of your departure. As soon as you

* Not found.

think that your presence in that portion of the valley will not retard or prevent the advance of the enemy east of the Blue Ridge, I wish you to advance with all celerity to unite with Longstreet's corps. You must inform yourself of the routes, prepare provision and forage for the occasion, and lose no time in executing your march when it is commenced. As stated in my previous letter, should you find yourself in danger at any time of being cut off from the route west of the Massanutten Mountains, you must move at once.

I am in hopes that the shoes and blankets forwarded by Colonel Corley from Staunton will be sufficient for your wants.

I will endeavor to have the signal line through Thornton's Gap extended to these headquarters, but we are very deficient in men.

I have heard of no change in the disposition of the forces of the enemy since I wrote yesterday, except that their cavalry has retired from Washington, and the route through Chester Gap is supposed to be open. General Stuart, who drove the enemy to-day the other side of Amissville, reports having seen large encampments beyond Warrenton.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
November 10, 1862.

Hon. GEORGE W. RANDOLPH,
Secretary of War, Richmond, Va.:

SIR: From my last report it appears that General McClellan has massed his army on the Manassas Gap Railroad, in the vicinity of Piedmont. He withdrew his force from Snicker's Gap and moved it toward Middleburg. The force at Paris and Upperville was likewise withdrawn to the Manassas Railroad. His cavalry is advanced to the line of the Rappahannock. General A. P. Hill, finding Snicker's Gap open, advanced his pickets to Snickersville, where they were by last reports, and on that occasion Major White, with his battalion of cavalry, captured 104 prisoners and some ambulances and wagons loaded with stores. General D. H. Hill's division is in the forks of the Shenandoah, guarding the passes in that direction. As long as General Jackson can operate with safety, and secure his retirement west of the Massanutten Mountains, I think it advantageous that he should be in position to threaten the enemy's flank and rear, and thus prevent his advance southward on the east side of the Blue Ridge. General Jackson has been directed accordingly, and, should the enemy descend into the valley, General Longstreet will attack his rear, and cut off his communications. The enemy, apparently, is so strong in numbers that I think it preferable to attempt to baffle his designs by maneuvering, rather than to resist his advance by main force. To accomplish the latter without too great risk and loss would require more than double our present numbers.

I beg, if possible, that shoes and blankets be sent to me at Gordonsville. Those sent to Staunton will not be more than are required by General Jackson.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS VALLEY DISTRICT,
November 10, 1862—2 a. m.

Maj. Gen. D. H. HILL:

The major-general commanding directs that you will not move your command toward Winchester, as before ordered. You will keep your supply train busy in getting in three days' rations as soon as possible. You will occupy your troops in destroying the Manassas Gap Railroad, and bending the rails, burning all the sills. Do not fire the piles until you have torn up as much as possible, unless the enemy should advance.

By order of Maj. Gen. T. J. Jackson:

JAS. P. SMITH,
Aide-de-Camp.

[P. S.]—The enemy retired last evening, after advancing to Rippon, 4 miles south of Charlestown.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
November 10, 1862.

Col. J. GORGAS, *Chief of Ordnance:*

COLONEL: General Lee desires me to say that our cavalry is in great want of carbines, and requests you to send to this army five hundred, if they can possibly be procured in the Confederacy. If you cannot procure so many, send as many as you can, and at as early a period as practicable. These cavalry carbines are greatly needed, in order to place our cavalry on an equality with that of the enemy, which is now greatly superior to ours in sharpshooters.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. L. LONG,
Colonel and Military Secretary.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 238. } HDQRS. ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
November 10, 1862.

I. Brig. Gen. Roger A. Pryor is relieved from duty with this army, and will report for duty to Maj. Gen. G. W. Smith, commanding, &c., Richmond, Va.

II. Col. E. A. Perry, having been appointed a brigadier-general, is assigned to the command of a brigade, composed of the Second, Fifth, and Eighth Florida Regiments.

III. Lieut. Gen. J. Longstreet will assign the Third Virginia and Fourteenth Alabama Regiments to brigades composed of regiments from those States, respectively.

* * * * * * *

IX. The cavalry brigades are hereby reorganized and arranged as follows: Brig. Gen. Wade Hampton's brigade to consist of the First and Second South Carolina Regiments, the First North Carolina Regiment, and Cobb's and Phillips' cavalry legions; Brig. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee's brigade to consist of the First, Second, Third, and Fourth Virginia Regiments; Brig. Gen. W. H. F. Lee's brigade to consist of the Fifth, Ninth, Tenth, and Fifteenth Virginia Regiments, and the Second North Carolina Regiment; Brig. Gen. W. E. Jones' brigade to consist of the Sixth, Seventh, and Twelfth Virginia Regiments, the Seventeenth Virginia Battalion, and White's cavalry.

X. The Jeff. Davis Legion will report for duty to Lieut. Gen. James Longstreet, commanding, &c., relieving the Seventeenth Virginia Battalion, so soon as the exigencies of the service permit, and, upon the arrival of the latter in the Shenandoah Valley, the Second Virginia Cavalry will join its brigade.

XI. Movements under the foregoing assignments will be made under special instructions of Maj. Gen. J. E. B. Stuart, and when he may deem the exigencies of the service to justify the change.

By command of General R. E. Lee:

A. P. MASON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 263. } ADJT. AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Richmond, Va., November* 10, 1862.

* * * * * * *

II. Leave of absence for two months, for the benefit of his health, is granted Brig. Gen. John Echols, commanding Department of Southwestern Virginia. Brig. Gen. John S. Williams is assigned to command of said department.

* * * * * * *

By command of Secretary of War:

JNO. WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Abstract from field return of the Army of Northern Virginia for November 10, 1862.

Command.	Present for duty. Officers.	Present for duty. Men.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.
General staff	14	.....	14	15
First (Longstreet's) Corps:				
Anderson's division	502	6,408	8,675	15,984
McLaws' division*	601	7,266	9,067	16,137
Pickett's division†	502	5,141	6,868	14,170
Hood's division	490	6,016	7,761	13,372
Ransom's division	266	3,930	4,860	8,249
Alexander's and Walton's battalions of artillery	42	761	865	1,116
Total	2,417	29,522	38,110	69,043
Second (Jackson's) Corps:				
Jones' division	424	4,613	5,992	12,668
Ewell's division	591	6,851	8,873	16,736
D. H. Hill's division	547	7,729	9,451	18,560
A. P. Hill's division	750	9,822	12,239	21,960
Brown's battalion of artillery	21	446	494	697
Total	2,333	29,461	37,049	70,616
Stuart's cavalry division	479	6,697	8,226	12,107
Pendleton's reserve artillery‡	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand total	5,229	65,680	83,385	151,766

* Evans' brigade ordered to Weldon, N. C.
† Armistead's brigade joined.
‡ No return.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
November 11, 1862.

Lieut. Gen. THOMAS J. JACKSON,
Commanding Second Army Corps:

GENERAL: Your dispatch of 4.35 p. m., November 9,* has just been received. I hope you will take every precaution to ascertain the movements of the enemy in your direction, and I will endeavor to keep you advised of his movements in this region. It will require prompt and skillful maneuvering on your part to accomplish the object in view and gain accurate information of the enemy. His advance north of Charlestown may be intended to push you away, and may give you an opportunity to strike at a detachment. In my letter of yesterday I informed you of General Stuart's reconnaissance. He says he found only a small body of infantry on this side of the Rappahannock, but upon reaching Amissville he discovered three brigades advancing from toward Warrenton. He was informed by a citizen who had come up from Bristoe Station that he saw General Sigel advancing to New Baltimore, and General Hooker also. I think, however, it is more probable that Burnside's and Sigel's troops are at New Baltimore.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 239. HDQRS. ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
November 11, 1862.

* * * * * * *

III. By direction of the Secretary of War, the five companies composing Mattison's battalion, South Carolina Volunteers, are hereby consolidated into two, officers to preserve their relative rank, except where incompetency exists, in which case a board shall be convened to examine any officer who shall be so charged.

IV. The two companies thus formed will be united with the infantry of the Hampton Legion, to form a regiment in the brigade formerly commanded by General Hood, officers preserving their relative rank as above indicated.

V. In order that the above consolidation may be carried into effect, Mattison's battalion is relieved from duty with Jenkins' brigade, and will report, without delay, to Major-General John B. Hood, who is charged with the execution of the above order.

* * * * * * *

By command of General R. E. Lee:

_____ _____,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
November 12, 1862—8 a. m.

Lieut. Gen. THOMAS J. JACKSON,
Commanding Corps:

GENERAL: Your letter of the 10th,* by special courier, has been received. In my letter of yesterday, in reply to yours of first date, I discussed the question of your further delay in the valley. I cannot add more to what has been said, and it must depend upon the advantages you

* Not found.

can effect by operating against the communications of the enemy. He has as yet given no indications of his further movement or direction southward. Whether he will cross the Rappahannock or proceed to Fredericksburg I cannot tell. It is easier for you to determine what damage you can inflict upon him where you are. If you can accomplish nothing but to retain occupation of the valley, in the apparent and probable need of all our forces southward, the force under you is too far from the scene of action. If an advance toward Fredericksburg is discovered, it is plain that you cannot delay longer, and you must be prepared to move at any time. Make your arrangements accordingly, and be prepared to move at any moment. General Stuart has been directed to watch the enemy closely, but you know the difficulty of determining the first movements. You may learn more from the rear than we can in front. It would be grievous for the valley and its supplies to fall into the hands of the enemy unnecessarily, but we can only act upon probabilities and endeavor to avoid greater evils.

Colonel Davidson, at Staunton, telegraphs that the enemy is within 35 miles of that place—one column at McDowell and one at Rawley Springs; the two columns estimated at from 4,000 to 6,000 men. He asks for re-enforcements. I have none to send him. Have you a disposable force? The Marylanders, if unable to remain at Winchester, might be stationed there.

I am, &c.,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Richmond, Va., November 12, 1862.

General R. E. LEE,
Commanding Army, Culpeper Court-House, Va.:

GENERAL: Your letter of the 10th is received. The two Mississippi regiments have arrived. The North Carolina regiments were started upon such short notice that there was not time to relieve the two detached companies, and directions were given to retain them until details to relieve them on detached service could be furnished from the Mississippi regiments. In the mean time small-pox has broken out in one of the companies, and I think it best not to send it until the medical officers consider it safe to do so. The other company will be forwarded.

In my letter of the 9th instant I stated:

> His (General French's) instructions are to protect Weldon, Petersburg, and the railroad. I think he can do this at present with the force he has; but as a portion of this force must be sent to Wilmington in a few days ——.

I have now to inform you that the Secretary of War has directed me to send four regiments to Wilmington at once. I gave the order yesterday by telegraph.

I wrote to the Secretary this morning, at your request, in regard to the importance of filling up the regiments of Evans' brigade with conscripts from South Carolina and increasing the North Carolina regiments. He told me that it should be attended to at once.

Brigadier-General Pryor reported to me for duty this morning. The Secretary of War requests that the First and Sixty-first Virginia Regiments be ordered here as soon as practicable, with a view to sending them to Petersburg and placing them under command of General Pryor as a nucleus of a new brigade. I told him of your reply to me in regard to

these two regiments. He said that he wished me to request you to send them as soon as you could.

I will communicate your views of the importance of the supplies in Eastern North Carolina to General French. He has gone in person to Williamston. There is nothing of importance from that section since the enemy retired to Plymouth.

Respectfully and truly, yours,

G. W. SMITH,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
November 13, 1862—7.30 a. m.

Lieut. Gen. THOMAS J. JACKSON,
Commanding Second Army Corps:

GENERAL: General Stuart reports that the enemy—infantry, cavalry, and artillery—left Amissville last evening. The infantry at Jefferson-ton are also reported to have left, by a citizen, who states that 200 cavalry were all that were left, and they in the saddle ready to go. No movement to cross the Rappahannock or march on Fredericksburg has been discovered. Scouts have been sent to watch, and I will let you know as soon as anything is ascertained. You can advance some of your cavalry of the light corps through the mountains to ascertain if the routes are clear, and thus expedite your movements, when necessary.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, Va., November 14, 1862.

General R. E. LEE,
Commanding Department of Northern Virginia, &c.:

GENERAL: I am about sending an officer to Texas to purchase 1,000 horses, if possible, intending to resell them at cost to the cavalry of your army. I shall use every exertion to get them in time for the spring campaign.

I informed you when here of my apprehension of an insufficient supply of subsistence for the army. I now inclose an extract* of a letter from a commissary in the field in reference to an alleged increase of the ration, which, if correct, leads me to apprehend still greater difficulty in subsisting the troops. Attached to it you will observe a regulation adopted in April last diminishing the ration, in view of our lessened sources of supply. That regulation has not been rescinded; but, on the contrary, is more needed now than ever. The supply of hogs is 100,000 less than it was last year; the failure of the corn crop in Tennessee and Northwestern Georgia renders even this supply to some extent unavailing; the supply of beef is very much less; the wheat crop of Virginia, judging from the receipts here, is less than half what it was last year, and the corn crop of the Southern States is rendered unavailable by the difficulties of transportation. An increase of the ration, under the circumstances, unless absolutely necessary for the existence of the army, had better be dispensed with.

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*Not found.

I am expecting here, on the 23d instant, William M. Wadley, of Georgia, who will be placed in charge of railroad transportation. From his experience and success in the management of railroads, I anticipate great benefit to our railroads and to the army.

In addition to the provisions already made by numerous contracts for clothing, shoes, and ordnance stores, I am about dispatching an experienced agent to Texas with large funds for the purpose of introducing such things through Mexico more extensively than has been done heretofore, and in the mean while I will get what I can by purchase and impressment in the Confederacy.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. W. RANDOLPH,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
November 14, 1862.

Hon. GEORGE W. RANDOLPH,
Secretary of War, Richmond, Va.:

SIR: The enemy has made no movement of importance since my last report. His main army seems to be disposed along the base of the Blue Ridge and west of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, extending from Gainesville to Warrenton. His cavalry is advanced to the Rappahannock. Detachments of General Jackson's command have been pushed through the gaps of the Blue Ridge as far eastward as they could penetrate without serious obstruction, which have served to embarrass and produce hesitation in a forward movement of the enemy. In the skirmishes consequent upon these operations more than 300 prisoners have been captured and other damage inflicted. By the last accounts, the enemy's troops had withdrawn from the mountains beyond Bull Run range.

In the skirmish yesterday on the Rappahannock line, about 30 prisoners were taken and some few horses and arms. We lost 4 horses on our side, but no men.

The enemy is reported to have abandoned the upper part of Fauquier County, having taken from the inhabitants everything within their reach, and burned the stacks of wheat in the fields. I thought it probable that he would change his line of approach to Richmond and make a sudden descent upon Fredericksburg, from which point his line of communication with Washington would be comparatively safe. I have ordered the railroad from Fredericksburg to Aquia Creek to be entirely destroyed; the bridges, culverts, &c., to be broken; the cross-ties piled and fired, with the rails piled on top, so as to prevent their future use. I think it would be prudent to break up the road from Fredericksburg back to Hanover Junction in the same way, and the Orange and Alexandria road from the Rappahannock to Gordonsville. As the necessity is not now certain, and the loss and inconvenience to the community that would ensue apparent, I hesitate to commence it, but suggest its execution to the consideration of the Department. I am loath to add to the devastation of the country which has already occurred by the ravages of war, and yet think it prudent to throw every impediment to the progress of the enemy toward Richmond in his way. Were I certain of the route he will pursue, I should commence immediately to make it as difficult as possible. The wagon road from Gordonsville to Richmond should be put in as good condition as possible for the use of this army,

and I beg that, if there is any labor within the control of the Department, work may be commenced immediately under an engineer officer, to be sent by Colonel Gilmer to superintend it.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

[Indorsement.]

General LEE:

Better to make the needful preparation to expedite the destruction of railroads, when necessary. Concur in reluctance stated. See Colonel Gilmer for answer about wagon road.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
November 14, 1862.

Hon. GEORGE W. RANDOLPH,
Secretary of War, Richmond, Va.:

SIR: I am unable at this time to answer specifically your telegram in reference to the number of shoes required in this army. By a report received from General Longstreet to-day, the number of men in his corps without shoes in this vicinity is 6,648. This does not include General Ransom's division of two brigades, now at Madison, the reserve artillery, or cavalry. When the 3,000 arrive (which you stated were to have been forwarded from Richmond yesterday), it will reduce the number required by the number received. The shoes and blankets that were forwarded to Staunton were appropriated to General Jackson's corps, who has informed me that they have been issued, and he still has men without shoes or blankets; the exact number I do not know.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

[Indorsements.]

Referred to Quartermaster-General for his information and action.

G. W. SMITH,
Secretary of War.

On the 14th and 16th instant, 8,153 pairs shoes were sent to Gordonsville for General Lee's army. Shoes are sent to General Jackson's command from Staunton, about 400 per week. All the South Carolina troops have been supplied with blankets and clothing, received from the State. It is not possible to procure blankets in the Confederacy, except by introducing them in exchange for cotton on the Mississippi. Propositions to this effect have been submitted by me to the War Department.

Respectfully returned to Secretary of War.

A. C. MYERS,
Quartermaster-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
November 14, 1862.

Maj. Gen. JOHN B. HOOD, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: I send, by direction of the commanding general, the following summary of inspection report made by Colonel Harvie, November 7:

Robertson's Brigade.—The Fifth Texas, Lieutenant-Colonel [R. M.] Powell commanding: Well armed; Enfield rifles in fine order, but want-

ing 50; two-thirds of regiment badly clothed and shod, 45 barefooted; discipline apparently good, as also the police.

The Fourth Texas, Colonel [J. C. G.] Key commanding: Arms in bad order, 40 wanting; two-thirds of men badly clad and shod, 75 barefooted; police tolerable.

The First Texas, Lieutenant-Colonel [P. A.] Work: Arms mixed and in very bad order; two-thirds badly clad and shod, 60 barefooted; camp in bad order, and the regiment showing inexcusable neglect on the part of its officers.

The Eighteenth Georgia Regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel [S. Z.] Ruff: Arms mixed, in tolerable order, some with bad, others without any, bayonets, and 100 arms wanting; clothes and shoes bad, 160 barefooted.

Hampton's Legion, Colonel [M. W.] Gary: Arms in fine order, 40 wanting; badly clad and shod, 100 barefooted; police good; appearance of camp good, and regiment showing discipline and attention to duty on the part of its officers.

Law's Brigade.—The Sixth North Carolina Regiment, Colonel [Isaac E.] Avery: Arms mixed, but in very fine order; although two-thirds of the regiment are badly shod and clad, and 20 barefooted, the regiment shows high character of its officers in its superior neatness, discipline, and drill.

The Fourth Alabama, Colonel [P. D.] Bowles: Arms mixed, in tolerable order, 12 wanting; 50 men needing clothes and shoes, 2 barefooted; camp in tolerable order.

The Eleventh Mississippi has been detached since inspection.

Captain Reilly's battery is spoken of as being in very fine condition, showing intelligence and highly commendable pride in officers and men, that care having been bestowed upon horses, guns, &c., which secures true efficiency, and gives evidence that a due regard for the interests of the service and a proper attention on the part of officers will keep artillery horses in good order and guns and equipments serviceable.

Captain Bachman's German Artillery is reported, with exception of 6 horses greatly reduced, as in fair condition; leather equipments, however, hard and stiff, requiring Captain Reilly's system to soften and supple them, the use of neat's-foot oil, which he obtains from cattle-feet thrown aside at commissary pens.

Captain Garden's Palmetto Light Artillery reported as inferior to Captain Bachman's, the horses showing neglect, axles of pieces and harness requiring grease. This battery, however, is reported as improving under your orders.

Ordnance train represented to be in fine order. Division quartermaster trains reported fine, and evincing in all respects great energy and admirable arrangement on the part of the quartermaster, Major George.

While the commanding general sees much in your management to commend, he deems it but necessary to lead to corrections to advise you of deficiencies. Respecting arms, he wishes you to arm your regiments by exchange within your division uniformly, having, at least, the same caliber throughout companies, the confusion arising from mixed arms in the same regiment in issuing ammunition tending to produce disaster. He also wishes you to procure additional arms necessary to supply the unarmed, and that you adopt measures which shall insure payment according to list of prices, as set forth in General Orders, No. 78, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, October 28, 1862, for arms or parts of a piece lost by the men.

I am, general, respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. H. CHILTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
November 14, 1862.

Lieut. Gen. THOMAS J. JACKSON, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: Your letter of the 10th instant,* by courier, and telegraphic dispatch of to-day have been received. The withdrawal of the enemy from the Blue Ridge and concentration at Warrenton and Waterloo show, I think, that he has abandoned his former base, and assumed that of the Warrenton and Alexandria Railroad. Your presence, then, in the valley seems to be too distant from his line of operations to affect his movements, should you remain quiescent. If you were able, by a movement through Snicker's Gap, to threaten his communication north of Manassas Junction, it would have the effect of recalling him. This, in your condition, would be a hazardous movement, as he could bring a force against you too strong for you to resist, and might intercept your return into the valley. I do not see, then, what good your continuance in the valley will effect beyond the support of your troops. It is true, it may prevent the occupation of Winchester by a portion of the enemy's forces, but, in a military point of view, that would accomplish but little beyond the annoyance of the inhabitants, which is much to be lamented. Your detention there, until the occurrence of bad weather and deep roads, might so break down your command as to render it inefficient for further operations, should they become requisite elsewhere. Your remaining in the valley was based upon the supposition that, by operating upon the flank and rear of the enemy, you might prevent his progress southward, and, so long as you found that this could be effected, I considered it advantageous; but, when this cannot be accomplished, the sooner you make a junction with Longstreet's corps the better. The question now is, whether you can, in the present condition of things, affect the movements of the enemy. He is in a position to move upon Culpeper, using the Orange and Alexandria Railroad as a line of communication, or to march upon Fredericksburg, and establish his base on the Potomac. As you are the best judge of your ability to operate advantageously against him, I leave you to determine the question whether you will continue in your present position or march at once to join Longstreet. I have heard of no movement of the enemy as yet below Kelly's Ford, except a visit of a small party of his cavalry to Fredericksburg, on the 8th, when they charged through the town, but were immediately driven back across the river by our cavalry. General Stuart reports this evening that two brigades of the enemy's infantry are at Jeffersonton. Our cavalry still hold the line of Aestham River to Sperryville. The position of Longstreet's corps remains unchanged since you were last informed,

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
November 14, 1862.

Lieut. Gen. THOMAS J. JACKSON,
Commanding Second Army Corps:

GENERAL: Your letter of the 13th* is received. I regret that the shoes and blankets forwarded by Colonel Corley fell short of your wants. More will be forwarded as soon as they can be obtained. The next supply must be distributed to Longstreet's corps.

* Not found.

I have advised you of the information received from the scouts north of the Rappahannock. I can learn of no movement on any of the roads from Warrenton or Brentsville toward Fredericksburg. A scout is now on the road from Fredericksburg to Occoquan. Sickles' corps is reported to be on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, advanced toward the Rappahannock as far as Bealeton, his own headquarters at Dr. Shumate's. I think Porter's corps is in Virginia, inasmuch as the Washington papers state Hooker's departure for Virginia to relieve Porter, who is to be court-martialed on charges by General Pope. Your demonstrations through the gaps of the mountains have probably embarrassed and retarded the enemy's movements, and if you were in condition to push them vigorously I have no doubt you would arrest his advance. We will, however, endeavor to confuse and confound him as much as our circumstances will permit. As one mode of embarrassing him, I should have commenced breaking up the Orange and Alexandria Railroad from the Rappahannock to Gordonsville, as well as that from Fredericksburg to Hanover Junction, but for my reluctance to perpetuate what might prove an unnecessary injury to the community. If I could ascertain that he would pursue either of these routes, I should commence at once. I have ordered the destruction of the road from Fredericksburg to Aquia Creek. No depots of forage have been placed on the road between Front Royal and Culpeper Court-House, nor can they be until the enemy is farther removed from the route, as they would be as likely to benefit him as us.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
November 14, 1862.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General:

GENERAL: General Lee desires me to state, for information of the Secretary of War, that of barefooted men there are in—

Anderson's division	2,003
Pickett's division	2,071
McLaws' division	1,475
Hood's division	758
Alexander's Battalion	95
Washington Battalion	64
Total	6,466

This is exclusive of Ransom's division, two brigades, which, being at Madison Court-House, prevents receipt of returns in time for transmission this evening.

I am, general, respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. H. CHILTON,
Assistant Adjutant and Inspector General.

[Indorsement.]

Eight thousand one hundred and fifty-three pairs of shoes left Richmond on the 14th and 16th instant for General Lee's army, to be delivered at Gordonsville.

Respectfully,

A. C. MYERS,
Quartermaster-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 127. } HDQRS. ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA, *November* 14, 1862.

I. The general commanding is pained to learn that the vice of gambling exists, and is becoming common in this army. The regulations expressly prohibit one class of officers from indulging in this evil practice, and it was not supposed that a habit so pernicious and demoralizing would be found among men engaged in a cause, of all others, demanding the highest virtue and purest morality in its supporters. He regards it as wholly inconsistent with the character of a Southern soldier and subversive of good order and discipline in the army. All officers are earnestly enjoined to use every effort to suppress this vice, and the assistance of every soldier having the true interests of the army and of the country at heart is invoked to put an end to a practice which cannot fail to produce those deplorable results which have ever attended its indulgence in any society.

II. It has also been reported that some men in this army have been so unmindful of their obligations to their comrades, and of their own characters, as to engage in the occupation of purchasing supplies of food and other things, for the purpose of selling them at exorbitant prices to their fellow-soldiers, and it is not surprising that those who have descended to such conduct should be guilty of the crime of imposing on the humane and charitable for the purpose of carrying on their unworthy traffic. A just regard for the reputation of the army requires the immediate suppression of this great evil. It is, therefore, ordered that none but the regular sutlers or citizens having supplies of food or other lawful articles be allowed to engage in barter or trade with the officers and soldiers of this army. Commanding officers will give particular attention to the enforcement of this order, and cause every offender to be arrested and brought to trial, that he may receive such punishment as the court may impose.

III. Hereafter provost guards of an officer and three men will pass daily in the trains from Culpeper Court-House to Gordonsville and back, from Gordonsville to Lynchburg and back, from Richmond to Staunton and back. They will keep order among all military travelers, require from each and all the exhibition of authority upon which they are traveling, arrest all improperly absent from their commands, and turn them over, to be returned to the provost-marshal of the nearest post on the route of travel. The names of individuals arrested, with those of their regiments, companies, &c., with that of the provost-marshal to whom they were turned over, will be reported each trip to these headquarters. No leaves or furloughs to officers or men of this army are valid from this date, unless sanctioned by the commanding general. Staff officers, except those of the general staff attached to the army headquarters, must have the authority of division commanders when traveling on duty. These guards will be detailed by commanding officers at Culpeper Court-House, Gordonsville, and Richmond, and will take charge of all detachments sent from points on their route to this army, preventing delays by the way, and giving them proper directions to their commands. Under no circumstances will such guards interfere with the management of trains, being desired only for duties indicated, and, when called upon, to afford assistance to the conductor.

By command of General R. E. Lee:

R. H. CHILTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A., ENGINEER BUREAU,
Richmond, Va., November 17, 1862.

Maj. JASPER S. WHITING,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

An engineer officer, with a working force of negroes, will be sent with the least possible delay to put the wagon road from Gordonsville to Richmond in a state of good repair. An engineer officer can be assigned to direct the breaking up of the Fredericksburg Railroad from Fredericksburg to Hanover Junction when this is decided upon; but the working force should be supplied by details of troops.

I return herewith General Lee's letter to Secretary of War of 14th instant.

J. F. GILMER,
Colonel and Chief of Engineers.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, November 17, 1862.

General R. E. LEE,
Commanding Department of Northern Virginia:

GENERAL: Your letter of 14th instant, received this morning, was at once submitted to the President, who returned answer:

General LEE:

Better to make the needful preparation to expedite the destruction of railroads when necessary. Concur in reluctance stated. See Colonel Gilmer for answer about wagon road.

Colonel Gilmer will have an engineer officer, with a working force of negroes, sent, with the least possible delay, to repair the wagon road from Gordonsville to Richmond. He also reports that he can supply an engineer officer to direct breaking up the railroad from Fredericksburg to Hanover Junction when this course is decided upon, but that the working force should be supplied by detail of troops.

I take this occasion to mention to you that General Randolph has resigned his position of Secretary of War, and that Major-General Smith has assumed the position temporarily.

I am, general, respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

APPENDIX.

Embracing documents received too late for insertion in proper sequence.

UNION CORRESPONDENCE, ETC.

PRIVATE AND CONFIDENTIAL.] WASHINGTON, *May* 18, 1862.

Rev. HEMAN DYER:

MY DEAR FRIEND: Yours of the 16th is welcomed as an evidence of the continued regard of one whose esteem I have always been anxious to possess. I have been very well aware of the calumnies busily circulated against me in New York and elsewhere respecting my relations to General McClellan, but am compelled, from public considerations, to withhold the proofs that would stamp the falsehood of the accusations and the base motives of the accusers, who belong to two classes:

1st. Plunderers, who have been driven from the Department, where they were gorging millions.

2d. Scheming politicians, whose designs are endangered by an earnest, resolute, uncompromising prosecution of this war, as a war against rebels and traitors.

A brief statement of facts—an official record—which I can make to you confidentially, will be sufficient to satisfy yourself that your confidence in me has not been misplaced.

1. When I entered the Cabinet I was, and for months had been, the sincere and devoted friend of General McClellan, and to support him, and, so far as I might, aid and assist him in bringing the war to a close, was a chief inducement for me to sacrifice my personal happiness to a sense of public duty. I had studied him earnestly, with an anxious desire to discover the military and patriotic virtue that might save the country; and if in any degree disappointed, I hoped on, and waited for time to develop. I went into the Cabinet about the 20th of January. On the 27th, the President made his War Order, No. 1, requiring the Army of the Potomac *to move*. It is not necessary, or perhaps proper, to state all the causes that led to that order, but it is enough to know that the Government was on the verge of bankruptcy, and, at the rate of expenditure, the armies must move or the Government perish. The 22d of February was the day fixed for movement, and when it arrived there was no more sign of movement on the Potomac than there had been for three months before. Many, very many, earnest conversations I had held with General McClellan, to impress him with the absolute necessity of active operations, or that the Government would fail because of foreign intervention and enormous debt.

Between the 22d of February and the 8th of March, the President had again interfered, and a movement on Winchester and to clear the blockade of the Potomac was promised, commenced, and abandoned. The circumstances cannot at present be revealed.

On the 6th of March, the President again interfered, ordered the Army

of the Potomac to be organized into army corps, and that operations should commence immediately.

Two lines of operations were open. First. One moving directly on the enemy by Manassas, and forcing him back on Richmond, beating and destroying him by superior force, and all the time keeping the capital secure by being between it and the enemy. This was the plan favored by the President. Second. The other plan was to transfer the troops by water to some point on the Lower Chesapeake, and thence advance on Richmond. This was General McClellan's plan. The President reluctantly yielded his own views, although they were supported by some of the best military men in the country, and consented that the general should pursue his own plan. But, by a written order, he imposed the *special condition* that the army should not be moved without leaving a sufficient force in and around Washington to make the capital *perfectly secure* against all danger, and that the force required should be determined by the judgment of all the commanders of army corps.

In order to enable General McClellan to devote his whole energy to the movement of his own army (which was quite enough to tax the ability of the ablest commander in the world), he was relieved from the charge of the other military departments, it being supposed that their respective commanders were competent to direct the operations in their own departments. To enable General McClellan to transport his force, every means and power of the Government was placed at his disposal and unsparingly used.

When a large part of his force had been transferred to Fortress Monroe, and the whole of it about to go in a few days, information was given to me by various persons that there was great reason to fear that no adequate force had been left to defend the capital in case of a sudden attack; that the enemy might detach a large force, and seize it at a time when it would be impossible for General McClellan to render any assistance. Serious alarm was expressed by many persons, and many warnings given me, which I could not neglect. I ordered a report of the force left to defend Washington. It was reported by the commander to be less than 20,000 raw recruits, with not a single organized brigade! A dash, like that made a short time before at Winchester, would at any time take the capital of the nation. The report of the force left to defend Washington, and the order of the President, were referred to Major-General Hitchcock and Adjutant-General Thomas to report—

1st. Whether the President's orders had been complied with.

2d. Whether the force left to defend this city was sufficient.

They reported in the *negative* on both points. These reports were submitted to the President, who also consulted General Totten, General Taylor, General Meigs, and General Ripley. They agreed in opinion that the capital *was not safe.*

The President then, by written order, directed me to *retain one of the army corps* for the defense of Washington, either Sumner's or McDowell's. As part of Sumner's corps had already embarked, I directed McDowell to remain with his command, and the reasons were approved by the President.

Down to this period there had never been a shadow of difference between General McClellan and myself. It is true that I thought his plan of operations objectionable, as the most expensive, the most hazardous, and most protracted that could have been chosen, but I was not a military man, and, while he was in command, I would not interfere with his plan, and gave him every aid to execute it. But when the

case assumed the form it had done by his disregard of the President's order, and by leaving the capital exposed to seizure by the enemy, I was bound to act, even if I had not been required by the specific written order of the President. Will any man question that such was my duty?

When this order was communicated to General McClellan, it of course provoked his wrath, and the wrath of his friends was directed upon me because I was the agent of its execution. If the force had gone forward, as he had designed, I believe that Washington would this day be in the hands of the rebels. Down to this point, moreover, there was never the slightest difference between the President and myself. But the entreaties of General McClellan induced the President to modify his order to the extent that Franklin's division (being part of McDowell's corps that had been retained) was detached and sent forward by boat to McClellan. This was against my judgment, because I thought the whole force of McDowell should be kept together and sent forward by land on the shortest route to Richmond, thus aiding McClellan, but at the same time covering and protecting Washington by keeping between it and the enemy. In this opinion Major-General Hitchcock, General Meigs, and Adjutant-General Thomas agreed. But the President was so anxious that General McClellan should have no cause of complaint, that he ordered the force to be sent by water, although that route was then threatened by the Merrimac. I yielded my opinion to the President's order; but between him and me there has never been the slightest shadow since I entered the Cabinet. And excepting the retention of the force under McDowell by the President's order, for the reasons mentioned, General McClellan had never made a request or expressed a wish that had not been promptly complied with, if in the power of the Government. To me personally he has repeatedly expressed his confidence and his thanks in the dispatches sent me.

Now, one word as to political motives. What motive can I have to thwart General McClellan? I am not now, never have been, and never will be a candidate for any office. I hold my present post at the request of a President who knew me personally, but to whom I had not spoken from the 4th of March, 1861, until the day he handed me my commission. I knew that everything I cherished and held dear would be sacrificed by accepting office. But I thought I might help to save the country, and for that I was willing to perish. If I wanted to be a politician or a candidate for any office, would I stand between the Treasury and the robbers that are howling around me? Would I provoke and stand against the whole newspaper gang in this country, of every party, who, to *sell news*, would imperil a battle? I was never taken for a fool, but there could be no greater madness than for a man to encounter what I do for anything else than motives that overleap time and look forward to eternity. I believe that God Almighty founded this Government, and for my acts in the effort to maintain it I expect to stand before Him in judgment.

You will pardon this long explanation, which has been made to no one else. It is due to you, who was my friend when I was a poor boy at school, and had no claim upon your confidence or kindness. It cannot be made public for obvious reasons. General McClellan is at the head of our chief army; he must have every confidence and support; and I am willing that the whole world should revile me rather than diminish one grain of the strength needed to conquer the rebels. In a struggle like this, justice or credit to individuals is but dust in the balance. Desiring no office nor honor, and anxious only for the peace

and quiet of my home, I suffer no inconvenience beyond that which arises from the trouble and anxiety suffered by worthy friends like yourself, who are naturally disturbed by the clamors and calumny of those whose interest or feeling is hostile to me.

The official records will, at the proper time, fully prove—

1st. That I have employed the whole power of the Government unsparingly to support General McClellan's operations in preference to every other general.

2d. That I have not interfered with or thwarted them in any particular.

3d. That the force retained from his expedition was not needed, and could not have been employed by him; that it was retained by express orders of the President, upon military investigation, and upon the best military advice in the country; that its retention was required to *save the capital* from the danger to which it was exposed by a disregard of the President's positive order of the 6th of March.

4th. That between the President and myself there has never been any, the slightest, shadow of difference upon any point, save the detachment of Franklin's force, and that was a point of no significance, but in which I was sustained by Generals Hitchcock, Meigs, Thomas, and Ripley, while the President yielded only to an anxious desire to avoid complaint, declaring at the same time his belief that the force was not needed by General McClellan.

You will, of course, regard this explanation as being in the strictest confidence, designed only for your information upon matters wherein you express concern for me. The confidence of yourself, and men like you, is more than a full equivalent for all the railing that has been or can be expressed against me, and in the magnitude of the cause all merely individual questions are swallowed up.

I shall always rejoice to hear from you, and am, as ever, truly yours,

EDWIN M. STANTON.

CAMDEN STATION, B. AND O. R. R.,
September 3, [1862]—4.45 p. m.

General M. C. MEIGS, *Quartermaster-General:*

SIR: Some delays are occurring, for want of cars. This arises from the action of the Government in taking our equipments for their use south of the Potomac. With our cars restored, we can move triple the number of troops promptly. We advised the War Department of the injudiciousness of absorbing the cars of this company, which are frequently wanted for Government purposes, thus decreasing our ability of service, whilst suitable cars could readily be seized or obtained for military purposes from roads at the North, unaffected by operations at the seat of war. I learn that one hundred and sixty of our cars have been burned within the past few days near Manassas, and that even now one hundred more are detained from us on the other side of the river. Last night, also, we had to furnish forty-five cars to run through with sick soldiers from Washington to Philadelphia. We have also had sudden and large movements required to re-enforce troops on the main stem and Parkersburg road. The remedy is clear; if you will order the return of our cars in use south of the Potomac, and procure cars to replace to us those burned whilst in your use, we can insure prompt transportation to any extent you may desire. I have inquired in all directions, and cannot at present buy cars, and time cannot be

taken to build. May we depend upon you for the early restoration of our equipment? Notwithstanding these very serious drawbacks upon our powers, by great vigilance, energy, and most continued labor, all troops and supplies required have been forwarded with relatively little delay, and we shall continue to make every effort to accomplish the most effective possible results.

J. W. GARRETT,
President.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 91. } WAR DEPT., ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, July* 29, 1862.

The following resolutions, acts, and extracts from acts of Congress are published for the information of all concerned:

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I.—PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 43.

A RESOLUTION to provide for the presentation of "medals of honor" to the enlisted men of the army and volunteer forces who have distinguished or may distinguish themselves in battle during the present rebellion.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to cause two thousand "medals of honor" to be prepared, with suitable emblematic devices, and to direct that the same be presented, in the name of Congress, to such non-commissioned officers and privates as shall most distinguish themselves by their gallantry in action, and other soldierlike qualities, during the present insurrection. And that the sum of ten thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of carrying this resolution into effect.

Approved July 12, 1862.

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By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Medals of Honor awarded under the foregoing resolution of Congress, for distinguished service at the battle of Antietam, Md.

Name.	Rank, company, and organization.	Date of issue.	Awarded for—
Johnson, Samuel...	Private, Company G, 9th Pennsylvania Reserves.	Sept. 17, 1863	Capture of flags from Hood's Texas brigade.
Murphy, John P...	Private, Company K, 5th Ohio Infantry.	Sept. 11, 1866	Capture of flag of 13th Alabama.
Orth, Jacob G	Corporal, Company D, 28th Pennsylvania Infantry.	Jan. 11, 1867	Capture of flag, supposed of 7th South Carolina.

CONFEDERATE CORRESPONDENCE, ETC.

HEADQUARTERS LIGHT DIVISION,
September 30, 1862.

Col. R. H. CHILTON, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

COLONEL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of my letter requesting a court of inquiry, with the remarks of Maj. Gen. T. J. Jackson, and the indorsement of the general commanding, crediting the truth of the charges, and refusing the court.

I respectfully say to the general that I deny the truth of every allegation made by Major-General Jackson, and am prepared to prove my denial by any number of honorable men, including members of General Jackson's own staff. If General Jackson had accorded me the courtesy of asking an explanation of each instance of neglect of duty as it occurred, I think that even he would have been satisfied, and the necessity avoided of keeping a black-list against me. It is hardly necessary to remark that these charges made by General Jackson are of a serious character, involving my reputation and standing as an officer commanding a division of this army, and, if true, I should be deprived of the command; if untrue, then censure should be passed upon the officer who abuses his authority to punish, and then sustains his punishment by making loose charges against an officer who has done and is doing his utmost to make his troops efficient.

I again respectfully reiterate my request for a court of inquiry, to involve the matter of these additional allegations, and ask that a speedy answer be given me.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. P. HILL,
Major-General, Commanding Division.

P. S.—To show the spirit dictating the indorsement of General Jackson, I instance: "Instead of General H. being with his troops, I found him at his headquarters, apparently just up." My headquarters had been at the place General J. saw me that morning, which was on the road, and not 100 yards from my leading brigade, but, unfortunately for the truth of his conclusions, they were moved the day before. I had breakfasted that morning at 2 o'clock, and, when General J. saw me, had ridden with my escort from my headquarters to where he saw me, some three-fourths of a mile.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS VALLEY DISTRICT,
September 30, 1862.

Respectfully forwarded, with the accompanying charge and specifications respecting Maj. Gen. A. P. Hill's neglect of duty.

They are not forwarded because I deem a judicial investigation of his conduct necessary, but it appears proper that as I arrested him for neglect of duty, and he insists upon having his case investigated, that I should forward the charge and specifications, so as to enable the commanding general to order a general court-martial for the investigation, should the interest of the public service so require. In regard to General Hill's statement respecting my not asking an explanation of each individual instance of neglect of duty, I would state that I spoke to him about the first neglect, and he did not give a satisfactory explanation. He had ample opportunity of knowing his neglect of duty. When an officer disobeys or disregards a known order, it is his duty to report it at once, with his explanation, without waiting to be called upon in each individual instance.

No black-list has been kept against General Hill. The specifications only extend over a period of about four weeks, and are of such a character as would not readily escape the memory. With regard to my statement that "instead of General H. being with his troops, I found him at his headquarters, apparently just up," I would only say, that, as one of my division commanders, I must regard his headquarters as re-

maining at the same place as established until there is some reason to believe that they have been changed. He admits that his headquarters had been where I saw him, and as he gave me no notice of his having changed them, as he should have done, I regard it as another instance of his neglecting his duty. The want of activity about his headquarters, and other circumstances, impressed me with the opinion that he was just up.

T. J. JACKSON,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS VALLEY DISTRICT,
October 3, 1862.

Col. R. H. CHILTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: I forward herewith charge and specifications against Maj. Gen. A. P. Hill.* They should have been forwarded at an earlier period had I deemed a judicial investigation necessary.

As I arrested General Hill, and he insists upon having his conduct investigated, I have regarded it incumbent upon me to make out and transmit the charge and specifications, in order that the commanding general can order a general court-martial in the case should the interest of the service so require.

As the object in arresting General Hill, which was to secure his stricter compliance with orders, has been effected, I do not consider further action on my part necessary, and consequently he has not been rearrested nor furnished with a copy of the charge and specifications. Should General Hill be rearrested upon this charge of neglect of duty, I will send him a copy of the charge and specifications.

I am, colonel, your obedient servant,

T. J. JACKSON,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 264. } ADJT. AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, Va., November 11, 1862.

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XVI. Maj. Gen. J. G. Walker will proceed to Little Rock, Ark., and report for duty to Lieut. Gen. Th. H. Holmes, commanding Trans-Mississippi Department.

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By command of the Secretary of War:

JNO. WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS A. P. HILL'S LIGHT DIVISION,
January 8, 1863.

Brig. Gen. R. H. CHILTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

GENERAL: I respectfully call the attention of the general commanding to the charges preferred against me by Lieutenant-General Jackson, and request that they may be tried. Two of my important witnesses

* Charge and specifications not found.

have been killed (Generals Branch and Gregg), and others are leaving, and will not be available. I waive any claim I may have to officers my peers in rank, but will take a court composed of officers of any degree.

Very respectfully,

A. P. HILL,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
January 12, 1863.

Maj. Gen. A. P. HILL,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: Your letter of the 8th instant is received. At the time the charges preferred by General Jackson were first brought to my attention, in September last, I was unable to give them a careful examination, and have no recollection of having made any indorsement indicating an opinion as to their correctness, as intimated in your letter of the 30th September.

I do not think that in every case where an officer is arrested there is a necessity for a trial by a court-martial, and I consider yours one in which such a proceeding is unnecessary.

A commanding officer has the right to make an arrest, and to release the officer arrested without prosecuting the matter further, when, in his judgment, the exigencies of the service require such a course. An arrest is often resorted to in order to give point and prominence to an expression of disapprobation, even when, in the opinion of the officer making it, the act is not one requiring a judicial investigation.

The exercise of this power may sometimes appear harsh, and in some cases may actually be so. But the power itself is one too important and essential to the maintenance of discipline to be denied because it may be abused. In the present instance, General Jackson exerted this authority for what he thought at the time good and sufficient reasons. He exercised a discretion which you or any other commanding officer must use, and which, I have said above, must be committed to superior officers for the good of the service.

In deciding whether the supposed offense is one which the rights of the person arrested or the good of the service requires to be brought before a court-martial, other considerations than those which induce the arrest must be taken into account.

Upon examining the charges in question, I am of opinion that the interests of the service do not require that they should be tried, and have, therefore, returned them to General Jackson with an indorsement to that effect. I hope you will concur with me that their further prosecution is unnecessary, so far as you are concerned, and will be of no advantage to the service.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS A. P. HILL'S LIGHT DIVISION,
January 29, [1863.]

Brig. Gen. R. H. CHILTON,
Asst. Adjt. and Insp. Gen., Army Northern Virginia:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the letter of January 12 from the commanding general. I beg leave to state

that I do not now nor ever have disputed the right of the superior to arrest any officer under him, and to release him whenever he saw fit so to do, or that he might do so and prefer no charges, provided the party arrested consented thereto. Otherwise an engine of tyranny is placed in the hands of commanding officers, to be exercised at their will, to gratify passions or whims, and against which there is no appeal. In my own case, the commanding general having returned the charges preferred against me by General Jackson without trial is a rebuke to him, but not as public as was General Jackson's exercise of power toward me. The general must acknowledge that if the charges preferred against me by General Jackson were true, that I do not deserve to command a division in this army; if they are untrue, then General Jackson deserves a rebuke as notorious as the arrest. I beg leave most distinctly to disclaim any credit which General Jackson may have given me for the good results of his punishment, as to my better behavior thereafter, and that its only effect has been to cause me to preserve every scrap of paper received from corps headquarters, to guard myself against any new eruptions from this slumbering volcano. I respectfully forward again my charges against Lieutenant-General Jackson, and request that he may be tried on them.

As to the indorsement of the commanding general on these charges, I will state these charges were forwarded by me to General Jackson several days before I had any intimation that General Jackson intended to prefer charges against me, and that, so far as I know, his charges grew out of mine, not mine out of his.

Very respectfully,

A. P. HILL,
Major-General.

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*ALTERNATE DESIGNATIONS OF ORGANIZATIONS MENTIONED IN THIS VOLUME.**

Albemarle Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Alexander's (Frederic W.) **Artillery.** See *Baltimore Artillery, Union.*
Alleghany Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Allen's (Samuel H.) **Cavalry.** See *Maine Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Amherst Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Amsden's (Frank P.) **Artillery.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery G.*
Ancell's (John J.) **Artillery.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Anderson Cavalry. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 15th Regiment.*
Anderson Troop, Cavalry. See *Pennsylvania Troops.*
Anderson's (Edwin J.) **Artillery.** See *Thomas Artillery.*
Ashland Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Ash's (Joseph P.) **Cavalry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 5th Regiment.*
Avery's (Isaac E.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Bachman's (W. K.) **Artillery.** See *German Artillery.*
Baily's (William P.) **Infantry.** See *Delaware Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Baltimore Artillery. See *Maryland Troops, Confederate.*
Baltimore Artillery. See *Maryland Troops, Union.*
Barnes' Artillery. See *New York Troops, 4th Regiment, Heavy.*
Bayne's (Thomas M.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 136th Regiment.*
Beale's (R. L. T.) **Cavalry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 9th Regiment.*
Beaver's (J. A.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 148th Regiment.*

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* References are to index following.

Benjamin's (Samuel N.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 2d Regiment, Battery E.*
Berdan's (Hiram) **Sharpshooters.** See *Union Troops, Volunteers, 1st Regiment.*
Berthoud's (Alexander P.) **Infantry.** See *New Jersey Troops, 31st Regiment.*
Biddle's (Chapman) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 121st Regiment.*
Biles' (Edwin R.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 99th Regiment.*
Blackshear's (James A.) **Artillery.** See *Sumter Artillery, Battery D.*
Blaisdell's (William) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Blessingh's (Louis von) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 37th Regiment.*
Bliss' (Zenas R.) **Infantry.** See *Rhode Island Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Bondurant's (J. W.) **Artillery.** See *Jeff. Davis Artillery.*
Bowles' (P. D.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Boyd's (William H.) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Breathed's (James) **Artillery.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate;* also *Stuart Horse Artillery.*
Brockenbrough's (J. Bowyer) **Artillery.** See *Baltimore Artillery, Confederate.*
Brown's (J. S.) **Artillery.** See *Wise Artillery.*
Brown's (J. Thompson) **Artillery.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment.*
Brown's (William R.) **Infantry.** See *West Virginia Troops, 13th Regiment.*
Bruce's (Robert) **Infantry.** See *Maryland Troops, Union, 2d Regiment, P. H. B.*
Buchanan's (Jacob S.) **Cavalry.** See *Indiana Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Burks' (R. H.) **Cavalry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 12th Regiment.*
Burns' (Barnabas) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 86th Regiment.*
Butler's (M. C.) **Cavalry.** See *South Carolina Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Campbell's (Jacob M.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 54th Regiment.*
Carpenter's (Joseph) **Artillery.** See *Alleghany Artillery.*
Carroll's (John) **Infantry.** See *West Virginia Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Carter's (Thomas H.) **Artillery.** See *King William Artillery.*
Caskie's (William H.) **Artillery.** See *Hampden Artillery.*
Chalfin's (Samuel F.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 5th Regiment, Battery L.*
Chambliss' (John R., jr.) **Cavalry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 13th Regiment.*
Chapin's (Edward P.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 116th Regiment.*
Chapman's (A. B.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 57th Regiment.*
Chapman's (George H.) **Cavalry.** See *Indiana Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Chapman's (William H.) **Artillery.** See *Dixie Artillery.*
Cheek's (John F.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Chew's (R. P.) **Artillery.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Clark's (A. Judson) **Artillery.** See *New Jersey Troops, 2d Battery.*
Clayton's (Theodore) **Cavalry.** See *Purnell Legion Cavalry.*
Cobb's Legion. See *Georgia Troops.*
Coke's (John A.) **Artillery.** See *Williamsburg Artillery.*
Cole's (Henry A.) **Cavalry.** See *Maryland Troops, Union.*
Conger's (Everton J.) **Cavalry.** See *West Virginia Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Conner's (Freeman) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 44th Regiment.*
Corse's (Montgomery D.) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 17th Regiment.*
Cowles' (David S.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 128th Regiment.*
Cox's (John S.) **Infantry.** See *New Jersey Troops, 23d Regiment.*
Cranor's (Jonathan) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 40th Regiment.*
Critcher's (John) **Cavalry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 15th Battalion.*
Cummins' (Robert P.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 142d Regiment.*
Curll's Cavalry. See *Henry A. Cole's Cavalry.*
Curtis' (Rollin S.) **Cavalry.** See *West Virginia Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Cutshaw's (W. E.) **Artillery.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Danville Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Davis' (Benjamin F.) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 8th Regiment.*

Davis' (Phineas S.) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 39th Regiment.*
Dearing's (James) **Artillery.** See *Latham Artillery.*
De Lille's (John) **Artillery.** Official designation unknown. See *John De Lille.*
Dement's (William F.) **Artillery.** See *Maryland Troops, Confederate.*
De Russy's (Gustavus A.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 4th Regiment, Battery K.*
Devin's (Thomas C.) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Dickenson's (George) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 4th Regiment, Battery E.*
Dixie Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Donaldson's (Alexander E.) **Infantry.** See *New Jersey Troops, 30th Regiment.*
Donohoe's (Michael T.) **Infantry.** See *New Hampshire Troops, 10th Regiment.*
Douglas' (B. B.) **Cavalry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 5th Regiment.*
Dreher's (Ferdinand) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 20th Regiment.*
Duffié's (Alfred N.) **Cavalry.** See *Rhode Island Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Duncan's (Alexander P.) **Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Dunlap's (S. S.) **Cavalry.** See *Phillips Legion.*
Dutton's (Arthur H.) **Infantry.** See *Connecticut Troops, 21st Regiment.*
Duvall's (Robert E.) **Cavalry.** See *Purnell Legion Cavalry.*
Eakin's (C. M.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 25th Regiment Militia.*
Edgell's (Frederick M.) **Artillery.** See *New Hampshire Troops, 1st Battery.*
Edwards' (Oliver) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 37th Regiment.*
Egan's (Thomas W.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 40th Regiment.*
Ely's (William G.) **Infantry.** See *Connecticut Troops, 18th Regiment.*
Ernst's (Louis) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 140th Regiment.*
Ewing's (Hugh) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 30th Regiment.*
Excelsior, 1st Regiment Infantry. See *New York Troops, 70th Regiment.*
Excelsior, 2d Regiment Infantry. See *New York Troops, 71st Regiment.*
Excelsior, 3d Regiment Infantry. See *New York Troops, 72d Regiment.*
Excelsior, 4th Regiment Infantry. See *New York Troops, 73d Regiment.*
Excelsior, 5th Regiment Infantry. See *New York Troops, 74th Regiment.*
Farnsworth's (John F.) **Cavalry.** See *Illinois Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Fauquier Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Fillebrown's (James S.) **Infantry.** See *Maine Troops, 10th Regiment.*
Fleet's (W. C.) **Artillery.** See *Middlesex Artillery.*
Foster's (Jacob T.) **Artillery.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 1st Battery.*
Fowler's (Samuel) **Infantry.** See *New Jersey Troops, 15th Regiment.*
Frank's (John D.) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery G.*
Frank's (Paul) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 52d Regiment.*
Franklin's (Freeman E.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 34th Regiment.*
Galligher's (James A.) **Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 13th Regiment.*
Garden's (Hugh R.) **Artillery.** See *Palmetto Artillery.*
Garrard's (Kenner) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 146th Regiment.*
Gary's (M. W.) **Infantry.** See *Hampton's Legion.*
German Artillery. See *South Carolina Troops.*
Gibson's (Bruce) **Cavalry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 6th Regiment.*
Gibson's (Horatio G.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 3d Regiment, Batteries C and G.*
Godwin's (A. C.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, 57th Regiment.*
Gordon's (George A.) **Cavalry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 2d Regiment.*
Gordon's (J. B.) **Cavalry.** See *North Carolina Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Grafflin's (William H.) **Cavalry.** See *Maryland Troops, Union, 1st Regiment.*
Graham's (Samuel) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 5th Regiment, Heavy.*
Grandy's (C. R.) **Artillery.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Green's (John Shac) **Cavalry.** See *Virginia Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Greenfield's (Andrew J.) **Cavalry.** See *Washington Cavalry.*

Gregg's (David McM.) **Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Grey's (Thomas) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 2d Regiment, Battery I.*
Griffiths' (Amos E.) **Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Grimes' (C. F.) **Artillery.** See *Portsmouth Artillery.*
Grimshaw's (A. H.) **Infantry.** See *Delaware Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Grubb's (R. B.) **Cavalry.** See *Elijah V. White's Cavalry.*
Hall's (Norman J.) **Infantry.** See *Michigan Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Hall's (William) **Infantry.** See *West Virginia Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Hampden Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Hampton's (Robert B.) **Artillery.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, Battery F.*
Hampton Legion. See *South Carolina Troops.*
Hanover Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Hardaway's (R. A.) **Artillery.** See *Alabama Troops.*
Harriman's (Walter) **Infantry.** See *New Hampshire Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Harris Light Cavalry. See *New York Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Harris' (Thomas M.) **Infantry.** See *West Virginia Troops, 10th Regiment.*
Harrison's (James E.) **Cavalry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 5th Regiment.*
Hart's (J. F.) **Artillery.** See *South Carolina Troops, Washington Artillery.*
Hathaway's (S. G.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 141st Regiment.*
Hawkins' (Rush C.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 9th Regiment.*
Hay's (George) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 87th Regiment.*
Hazlett's (Charles E.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 5th Regiment, Bat'y D.*
Henry's (M. W.) **Artillery.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate;* also *Stuart Horse Artillery.*
Heser's (Frederick) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 47th Regiment.*
Huger's (Frank) **Artillery.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Imboden's (J. D.) **Cavalry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment, P. R.*
Ingraham's (Timothy) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 38th Regiment.*
Ira Harris Cavalry. See *New York Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Ireland's (David) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 137th Regiment.*
Irving's (Charles R.) **Cavalry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment.*
James' (Edward C.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 106th Regiment.*
Jeff. Davis Artillery. See *Alabama Troops.*
Jeff. Davis Legion Cavalry. See *Mississippi Troops.*
Jewett's (Albert B.) **Infantry.** See *Vermont Troops, 10th Regiment.*
Johannes' (John G.) **Infantry.** See *Maryland Troops, Union, 8th Regiment.*
Johnson's (John R.) **Artillery.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Johnson's (Marmaduke) **Artillery.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Johnson's (Robert C.) **Infantry.** See *New Jersey Troops, 12th Regiment.*
Judd's (Schuyler F.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 106th Regiment.*
Knap's (Joseph M.) **Artillery.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, Battery E.*
Ketcham's (John H.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 150th Regiment.*
Key's (J. C. G.) **Infantry.** See *Texas Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Keys' (John) **Cavalry.** See *Ringgold Cavalry.*
King William Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Kirkpatrick's (Thomas J.) **Artillery.** See *Amherst Artillery.*
Klunk's (John B.) **Infantry.** See *West Virginia Troops, 12th Regiment.*
Lakeman's (Moses B.) **Infantry.** See *Maine Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Lancers Cavalry. See *Richard H Rush's Cavalry.*
Lanphere's (Charles H.) **Artillery.** See *Michigan Troops, 7th Battery.*
Latham Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Leake's (W. D.) **Artillery.** See *Turner Artillery.*
Littlejohn's (De Witt C.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 110th Regiment.*
Livingston's (Charles E.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 76th Regiment.*
Lloyd's (W. P.) **Artillery.** See *North Carolina Troops.*

Lloyd's (William R.) **Cavalry.** See *Ohio Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Logan's (Thomas) **Cavalry.** See *Illinois Troops, 12th Regiment.*
Loudoun Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Loudoun County Home Guards Cavalry. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Loudoun Rangers Cavalry. See *Virginia Troops, Union.*
McAllister's (Robert) **Infantry.** See *New Jersey Troops, 11th Regiment.*
McDougall's (Archibald L.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 123d Regiment.*
McDowell's (J. C. S.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, 54th Regiment*
McGilvery's (Freeman) **Artillery.** See *Maine Troops, 6th Battery.*
McGowan's (T. S.) **Infantry.** See *Patapsco Guards.*
McGregor's (Wesley) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 78th Regiment.*
McMahan's (H. J.) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 2d Battalion, Battery B.*
McMullin's (James R.) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 1st Battery.*
McReynolds' (Andrew T.) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Magruder Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Manly's (B. C.) **Artillery.** See *North Carolina Troops.*
Marshall's (John G.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 89th Regiment.*
Marston's (Gilman) **Infantry.** See *New Hampshire Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Martin's (Augustus P.) **Artillery.** See *Massachusetts Troops, Battery C*
Matthews' (Ezra W.) **Artillery.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery F.*
Mattison's (C. S.) **Infantry.** See *South Carolina Troops, 4th Battalion.*
Maulsby's (Thomas A.) **Artillery.** See *West Virginia Troops, Battery F.*
Maulsby's (William P.) **Infantry.** See *Maryland Troops, Union, 1st Regiment, P. H. B.*
Means' (Samuel C.) **Cavalry.** See *Loudoun Rangers.*
Middlesex Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Milledge's (John, jr.) **Artillery.** See *Georgia Troops.*
Miller's (M. B.) **Artillery.** See *Louisiana Troops, Washington Artillery, 3d Company.*
Miner's (M. L.) **Artillery.** See *Indiana Troops, 17th Battery.*
Mitchell's Artillery. Official designation unknown. See *Mitchell's Battery.*
Moore's (Charles E.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 23d Regiment.*
Moore's (John W.) **Artillery.** See *North Carolina Troops, 3d Battalion.*
Moorman's (M. N.) **Artillery.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Morgan's (George N.) **Infantry.** See *Minnesota Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Morris Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Morris' (William H.) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 6th Regiment, Heavy.*
Morrison's (Andrew J.) **Infantry.** See *New Jersey Troops, 26th Regiment.*
Morrow's (Henry A.) **Infantry.** See *Michigan Troops, 24th Regiment.*
Mulligan's (James A.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 23d Regiment.*
Murphy's (Alexander) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 21st Regiment Militia.*
Nairn's (Joseph E.) **Artillery.** See *James E. Smith's Artillery.*
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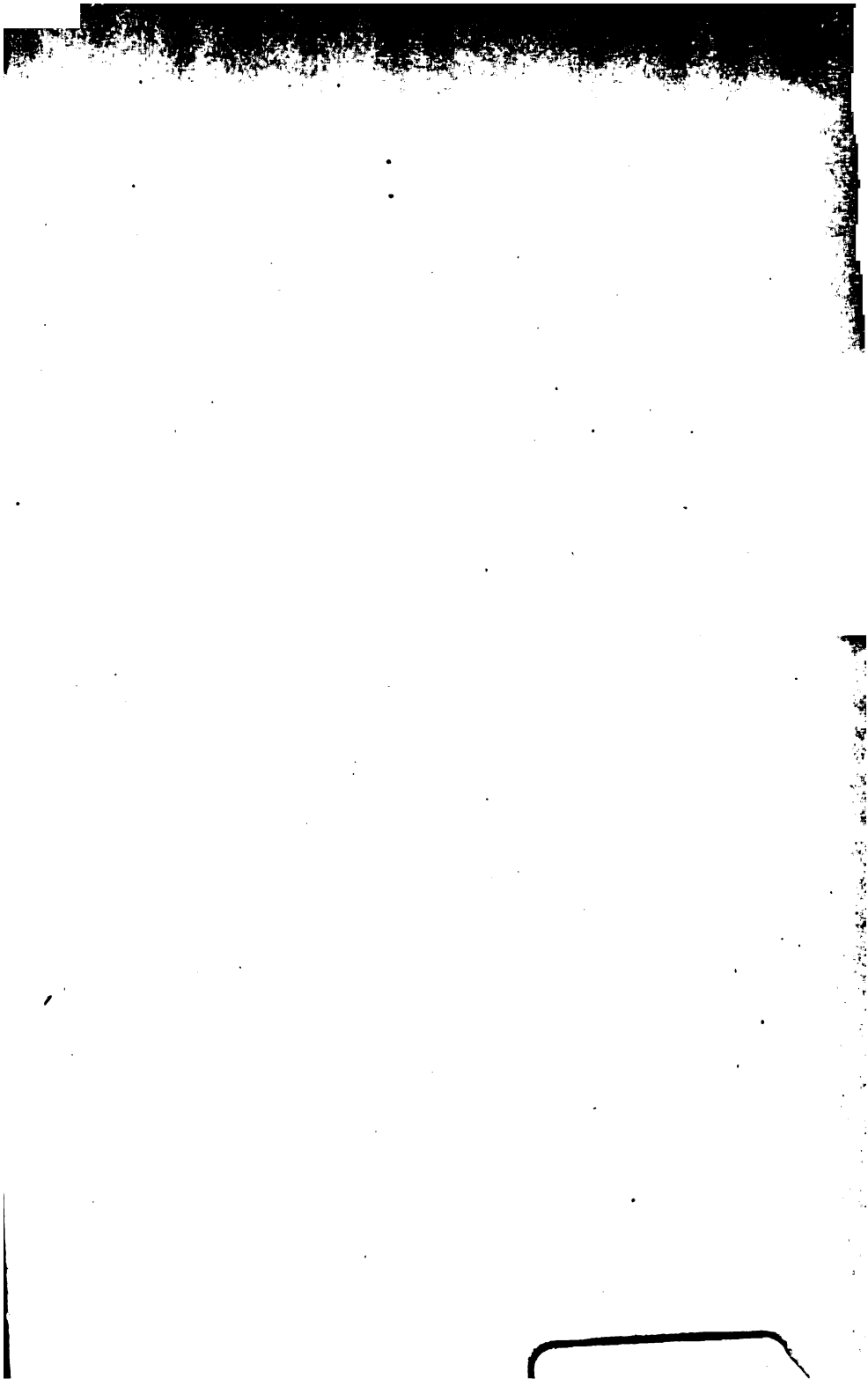
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